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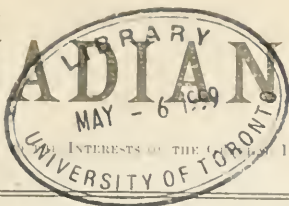
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# CANADIAN



ONTARIO  
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY  
44 BROADVIEW ST.

# DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. PUBLISHING HOUSE, STRATHROY, ONT.

JANUARY, 1891.

6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. No. 1.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,  
Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.  
New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.  
Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### Council Troubles.

BY LITERA.

In the journalistic discussions that are taking place in regard to the trouble between the Council and the teaching staff of the College, many of the writers seem to have lost sight of the fact that the Council, in all College affairs, are the elected representative rulers on behalf of the druggists generally, and as such, are perfectly justified in taking any step that, in their knowledge of such affairs, will be in the highest and truest interests of the College—educationally, pecuniarily or otherwise.

Judging from the energetic manner in which they have so far performed a thankless, unpaid duty, the druggists may rest assured that when they put their hands to the plough they will not stop until they have finished the work.

It is always to be expected that when radical reformation is being introduced, opposition will be incurred, and this is no more likely to prove an exception.

The present Council has been hampered in every change they have sought to make, and especially by those who, from a sense of duty, if not inclination, should have been the first to render such assistance as laid in their power.

It is not claimed that our representatives are infallible in judgment or in action, or are any less liable than others having antagonistic influences to suppress

to escape a fair amount of criticism, but such criticism comes with bad grace from those who are engaged and paid by them to carry out College work upon lines which the Council are legally required to define on behalf of the druggists whose accredited representatives they are, and to whom alone they are responsible for their actions.

It is quite natural that the Professors should oppose any change in an old arrangement whereby they were fast becoming masters of the College situation and of the funds which should have supported it, yet the bringing about of such a change does not justify them in vilifying their employers, or in seeking to create dissensions amongst the druggists for the purpose of levying undue influence in their favor.

Very many druggists in this Province, amongst whom may be classed the writer, have in the past entertained deep feelings of respectful regard for the gentlemen who for a number of years have labored in our College for the advancement of pharmaceutical education, and who are deserving of a share of the credit attaching to the standing which our college has attained; and I feel sure that I voice the regrets of many that they have seen fit to oppose in such a petty, spiteful way the changes that have been introduced by the Council to keep our College abreast with the times, and in a position to rank with the best American Colleges in scope of instruction and equipment.

Such actions are unworthy of them and only serve to tarnish the good reputation they have hitherto enjoyed, besides making it impossible for the Council to retain their services and co-operate with them for the best interests of tuition instruction.

I cannot but think, that, had the Professors the power to undo many of the obstructive acts they have been guilty of, they would be undone, while I am even more assured that the Council, since asserting their right to govern in the matter, have become irrevocably convinced that ever that their action in displacing the Professors, under the circumstances, was the simplest, safest and best way out of a difficulty which involved the supremacy of the teaching staff, or that of the Council, and which if permitted to continue, would speedily have placed in ridicule the entire system of pharmaceutical government which they were elected to sustain.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

#### JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

The junior examination was held on December 17th, 18th, and 19th, 87 candidates presenting themselves, the names of those who passed are given in the order of merit:

#### FIRST CLASS HONORS.

H. E. Bletcher, Peterboro'; C. A. Yates, Goderich; C. W. Clarke, St. John, N. B.; G. J. Sadler, Ottawa; H. Elliott, Toronto; W. H. Gregory, Lindsay; W. Elliott, Toronto; W. Sylvester, Bright; R. Reid, Mount Forest; W. N. Hartman, Clarksburg; R. A. Davis, Woodstock; W. H. Meek, Orangeville; F. R. Brown, Brownsville; E. B. Kilgour, Mount Forest; D. S. Meldrum, Toronto; W. A. McIntyre, Toronto; E. W. Martin, Hespeler; H. W. Thompson, Fenelon Falls; T. Sweeney, Belleville; C. Ruby, Berlin; J. McIntyre, Paisley; M. G. Sherk, Toronto; A. H. Dunlop, Belleville.

#### SECOND CLASS HONORS.

J. Brough, Guelph; W. Hookway, St. Marys; R. Baxter, Windsor; R. N. Miller, Tamworth; J. A. Stewart, Meaford; F. G. Walley, Ingersoll; W. S. Stone, Port Hope; A. B. Moyer, Toronto; E. M. Carpenter, Collingwood; A. E. Brethour, Ottawa; C. A. Cook, Brantford; W. T. Armour, Owen Sound; R. S. Armstrong, Port Colborne; E. W. Stickney, Newburgh; R. H. Smith, Smith's Falls; W. J. H. Cherry, Ottawa; W. Sharp, Brampton; H. G. Horton, Goderich; W. C. McDougal, Guelph; Y. W. Campbell, St. Thomas.

#### PASSED.

R. Norris, Elora; G. A. Peaker, Brampton; J. Lynch, Peterboro'; H. Duncan, Almonte; A. L. Hamilton, Shedden; F. C. Hagyard, Orangeville; W. Latimer, Eugenia Falls; A. McMaster, Guelph; E. A. Gayfer, Ingersoll; J. K. Sutherland, Belleville; W. H. Roger, Ottawa; W. H. Campbell, Bradford; E. A. Tanner, Lakefield; A. D. Deverall, Whitby; J. McMaster, Angus; M. C. Rose, Toronto; J. Gray, Elora; B. J. E. Freer, Kincardine; R. L. Smith, Hamilton; J. F. McLeay, Watford; T. Graham, Sturgeon Point; H. P. Eakin, Unionville; W. J. H. McKindsey, Streetsville; A. E. Suter, Toronto; R. Hill, Norwich; J. H. Snellie, Chesley; H. H. Warren, Oshawa; W. J. Fraser, Toronto; C. A. Buchanan, Kemptville; W. T. Kendall, Simcoe; J. McRobie, Petrolia; J. F.

Johnson, Owen Sound; U. S. Wilson, Lifford; T. P. Hartley, Shelburne; U. S. Bolland, Ottawa.

#### FIRST IN SUBJECTS.

*Chemistry*: W. H. Gregory (99 marks); *Pharmacy*: W. A. Gregory, (94); *Materia Medica*: C. A. Yates, (89); *Prescriptions*: W. Elliot (92); *Dispensing*: G. J. Sadler (92); *Botany*: C. W. Clarke, W. Elliot, J. Brough, W. N. Hartman—equal (98 marks).

#### THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following is the result of the 40th semi-annual examinations at the Ontario College of Pharmacy:—

The Council gold medal, H. J. Childs; London; the Council silver medal, R. V. Hay, Waterford; the D'Avignon medal, H. J. Childs, London.

Passed in order of merit—H. W. Burgess, Toronto; G. F. Proctor, Toronto; D. G. Meldrum, Toronto; T. W. Deachman, Gorrie; E. W. Knowles, Guelph, and W. E. Martin, Hespeler; A. E. Gregory, Lindsay; W. L. Campbell and T. B. James, Toronto; W. R. Austin, J. H. Hallett, Toronto; J. A. Unsworth, Stouffville, and J. N. Walker, St. Catharines.

Passed in part subjects now and on previous occasions—W. R. Armstrong, Lyn; R. J. W. Barker, Toronto; C. F. Cochenour, Brantford; W. F. Gibson, Ottawa; S. M. Green, Toronto; G. H. Hinch, Hamilton; C. F. Hopkins, Belleville; J. C. Johnston, Toronto; J. L. Little, Toronto; William W. McKeague, Wellandport; F. W. Wood, Campbellford.

Candidates who succeeded in taking four subjects, and can register on these subjects—A. H. Allin, Whitby, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, materia medica; M. D. Hall, Toronto, prescriptions, chemistry, pharmacy, botany; F. J. Hoag, Kingston, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica, botany; H. B. O'Connor, Teeswater, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica, botany; W. C. Riddle, St. Catharines, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, botany.

Candidates who passed on individual subjects and can register on these subjects—G. S. McDonald, St. Catharines, dispensing; G. B. Mettlerberger, Toronto, materia medica; J. B. Williams, Guelph, prescriptions.

The Shuttleworth and Avison medals were not awarded.

#### Some Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHELPLEY, M. D., PH. D.

And now the gonococci are to be stained to death with methyl violet. This is the remedy that Dr. Kaune uses for gonorrhoea. He uses one to one thousand solution once a day, and cures a patient after three injections. The commercial methyl violet contains arsenic and must not be used; but there is a German preparation sold under the name of pyocyanin, which is free from phenol and arsenic.

Chapped hands are difficult to treat on account of the trouble in removing the cause. As a rule, a patient expects his hands to be rendered as durable as tin, so that the skin will not chape. The following mixture will not do this, but according to the *Times and Register*, it is more serviceable than those usually employed:

R	Menthol .....	12 grains.
	Salol .....	30 grains.
	Olive oil .....	30 minims.
	Lanolin .....	12 drachms.

At any rate, it is a new mixture of new remedies.

The disinfection of dwelling houses where cases of infectious diseases have occurred is quite a common procedure, especially in the cities, and any one who has had any experience in such work knows how anxious the average family is to "straighten things up" and reoccupy a room. Therefore, the following from the Minnesota Board of Health is timely:

Mind one important point, especially as respects diphtheria. After disinfecting a room, or house, see that no *moist*, damp places remain. Have *floor, walls, closets*, every bit of wood work *thoroughly dry*, before occupation of the room again, and put off such occupation by children as long as possible.

To prevent bed-sores, Dr. Forbes recommends washing the parts with the following mixture:

R	Chloride of sodium ..	4 drachms.
	Alum .....	4 drachms.
	Water .....	8 fluidounces.
	Alcohol .....	2 fluidounces.

#### Mix.

Those minor but troublesome irritations of the skin, such as chapping, insect bites, etc., are now to be treated with cocaine. The *British Medical Journal* proposes the use of cocaine pencils. These are cocoa butter with two per cent. of the alkaloid. Of course, such an application is superior to the use of the solution, as the cocoa butter will act as a protection.

Scabies are now treated with phenolized oil, which is employed as a local application. The oil is one part of phenol to fifteen of olive oil.

To straighten up after a debauch, Dr. Brinton recommends the following dose:

B	Spirit. ammon. aromatic. .	3 fluidrachms.
	Tinct. capsici .....	1 fluidrachm.
	Tinct. lavenderi .....	4 fluidrachms.
	Sod. mint .....	2 fluidounces.
	Tinct. opii camphor .....	90 minims.

#### Misce.

A tight collar may be a necessity to the modern dude, but it is not conducive to good eyesight. The effect of the stricture on the circulation of the blood injures the eyesight as has been demonstrated by experiments.

Moles have many sure cures, but somehow they continue to annoy those who consider themselves disfigured by them. The latest cure is painting the mole with sodium ethylate, a fine glass rod being used. When the mole has a varnished look, the ethylate is gently rubbed in with the glass rod to make it penetrate more deeply. The mole turns nearly black, and a hard crust forms over it,

which is nearly three weeks in becoming detached. When it comes off, the mole is much lighter than before, and this treatment can be continued until the mark is scarcely noticeable.

Odorous perspiration can be prevented, according to reports, if the offending parts are powdered with lint steeped in the following mixture:

B	Amylum .....	2 ounces.
	Bismuth subnitrat .....	4 drachms.
	Potassi permanganat .....	3 drachms.
	Talc .....	90 grains.

#### Misce.

Garden rhubarb may be food for the majority but is evidently poison for a few persons; it produces bloody urine and other kidney troubles, owing to the formation of oxalate of calcium. The drinking of hard water is favorable to the trouble. As the poisoning seems to be an idiosyncrasy with some individuals, it is well to watch children when eating this article of food and learn if it affects them. An examination of the urine will show the first symptoms.

The loss of the eyesight is one of the most deplorable afflictions that befall the human race. One of the sources of such trouble which midwives and many physicians overlook, is some womb or vaginal disorder. Recent statistics show that 71.99 per cent. of those who go blind during the first year of life have lost their sight through troubles which may be traced to local parental causes. Any womb or vaginal disorder should be, if possible, cured before the birth of the child.

The very mention of the word calomel in a prescription where it is associated with other chemicals causes the pharmacist to study and see if an impatible mixture is not ordered. The fear of converting the comparatively harmless calomel into the deadly corrosive sublimate also agitates the minds of the physicians. Some of the French doctors are now putting forth the theory that the change takes place at the temperature of the human body after the chemical had been taken. If true, this may explain some "dispensing accidents." At any rate it is another straw for the unfortunate druggist to catch at.

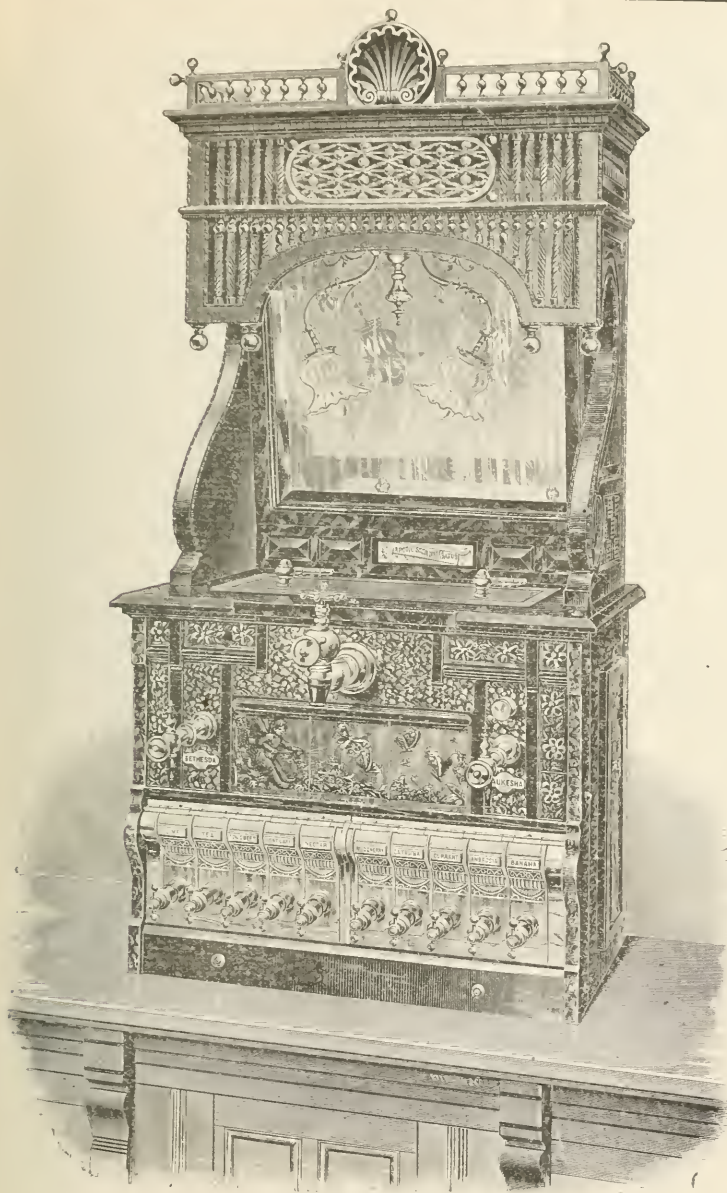
Sweeter than saccharin. Methyl-saccharin is the name given the new substance which is said to be sweeter than saccharin. It has the chemical formula,  $C_6H_3Cl_3SO_2CO.NH$ . It is almost insoluble, but like saccharin is rendered more soluble by alkalis. The colorless crystals melt at 21 C. As far as we know, the new substance is not a commercial article.

The charge made that saccharin is injurious to health has not been sustained by experiment. It is now surmised that the sugar manufacturers started the report for the sake of injuring a new competitor.

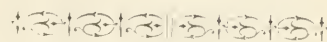
Whitewash destroys the microbes of cholera and typhoid fever, if recent experiments can be relied on. No other microbes were affected by the whitewash, so it is not of general use as a germicide. — *Druggists' Bulletin*



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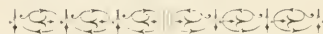
Send for my New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Second-hand Apparatus, which will be mailed free on application to any Druggist contemplating buying.

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When writing for my Illustrated Catalogue or Price List of Second-Hand Apparatus, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J. W. TUFTS.

# HOLIDAY - GOODS

—FOR THE—

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Olor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

## Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

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Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

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A splendid variety to select from.

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Lautier's Lily Valley,

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" Wood Violet.

Maybell Toilet Soap, very fine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. in a box

Modene, Barry's Tricopherous,

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Loofah,

" Brushes,

" Straps,

" Gloves,

" Extra Pads.

### SPECIAL PRICES ON PILLS (S.C.)

Triturates and Hypodermic Tablets.

We are glad at all times to give quotations.



## TRADE NOTES.

Dr. Corlis, Drumbo, has sold out.

J. Wade, druggist, Pt. Stauley, is dead.

J. K. Bent, druggist, of Halifax, N. S., is dead.

J. P. Kidd, Barrie, Ont., has sold out his drug business.

J. A. McDonald, druggist, of Dalhousie, N. B., has failed.

E. J. Kelly, druggist, Elmhvale, Ont., has been burned out.

Dr. Stoyte has opened at Souris, Man., in stationery and toys.

Mrs. Susan Dennison, drugs, etc., Bridgetown, N. S., has sold out.

A. E. Munsen, of Shoal Lake, Man., is opening a drug store at Carberry.

G. A. Mitchell, Port Hope, Ont., has sold to J. Wilson, of Cobourg.

DeBlois & Primrose, drugs, etc., Bridgetown, N. S., dissolved Jan. 1st, 1891.

P. Daly & Co., drugs, Edmonton, N. W. T., advertise their business for sale.

Chas. R. Sneath, St. Marys, Ont., has sold out to — Sanderson, of Brantford.

The old established firm of J. G. King & Co., of Kingston, Ont., have dissolved.

Harris & Horsfall, Yarmouth, N. S., drug and stationery stock damaged by fire and removal.

Dr. E. A. C. Smith, Ripley, Ont., has sold his drug business to Dr. D. F. Smith, of the same place.

Fraser & Gunn, Woodstock, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Geo. Fraser continuing the business.

Fancy goods dealers at Portage la Prairie report larger sales during the past season than in previous years.

J. W. Elliot, Chatsworth, died suddenly Dec. 15th. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Hickson in Seaforth.

Thos. Hey, Ailsa Craig, Ont., has sold out to Dr. D. A. Stewart also of Ailsa Craig, who will combine the two stocks.

Walter Madill, formerly manager of the Rossin House Drug Store, Toronto, has taken a position with W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

J. W. Brayley, Montreal, has admitted his sons, R. E. and S. M. Brayley, into partnership. Style of firm is now Brayley, Sons & Co.

Dr. C. E. Carthew has purchased the drug stock of the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Medical Hall, and added it to his drug store at the same place.

W. Gaynor, Toronto, has bought out J. H. Belfry, 340 College St., removed it to 382 College St. (cor. Borden) and has opened out a fine new store.

Geo. Thompson, late of Canmore, has purchased the stock and good will of the drug business of P. Daly & Co., Edmonton, N. W. T., and will continue it in the same stand.

An effort is being made to affiliate the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba with the Medical College, so as to enable students in pharmacy to attend certain of the lectures delivered at the college.

T. S. Hoffman & Co., Berlin, have sold out their business to the junior partner, C. E. Hoffman, who will continue the business. J. S. Hoffman will give his undivided attention to the telephone interests.

The wholesale drug houses of New York have united to form a Drug Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The list embraces fifty-one houses, all of them more or less well known to the trade of the whole country.

We notice John Urquhart is re-elected Mayor of Oakville; W. H. Lutz, re-elected Mayor of Galt; T. P. Smith, Reeve of Elora; R. A. Duncan, Reeve of Embro; John Henderson, of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, re-elected School Trustee of St. Lawrence Ward by acclamation; J. A. Wallace, Brantford, elected Alderman.

## Waterloo Drug Association.

A meeting was held in Galt on Thursday, January 8th, for the purpose of forming a Drug Association for the County of Waterloo. A good representation from the drug interests of the County, and a large number from Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford and other points outside the county were present, showing the increasing interest taken in the formation of such associations.

Mr. G. A. McCann, of Toronto, was appointed Chairman, after which Mr. Clark, Case and Jarvis, of Hamilton, addressed the meeting on points of interest. Messrs. McKenzie, McCann, and others from Toronto and Guelph, related a variety of interesting experiences, and Messrs. Petrie and Smith, of Guelph, described the workings of their association and the benefits derived from it.

An Association was formed with S. Snyder, of Waterloo, as President, and R. Ferrah, Galt, Secretary *pro tem*; to meet at Berlin on February 6th to arrange prices and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

The county druggists feel deeply grateful to the many outsiders who came to Galt to help on the work.

## Hamilton District Pharmaceutical Association.

At the last regular meeting of the P. A. H. D. held on Dec. 12th, there was a large attendance of the members when the following resolution was carried by unanimous vote:

That this association highly approves of the course taken by the representative from this district, Mr. John A. Clark, at the Council Board of our College. We believe that the action of the Council has been for the advancement of the College and for the best interests of the druggists in the Province.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, Sec'y.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council for the purpose of granting certificates of competency in accordance with section eight of the Act respecting Pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the city of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February.

## Vaseline Pomade With Medicinal Extracts.

M. Pepy, pharmacist of Cambrai, suggests the following plan of preparing pomades of the medicinal extracts. He takes extract of rhatany as an example: Any desirable quantity of the extract is placed in a capsule, and just enough water is added to soften the same to the consistency of a pomade. Cover the whole with vaseline, and heat until the latter becomes limpid, withdraw from the fire, let cool for an instant, and then mix by stirring with the spatula until the mass becomes homogeneous. By this method the formation of a pellicle is avoided, and the entire operation simplified and facilitated. Any pomade may thus be prepared, and hard may be used instead of vaselin. — *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

METHYLAL AS A SOLVENT FOR ODOROUS PRINCIPLES.—It has long been tried to extract the odorous principles from flowers by some volatile body from which the principles may be separated, in place of extracting with fats by maceration or enfleurage, as is usually done, but all attempts have been unsatisfactory. Methylal is lately recommended as a very good solvent; its boiling point is very low, 42° C., and it is easily volatilized, so that its application in extracting the perfume from delicate flowers is admissible. Practical trials have been made with violets, one of the most delicate flowers we have, and the good results obtained lead us to the assumption that methylal will soon find employment for the above purpose in an extended degree. — *Chem. Ztg.*

A NEW INSECT POWDER.—At a recent meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society Mr. T. Waage spoke about a new drug imported from Venezuela as a substitute for insect powder. This consists of the powdered leaves of *Croton flaccens*, a plant of which there are several varieties indigenous to the West Indies and the northern part of South America. The plant referred to is believed, however, to be *C. flaccens*, var. *balsamifer*. The leaves and young twigs of the plant are whitish-yellow or rusty colored and downy. The odor of the leaves is peculiar, but not disagreeable, and when rubbed the drug recalls the odor of sage. The powder irritates the epithelium, and, according to Dr. Thoms, who is an authority on insect powder, it contains fatty and essential oils, tannin, and phloroglucin.

Of the 6,000,000 ounces of quinine produced annually, more than fifty per cent. is consumed in the United States.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name of plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

*To the Druggists of Ontario:*

GENTLEMEN,—I will give a short history of that part of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that alludes to the teaching department, and some information that, I believe, has not before appeared in print.

In 1867, when confederation became almost a certainty, various measures were discussed that it was expected would be brought before the Dominion Parliament, and among others one for the consolidation of medical interests. In this bill it was proposed to regulate the practice of pharmacy by compelling all who engaged in that occupation to pass an examination before a board composed of physicians, and to pay such fees as they would establish.

This aroused the indignation of the druggists, especially those in Ontario, and in May, 1867, the druggists in Ottawa formed a society for united action, and to give more influence to any movement that might be made in order to defeat this, to them, unfair bill. A similar society was formed in Toronto the following September.

These two societies united in 1868 and gained additions to their numbers from other parts of the Province and commenced the publication of a trade journal. The number of members of this society was about 300.

They attempted to obtain the passing of a bill by the Dominion Parliament in 1868 and 1869, but without success. This was abandoned and in the fall of 1869 provincial legislation was sought and obtained in 1871.

Although the Pharmacy Act incorporated all the druggists of the Province in an association termed Ontario College of Pharmacy, there was no school at which students could obtain instruction, conducted by the Association. It was simply an executive board to carry out the provisions of the Act by examining those who desired to engage in the occupation of druggists as to their knowledge of the drugs and poisons that they would require to handle in the business, and also to prevent by the provisions contained in the Act, from engaging in the business those who were not so qualified.

The first account we have of the formation of a regular class of instruction was in the fall of 1873, when Mr. Thos. Heys gave instruction to three students, then resident in Toronto, on the subjects required to pass the Pharmacy examination.

These students were successful and others applied for the same tuition; this continued for a year or more and Mr. Heys was obliged to obtain a room to accommodate the number of students that

were seeking instruction. The school was then removed to the old school building in Queen's Park.

In 1876 Mr. Heys placed an advertisement in the College journal calling attention to this school. The number of students steadily increased until there were in attendance at some of the terms 35 to 38 students.

This school of Pharmacy was removed to a flat on King street and the number of students continued to increase, there being in attendance 24 to 25 students during the summer terms, and 16 to 50 during the winter terms.

All the expenses of the school were paid by Mr. Heys and those associated with him, such as rent, advertising, gas and supplying apparatus and chemicals.

There were others who gave instructions to classes in 1877, '78 and '79, but these were not continued.

In February, 1882, the Council passed a resolution granting a sum of money for purchasing fittings, apparatus, specimens, specimen bottles, chemicals, &c., and gave free use of the rooms with heating, cleaning, &c., to Mr. Shuttleworth and others, who were to conduct a school under the directions of the Council, the teachers to be remunerated by the fees from the students.

The first advertisement of this school appeared in the journal of March, 1882, and the opening of school, April 4th. Owing to the short notice, only a few weeks, the number of students at the first term was small.

Then Mr. Shuttleworth advertised—

"This is the only authorized school of pharmacy in Ontario, and is carried on directly under the auspices of the College."

Mr. Shuttleworth was also a member of the board of examiners appointed by the Council, to examine the pupils taught by Mr. Shuttleworth as teacher, and as his name appears first on reports from the examiners, it may be assumed that he was also chairman of the Board of examiners.

For the second term the students deserted Mr. Heys's school and attended the one of which Mr. Shuttleworth was director, and which was aided by the influence of the Council. In the competition for students Mr. Heys was placed at a marked disadvantage and in 1883 discontinued his classes.

The success of a school of pharmacy, as far as number of students in attendance are concerned, was assured and made by Mr. Heys before Mr. Shuttleworth and others commenced the instruction under the auspices of the Council.

We will now trace the number of students in attendance, and fees paid from 1882 to 1889.

1882.	
Spring term, 41 students, fees \$30. . .	\$ 630 00
Winter term, 43 students, fees \$36 . .	\$1548 00

1883.	
Spring term, 41 students, fees \$36. . .	\$1476 00
Autumn term, 44 students, fees \$36 . .	\$1584 00
	\$3060 00

1884.	
Spring term, 43 students, fees \$36. . .	\$1548 00
Autumn term, 49 students, fees \$36 . .	1764 00
	\$3312 00

1885.	
Spring term, 53 students, fees \$36. . .	\$1908 00
Autumn term, 48 students, fees \$36 . .	1728 00
	\$3636 00

1886.	
Spring term, 62 students, fees \$36. . .	\$2232 00

1886-87.	
Autumn term, 57 students, fees \$36: portion retained by College \$186.50, paid to teachers . . . . .	1686 50
1887 Spring term, 72 students, fees \$40 portion retained by College \$629, paid to teachers . . . . .	2130 00
	\$3817 50

1887-88.	
1887 Junior (autumn) course, 57 students, fees \$48. . . . .	\$5080 00
1888 Senior (spring) course, 53 students, fees \$48. . . . .	
Portion retained by College \$1040, paid to teachers . . . . .	4040 00

1888-89.	
1888 Junior course, 63 students, fees \$40. . . . .	\$5776 00
1889 Senior course, 53 students, fees \$60. . . . .	
Portion retained by College \$1388, paid to teachers . . . . .	4388 00

The number of students and amount for fees is taken from the annual announcements.

What is the average amount received each year by the teachers?

From spring, 1882, to autumn, 1886, all the fees were given to the teachers as follows:

1882 . . . . .	\$2178 00
1883 . . . . .	3060 00
1884 . . . . .	3312 00
1885 . . . . .	3636 00
Spring term 1886 . . . . .	2232 00
	\$14418 00

Deduct from this amount 5 per cent., being for reduction in fees to those who had attended any previous term at the school, or only took part of the course, and this 5 per cent. is more than what is shown to be the difference for such in the years 1887-8 and 1888-9.

This will make \$14418.00 - \$720.90 = \$13697.10.

In 1882 the expenses for chemicals, printing, advertising, cleaning, &c., were paid out of the grant from the Council.

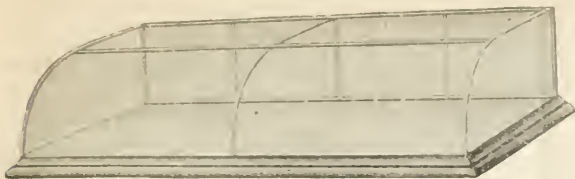
From the spring of 1883 to the spring of 1886 these expenses were taken out of the fees. The average of these expenses would be about \$100 per annum: for 4½ years being \$450, or say \$500. Deducting this \$500 from \$13697.10 will give \$13197.10: to this add the sums received by the teachers from autumn, 1886, to spring, 1889, inclusive, which will be

81307 10
3817 50
4040 00
4388 00
\$25442 60

For 15 terms, or 7½ years, the teachers received for their services \$25442.60, or an annual average of \$3392.35.

The amount due to all the teachers for two terms 1887-8 namely, \$1040.00, was





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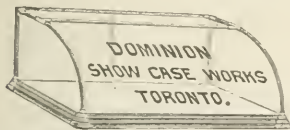
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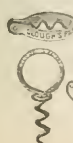
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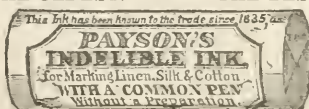
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paid to Mr. Shuttleworth, and he divided with the others according to a "private" arrangement, but the amount due to teachers for two terms 1888-9, \$4388.00, was divided by Mr. D'Avignon, for Mr. Shuttleworth, as follows:

E. B. Shuttleworth ..... \$2413 40  
Dr. O. R. Avison ..... 1316 40  
F. T. Harrison ..... 658 20

This being

E. B. Shuttleworth ..... 55 per cent.  
Dr. O. R. Avison ..... 30 per cent.  
F. T. Harrison ..... 15 per cent.

If the same division was followed in former years, of which there is no records, Mr. Shuttleworth has received an annual average since 1882 of 55 per cent of \$3392.35, being \$1865.78, for his services as teacher in the school.

The average number of students in attendance on each term from 1882 to 1889 was 51.

In the division of the \$4388.00 in 1889 Mr. Harrison should not accept the amount offered him by Mr. D'Avignon, \$658.20; but the amounts, as settled between Mr. Shuttleworth and he, was as follows:

E. B. Shuttleworth ..... \$2365 40  
Dr. O. R. Avison ..... 1283 07  
F. T. Harrison ..... 741 53

Upon reading the information herein given you can readily see that the work of instituting a school of pharmacy and bringing up the number of students in attendance to a position in which it could be said to be remunerative to the teachers, was accomplished before the school was undertaken by Mr. Shuttleworth under the auspices of the Council.

I would have given this information to the members of the College in October, but was absent from Canada until December—over two months.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, December 22nd, 1890.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me briefly to acknowledge and accept Mr. John E. Tremble's answer to my question, re his communication in the *Journal* for November. I will just as readily accept one from Mr. Douglass should he offer one.

I would now ask Mr. Tremble to explain the heading of his communication, "Another falsehood nailed," and the phrase, "It is absolutely false." What falsehood has he nailed? What is it that is absolutely false? The phrase he thus condemns, and which he designedly or ignorantly misquotes, contains neither a statement nor a charge, but is a direct question, as the interrogation mark shows, therefore cannot contain a falsehood.

For Mr. Tremble's information, and to relieve his anxiety for the welfare of the future student, I will state that I am not an applicant for a chair in the College, but even if I were, I cannot see how an aspirant for the vacant position can affect the future student. Those who remember Mr. John E. Tremble will agree with me

in saying that even he might be an aspirant without doing any harm. The remarks re anonymous communications is a very stale chestnut. I am,

Yours, etc.,

EX-STUDENT.

London, Dec. 11th, 1890.

### The Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.

The following additions to the pharmacopœia which have been finally sanctioned by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, will be found interesting and useful to our readers. They are taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, from an early copy of the work furnished by the editor, Professor Attfield.

The number of additions amounts in all to thirty-seven, requiring, with crude drugs and their preparations, forty-four distinct paragraphs. Although in the official work these are treated of in alphabetical sequence, it will be more convenient, with the space at our disposal, to discuss them under three heads—namely, the bodies of definite chemical composition, the crude drugs, and the galenical preparations.

#### CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

Of these there are ten—acetanilid, (antifebrin), gluside (saccharin), homatropine hydrobromate, paraldehyde, phenacetin phenazone (antipyrine), picrotoxin, sodium benzoate, sodium nitrite, and sulphonal. It will be seen that no less than five of these are synthetical bodies of comparatively recent introduction into medicine; a fact which markedly indicates the prevailing tendency of medical fashion, and the favor with which these substances are regarded by therapeutists on all sides.

It may be useful to briefly enumerate the official characters, tests and doses of these ten substances.

**ACETANILID.**—Obtained by action of glacial acetic acid on aniline. Colorless, glistening, scaly crystals, taste slightly pungent; neutral. Melts at about 235° F. Solubility in cold water about 1 in 200; 1 in 18 in boiling water; freely soluble in rectified spirit, ether, benzol and chloroform. When burnt leaves no residue. Gives no color with sulphuric acid. Aqueous solution odorless; gives no color with ferric chloride; with potash and chloroform the unpleasant odor of phenylisocyanide is developed.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

**GLUSIDE (commonly known as saccharine).**—A sweet imide derivable from coal-tar toluene.

White minutely crystalline powder; intensely sweet in dilute solution. Heated it fuses and sublimes with partial decomposition. Slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot. Very soluble in dilute solution of ammonia, and in solution of sodium bicarbonate evolving carbonic acid gas. This solution when neutral and evaporated to dryness yields "soluble saccharin," 100 parts of saccharin giving nearly 113 parts of soluble salt; neither

saccharin or the salt are blackened by strong sulphuric acid, even when warmed. After fusing with soda, the aqueous solution gives, when acidulated with hydrochloric acid and treated with ferric chloride, a purplish-brown color.

**HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE.**—White crystalline powder or minute prismatic crystals, solubility in water 1 in 6, in absolute alcohol 1 in 133. Dilates pupil of eye; leaves no residue on burning. Dilute solution treated with chlorine water and chloroform, the latter is colored brown. A two per cent. solution is not precipitated by addition of excess of dilute ammonia. Moistened with nitric acid and evaporated to dryness on a water bath, the residue is colored yellow by alcoholic potash. If the alkaloid is set free with ammonia, removed with chloroform, and separated, the residue left on evaporating the chloroform will turn first yellow and then brick-red when warmed with a two per cent. solution of mercuric chloride in proof spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

**PARALDEHYDE.**—Clear, colorless, neutral liquid, with characteristic odor, burning and cooling taste. Sp. gr. 0.998. Boils at 255.2° F. Congeals to crystalline mass at 50° F. Solubility in water 1 in 10 at 60° F.; less soluble in hot. Perfectly miscible with spirit or ether. Gives no coloration on standing with potash or soda, nor precipitate with barium chloride or with silver nitrate.

**PHENACETIN.**—Produced by action of glacial acetic acid on parphenetidin, a phenol derivative.

Colorless, tasteless, odorless, in scaly crystals. Melts at 275° F. Sparingly dissolves in cold water, more freely in boiling; soluble 1 in 16 of rectified spirit. Leaves no ash on burning. Gives no color with sulphuric acid. Boiled with excess of hydrochloric acid and diluted with ten times its volume of water, cooled and filtered, the solution gives a deep red color with chromic acid. A cold saturated solution not affected by bromine water. Gives no unpleasant odor when, after boiling with excess of potash, it is boiled with a little chloroform.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

**PHENAZON (Antipyrin).**—Colorless, odorless, scaly crystals, with bitter taste. Melts at about 230° F. Freely soluble in water, spirit and chloroform. Leaves no ash on burning. Neutral, not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen. Treated with nitrite of sodium, and acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives a green solution. A dilute solution, mixed with nitric acid, gives a yellow tint to crimson on warming. Gives a deep red color with ferric chloride discharged by excess of sulphuric acid.

Dose.—3 to 20 grains.

**PICROTOXIN.**—Obtained from *Anamerta paniculata*. Colorless, odorless, prismatic crystals, with bitter taste. Melts at 378° F. Soluble, in 330 in cold water, 1 in 35 on boiling; 1 in 3 of boiling, and 1 in

# To Council Electors.

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In attempting to give a history of Council affairs since the late revolutionary period, it will be necessary to make reference to actions antedating this time, in order that some definite explanation of the cause of many of the late troubles may be given.

The writer, though no more impartial in opinion than those who will read these articles, does not intend to asperse in any direct manner the honorable intentions of any of the gentlemen holding leading positions and opposite opinions regarding the question now agitating the electorate ; and should he appear to do so by implication, it will only be as an accompaniment to an opinion which he endeavors to advance and sustain.

No offence to any one, is intended in this page : open and adverse criticism when made, must not be accepted as such, as this must be considered entirely aloof from ordinary communications.

As a preface we may state what every Druggist will agree with, that the incorporation of Druggists as a protective body, having power to govern themselves by representation under the Pharmacy Act of 1884 and subsequent amendments, has been of inestimable value to them.

It has placed the business of the Pharmacist on a legal basis with that of other professions.

It secures his business from invasion by those incompetent to conduct it, and thus insures the safety of the public who are obliged to purchase what he alone is legally qualified to supply.

It gives each Druggist, through his elected representative, power to legislate under by-law for the government of Council and College affairs, thus enabling him to guard his individual interests while keeping in touch with interests common to the body of which he is a member.

Granting then that the principle of representation is good, that the power to legislate delegated under it is good, you then of necessity must admit that those so elected to legislate and govern on your behalf are entitled to your undivided support, so long as they do not exceed the legal powers secured them by such election : power to hold, on your behalf, sole control of the real and personal property of the College : power to divide the province into districts for representative purposes : power to prescribe the subjects upon which candidates for certificates of competency shall be examined ; to establish a scale of fees to be paid by persons applying for examination : power to make by-laws, rules and orders for the regulation of their own meetings and proceedings, and those of the College : for the remuneration and appointment of examiners and officers of the College, and for defining their duties and the amount of remuneration they are entitled to for their services, and power to regulate any other matters that may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and the by-laws subordinate to it.

Although there may be a difference of opinion relative to Election matters existing at the present time, the Druggists of Canada must certainly agree that the Preparations on page 17 gives entire satisfaction to both Druggist and Consumer.

*(To be continued.)*



13 of cold rectified spirit: 1 in 10 of solution of potash. The alkaline solution reduces Fehling's solution. Leaves no residue on burning. Gives no precipitate with mercuric chloride, palatinic chloride, or tannic acid. Dissolves in sulphuric acid with pale saffron color.

Dose. —  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{3}{10}$  grain.

**SODIUM BENZOATE.**—Prepared from benzoic acid and carbonate of sodium, evaporating to dryness. White, slightly crystalline or amorphous powder; odorless or having faint benzoic odor; sweet taste, faintly alkaline reaction. Very soluble in water; soluble 1 in 24 in cold rectified spirit, 1 in 12 in boiling. Incinerated, ten grains leave 3.68 grains residue, requiring 69 to 70 grain measures of oxalic acid to neutralise. Gives a yellowish or pinkish precipitate with ferric salts.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

**SODIUM NITRITE.**—White, or yellowish-white deliquescent crystalline salt. Very soluble in water. Neutral or slightly alkaline, evolves red fumes with sulphuric acid on contact with air. Gives deep brown color when mixed with solution of ferrous sulphate and acetic acid. One grain of salt dissolved in water, and introduced into a nitrometer, should liberate 325 grain measures of nitric oxide, when treated with iodine of potassium and diluted sulphuric acid, the gas being entirely absorbed by strong solution of ferrous sulphate, equivalent to not less than 95 per cent. of nitrite of sodium. Should not give more than traces of precipitate with calcium chloride.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

**SULPHONAL.**—Colorless, odorless, nearly tasteless crystals; melts at 258° F.; neutral; soluble 1 in 15 of boiling water; 1 in 450 of cold water; 1 in 50 in cold rectified spirit; very soluble in boiling alcohol; readily so in ether. Burns without leaving ash. Heated with cyanide of potassium evolves the odor of mercaptan, and when this is treated with water and an excess of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride added, a reddish color is developed.

Dose.—15 to 40 grains.

#### CRUDE DRUGS.

Of these there are ten included in the new work: wool fat, eucalyptus gum, euonymus bark, gelatine, hamamelis bark, hamamelis leaves, hydrastis rhizome, oil of cade, stramonium leaves and strophanthus. Although most of these articles are familiar to our readers, it is well to briefly enumerate the official characters.

**WOOL FAT.** The purified cholesterol fat of sheep's wool. Yellow, tenacious, unctuous, almost odorless; melts from 104° to 111° F.; readily soluble in ether and chloroform, sparingly in rectified spirit. Ten grains entirely dissolved in fourteen fluid drachms of boiling alcohol, the greater part separating on cooling. Leaves but a trace of ash on burning. Fifty grains dissolved in ether and two drops of

solution of phenol-plithalein added should not require more than two grain measures of standard soda solution to produce red coloration. Chloroformic solution gives a red color with sulphuric acid. Evolves no ammonia with soda.

**EUCALYPTUS GUM.**—A ruby red exudation from bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata* and some other species.

From 80 to 90 per cent. soluble in cold water; solution neutral; almost entirely soluble in rectified spirit.

Dose. 2 to 10 grains.

**EUONYMUS BARK.**—The root bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. In curved quilled pieces from  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an inch thick; outer surface light ash gray; dirty white where rubbed; soft and friable. Inner surface, when free from white wood, is pale, tawny white, and smooth. Fracture finely fibrous, middle layer laminated; longitudinal fracture smooth. Odor faint; taste at first mucilaginous, then slightly bitter and acrid.

**GELATINE.**—Produced by action of boiling water on gelatinous animal tissues. In transparent sheets or shreds. Solution in hot water colorless and odorless, setting to a jelly on cooling. It dissolves in acetic acid. Aqueous solutions not precipitated by dilute acids, alum, lead acetate, or ferric chloride; precipitated by tannin.

**HAMAMELIS BARK.**—Bark of *Hamamelis Virginica*. In curved or quilled pieces from two to eight inches long, and about one-tenth of an inch thick; covered with silvery grey or whitish, easily detached, scaly outer bark, marked with lenticels. Internally, cinnamon brown, finely striated; fracture, coarsely fibrous; tough; slightly astringent.

**HAMAMELIS LEAVES.**—The dried leaves of *Hamamelis Virginica*. Petiole short, lamina from 4 to 6 inches long, oval, obtuse, wavy, crenate, narrowed below. Oblique and slightly heart-shaped at base; pinnately veined veins on underside prominent. Odor, tea-like; taste, astringent and bitter.

**HYDRASTIS RHIZOME.**—Rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. From one half to one and a half inches long and from one eighth to half an inch thick, irregularly twisted; upper surface marked with scars from stems, lower surface gives off rootlets; color, yellowish-brown; fracture resinous, with bright yellow centre.

**OIL OF CADE.**—A turpy, oily liquid, obtained by destructive distillation of wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus* and other species. A reddish brown or black viscid oily liquid, with empyreumatic-odor and bitter acid taste; sp. gr. about 0.990. Soluble in ether and chloroform; partly soluble in cold, almost wholly in hot rectified spirit; sparingly soluble in water. The filtered aqueous solution is almost colorless and is acid.

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.** Dried leaves of *Datura stramonium*. Ovate - petiolate about six inches long, smooth pointed, un-

equal at the base; one side decurrent down petiole; coarsely angular; toothed, minutely wrinkled; odor, faintly narcotic; taste, bitter.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—The mature ripe seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus* var. *Kombe*, freed from awns. Oval, acuminate, about three fifths inch long and one-sixth inch broad; base narrow and blunt; apex, when perfect, tapering to a fine extremity; sides flattened, the dorsal surface convex, color greenish fawn, covered with appressed silky hairs, one side with longitudinal ridge from centre to apex. Kernel white and oily, consisting of two straight cotyledons; albumen thin; taste very bitter; seed coat easily removed after soaking.

#### GALENICAL PREPARATIONS.

Of these seven out of twenty-three are adapted from the Unofficial Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. One or two of the others are familiar to all pharmacists, notably the "seidlitz powder," which is now designated *Pulvis soda tartrata effervescent*. A new feature is the inclusion of effervescent granular preparations. As these articles are increasing rapidly in demand it is well to have some official and definite formulae for them. Probably in the next Addendum this class might be still further increased.

#### ACETUM IPECACUANHA.

##### Take of

Ipecacuanha in No. 20 powder. 1 oz.  
Diluted acetic acid sufficient to produce ..... 20 fluid ozs.

Moisten, macerate 24 hours, then percolate to required volume.

Dose.—5 to 46 minims.

(The strength of the acetic acid is slightly altered from the original B. P. C. formula, from 1 to 9 to 1 to 7. The preparation now, however, remains very unsightly, inelegant, and unstable, although it is medically active.)

#### ADEPS LAXA HYDROSUS ("Lanoline.")

##### Take of

Wool fat ..... 7 ozs.  
Distilled water ..... 3 ozs.

Melt the wool fat in a warm mortar, stirring in the water gradually.

When heated it separates into an upper oily and a lower aqueous layer. Should not lose more than 30 per cent. when dried. Residue should answer the tests for wool fat.

#### EMP. MENTHOL.

##### Take of

Menthol ..... 2 ozs.  
Yellow wax ..... 1 oz.  
Resin ..... 7 ozs.

Melt the resin and wax together, and as the mixture cools stir in the menthol until dissolved.

#### EXTRACTUM EUONYMI SICCUM (Euonymin.)

##### Take of

Euonymus bark ..... 1 lb.  
Rectified spirit ..... of each a sufficiency.  
Distilled water  
Sugar of milk

Moisten the bark with equal parts of



HERMAN BECKER

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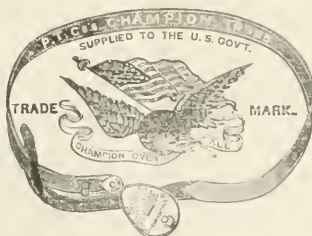
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OIL OF CASSIA AND SODA CARBONATE, C. P.

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	" B—2 " "	
	" C—3 " "	
	" D—100 " "	

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-

Detroit, Mich.

rectified spirit and water; pack in percolator and exhaust with same menstruum. Distil off the spirit, determine amount of moisture in the soft extract, and add sugar of milk equivalent to one-fourth the weight of the total dried extract, then evaporate over a water bath until the mixture becomes brittle when cold. It may be powdered and kept in a well corked bottle.

*Dose.*—1 to 4 grains.

#### EXT. HAMAMELIDIS LIQUIDUM.—

Take of

Hamamelis leaves in No. 40 powder. 20 ozs.  
Rectified spirit ..... of each a sufficiency  
Distilled water } .....

Moisten the dung with a mixture of one part spirit and two of water. Pack in percolator and saturate with menstruum. Macerate for forty-eight hours, then exhaust, reserving the first 17 fluid ounces; recover spirit from remainder and evaporate to soft extract; dissolve this in the reserve, and make final volume one pint.

*Dose.*—2 to 5 minims.

#### EXT. HYDRASTIS LIQUIDUM.—

Take of

Hydrastis rhizome in No. 60 powder 20 ozs.  
Rectified spirit ..... equal parts a sufficiency.  
Distilled water } .....

Proceed exactly as in the previous instance.

*Dose.*—5 to 30 minims.

#### LIQUOR COCAINE HYDROCHLORATIS.—

Take of

Cocaine hydrochlorate..... 33 grs.  
Sulphuric acid..... ½ gr.  
Distilled water, suffic't to produce 6 fl. drms.

Boil the water, add the preservative, and, lastly, the alkaloidal salt. Make up to measure if necessary.

*Dose.*—2 to 10 minims.

#### LIQUOR MORPHINE SULPHATIS.—

Take of

Sulphate of morphine ..... 35 grs.  
Rectified spirit ..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Distilled water..... to produce 8 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the salt in some water, add the spirit, and make up to volume with water.

*Dose.*—10 to 60 minims.

#### LIQUOR TRINITRINE (solution of nitroglycerine, solution of glonoine).—

Take of

Pure nitroglycerine.... 1 part by weight.  
Rectified spirit..... 100 fluid parts.  
Dissolve.—Specific gravity 0.844.

*Dose.*—½ to 2 minims.

#### MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS.—

Take of

Sulphate of magnesium in crystals. 25 ozs.  
Bicarbonate of sodium in powder . 18 ozs.  
Tartaric acid in powder ..... 9½ ozs.  
Citric acid in powder ..... 6½ ozs.  
Refined sugar in powder ..... 5½ ozs.

The final product should weigh about 50 ounces. Dry the sulphate at about 130° until it has lost nearly one-fourth its weight; powder and mix with the sugar, then with the other ingredients. Heat mixture from 200 F. to 220 F., and granulate by stirring assiduously; sift, and preserve in well-stoppered bottles.

*Dose.*—¼ to 1 ounce.

#### MISTURA OLEI RICINI.—

Take of

Castor oil ..... 6 fl. drms.  
Oil of lemon ..... 10 minims.  
Oil of cloves ..... 2 minims.  
Syrup ..... 1½ fl. drms.  
Solution of potash ..... 1 fl. drms.  
Orange flower water } .. sufficient to produce 2 fluid ounces

Mix the oils in a mortar, then add one-third the potash, then the syrup, then another third of potash, then half the orange flower water, the remainder of the potash, and enough orange flower water to make two ounces.

*Dose.*—½ to 2 fluid ounces.

#### PIL. FERRI—(Blaud's Pills).—

Take of

Sulphate of iron ..... 60 grs.  
Carbonate of potassium ..... 36 grs.  
Powdered sugar ..... 12 grs.  
Tragacanth, in powder ..... 4 grs.  
Glycerine ..... 2½ minims.  
Distilled water..... a sufficiency.

Powder the sulphate of iron, add the sugar and tragacanth. Finely powder the potassium carbonate, and incorporate with the glycerine. Transfer this to mortar containing the first mixture, and beat it until it becomes uniform and green, and add water, if necessary; divide into five-grain pills. One pill contains about one grain of ferrous carbonate.

*Dose.*—1 to 4 pills.

#### PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS—(commonly known as "Seidlitz Powder").—

Take of

Tartarated soda in dry powder ..... 120 grs.  
Bicarbonate of sodium in dry powder 40 grs.  
Mix and wrap in blue paper.

Take of

Tartaric acid in dry powder ..... 38 grs.  
Wrap in white paper.

*Dose.*—The former powder dissolved in nearly ½ a pint of cold or warm water, and the latter powder then added.

#### SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS.—

Take of

Phosphate of sodium in crystals..... 25 ozs.  
Bicarbonate of sodium in powder . 25 ozs.  
Tartaric acid in powder ..... 13½ ozs.  
Citric acid in powder ..... 9 ozs.

The final product should weigh about 50 ounces. Dry the crystals until they have lost 60 per cent. of the weight. Powder and mix with the other ingredients. Heat to between 200° and 220°, and granulate by constant stirring, sift and store in well-closed bottles.

*Dose.*—¼ to ½ ounce.

#### STUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI.—

Take of

Gelatine, cut small ..... ½ oz.  
Glycerine, by weight ..... 2½ ozs.  
Distilled water..... a sufficiency.

Put gelatine in tared dish and cover with water; let stand for a minute or two, then drain off water; set aside until quite soft; then add glycerine. Dissolve on water bath, and heat until mixture weighs 1,560 grains. Pour into moulds of suitable capacity. Each suppository

contains 70 per cent. by weight of glycerine.

#### SYRUP FERRI SUBCHLORIDI.—

Take of

Iron wire ..... 300 grs.  
Hydrochloric acid ..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Citric acid ..... 10 grs.  
Distilled water ..... 10 fl. drms.  
Syrup ..... a sufficiency to make 1 pint.

Mix the acid with 1 ounce of water and dissolve the iron wire in the mixture in a flask, applying a gentle heat until action ceases. Then remove heat, add the citric acid and filter through paper into 10 fluid ounces of syrup. When drained, wash filter with remaining 2 drachms of water, and make up measure to 1 pint.

*Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid drachm.

#### TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS.—

Take of

Hamamelis bark, No. 20 powder ... 2 ozs.  
Proof spirit ..... a sufficiency.

Moisten the powder with the menstruum, and percolate to 1 pint.

*Dose.*—5 to 60 minims.

#### TINCTURA HYDRASTIS.—

Take of

Hydrastis rhizome in No. 60 powder 2 ozs.  
Proof spirit..... a sufficiency

Moisten the powder, macerate and percolate to 1 pint.

*Dose.*—20 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

#### TINCTURA STROPHANTHII.—

Take of

Strophanthus reduced to No. 30 } 1 oz.  
powder and dried at 110° F. .... }

Pure ether ..... a sufficiency.  
(Commercial ether free from alcohol or water may be used.)

Rectified spirit..... a sufficiency.

Pack in a percolator; moisten with ether; macerate, and exhaust with more ether. When this is colorless remove the marc, dry it gradually, heating to 120° F. Again powder, repack, and exhaust by maceration and percolation until half a pint of tincture is obtained, then dilute with spirit to one pint.

*Dose.*—2 to 10 minims

#### TROCHISCI SULPHURIS.—

Take of

Precipitated sulphur..... 3,600 grains.  
Acid tartrate of potassium ..... 720 grains.  
Refined sugar ..... 5,760 grains.  
Gum acacia in powder ..... 720 grains.  
Tincture of orange peel ..... 720 minims.  
Mucilage of acacia ..... 720 minims.

Mix the tincture with the powders; add the mucilage to form a suitable mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry at moderate temperature.

Each lozenge contains five grain of sulphur.

*Dose.*—1 to 6 lozenges.

#### UNGUENTUM COSII.

Take of

Juice of hemlock ..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Hydrous wool fat ..... 4 oz.  
Boric acid, in fine powder ..... 10 grs.

Evaporate the juice at a temperature not exceeding 140 F to two fluid drachms. Add the boric acid and hydrous wool fat, and mix thoroughly.

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For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.  
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Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists



# UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS.—

Take of

Liquid extract of hamamelis 50 minims.  
Simple ointment..... 410 grs.

Mix thoroughly.

## ADDITION TO APPENDIX II.

SOLUTION OF POTASSIO-CUPRIC TARTRATE  
(commonly known as Fehling's Solution.)

No. 1.

Take of

Sulphate of Copper..... 346.4 grs.  
Distilled Water..... a sufficiency.  
Dissolve and dilute to 5,000 grain measures.

No. 2.

Take of

Caustic Soda..... 1½ ozs.  
Tartarated Soda..... 4 ozs.  
Distilled water..... a sufficiency.  
Dissolve and dilute to 5,000 grain measures.

When required for use mix equal volumes of No. 1 and No. 2.

## FORMULÆ.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.—1500 parts of li-  
seed in very fine powder thoroughly mix-  
ed with 30 parts of red phosphorus and  
sufficient fresh curd added to make a mass.  
The finished pills are dusted with wheat  
flour and kept in tin boxes.—*Phar. Post.*

### HAIR OIL PERFUME.—

No. 1 Heliotropine ..... gr. 8  
  Cinnamon ..... gr. 1  
  Oil of orris ..... gtt. 1  
  Oil of rose ..... m. 16  
  Oil of bergamot ..... m. 32  
No. 2 Cinnamon ..... gr. 1  
  Oil of lemon ..... m. 16  
  Oil of bergamot ..... m. 48  
No. 3 Cinnamon ..... gr. 1  
  Oil of bitter almond ..... gtt. 2  
  Oil of cassia ..... gtt. 2  
  Oil of lavender flow. .... m. 32  
  Oil of lemon ..... m. 48  
  Oil of bergamot ..... m. 48  
No. 4 Cinnamon ..... gr. 2  
  Oil of wintergreen ..... gtt. 2  
  Oil of clove ..... gtt. 4  
  Oil of cassia ..... gtt. 4  
  Oil of lavender flower .... m. 16  
  Oil of lemon ..... m. 48  
  Oil of bergamot ..... m. 72

### DR. FERRIER'S HEAD SNUFF.—

Morpha muriate..... 4 grains  
Gum acacia..... 1 ounce  
Bismuth subnitrate..... 1½ ounces  
Mix in a very fine powder.

IMPROVED BLAUD PILL (by A. Zimmerman.)

Dried sulphate iron ..... 72 grains.  
Carbonate potassium ..... 120 grains.  
Sugar (fine powder)..... 48 grains.  
Simple syrup ..... suff. quant.

To the carbonate potassium, finely powdered, add the sugar and then the sulphate iron, add syrup sufficient to make mass, which is to be divided into 48 pills.

Sugar having the property of retarding the oxidation of ferrous salts, the above formula, which also facilitates rapid manipulation, yields a product which has a slightly greenish tint, practically free from

ferric salt, permanent and adapted for gelatine, sugar or silver coating.—*Pharm. Record.*

KOLA PREPARATIONS.—The *American Journal of Pharmacy* has translated from the *Bull. Med.* the following:

### Monin's Kola Essence Stimulant.

Essence of kola..... 40 grams.  
Tr. of vanilla..... 5 grams.  
Essence of menthe..... 10 drops.  
Flavored mucilaginous water. 100 grms.

To be taken during the 24 hours. The kola essence is made from roasted kola, and represents one-half the body weight of the nut.

### Hockel's Tincture of Kola.

Tincture of kola (5 per cent.)... 10 grams,  
Tincture of vanilla..... 10 drops.  
Simple syrup..... 60 grams.  
Distilled water..... 40 "

An elixir is formed by adding 125 grams of kola tincture to 275 grams of Garus elixir: 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls taken daily.

### Kola Pills.

Extract of kola..... 10 grams.  
Powdered kola, sufficient to make 100 pills.  
Ten to 15 to be taken daily.

### Kola Mixture.

Extract of kola..... 1 gram.  
Syrup of ecdonium..... 60 grams.  
Teaspoonful doses daily. In diarrhoea of children.

ASTHMA POWDER highly spoken of by Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.:—

Lobelia herb ..... 1 oz.  
Black tea..... 1 oz.  
Stramonium ..... 1 oz.  
Nitrate of potash..... 1 oz.  
Powdered anise..... 1 drachm.  
Powdered fennel..... 1 "

Mix.

—*Chem. and Druggist.*

### ANTISEPTIC CRAYONS.—

The increasing use of crayons for the local treatment of infectious endometrites, etc., make the following formulæ, suggested by Peaire (in his thesis on Infectious Endometrites) of value to the pharmacist:

### IODOFORM CRAYONS.

1. Iodoform in fine powder... 20 gm.  
Gum tragacanth..... 1 gm.  
Glycerin.....  
Distilled water, of each sufficient.

Make into a stiff paste and roll into 20 crayons. Dry with a gentle heat.

2. Iodoform, in the powder... 20 gm.  
Gum arabic, in fine powder. 2 gm.  
Glycerin..... 2 gm.  
Starch, in powder..... 2 gm.

Mix and roll into 20 crayons, and dry with gentle heat. These crayons should be about the size of the conventional nitrate of silver pencils.

### SUBLIMATE CRAYONS.

Mercuric chloride, in fine powder 150 egm.  
Talc, in fine powder..... 25.00 gm.  
Gum tragacanth..... 1.50 gm.  
Water, q. s., or from..... 2 to 3 gm.  
Glycerin, q. s., or from..... 1 to 2 gm.

Mix, and make 50 crayons.

*Monde Pharmaceutique.*

Aristol in suppositories is prescribed in 5 to 15 grain doses.

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Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.  
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Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.  
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Warrick's Real Flavors.  
Stear's Indian Tonic-genuine.  
William's Crown Sraparilla, etc.

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In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

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Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

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Stearns' Effervescent Granular Hydrobromate of Calcium.

Caffeine Seidlitz—Very efficient headache remedy. Improves Bronchial Lozenges—Very salubrious. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Licorice and Tolu Tablets.

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Tonic myophosphites—Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrica (Bay Rum Essence)—Highly concentrated, giving true color of the Bay Leaf.

Fluid Extract Verba Santa—For disguising the taste of quinine.

Fluid Extract Cascara—Modified. Free from bitter taste. Full strength.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal (Colorless).

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## GLUTEN FLOUR.

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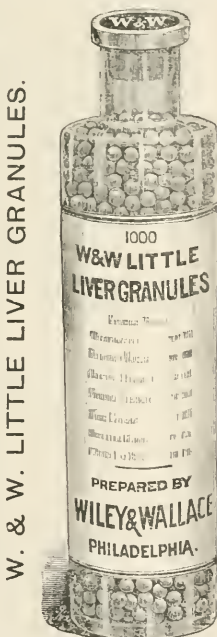
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## BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 40c. per tin.

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W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.  
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.



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Burdock Pills,  
Victoria Hypophosphites,  
Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi,  
Hayard's Pain Remedy,  
Hayard's Pectoral Balsam,  
Hayard's Cathartic Pills,  
Hayard's Yellow Oil,  
Yagyard's Black Oil,  
Hayard's Condition Powders,  
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,  
Hayard's Catle Spice,  
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,  
Dr. Fife's Worn Lozenges,  
National Pills,  
Egyptian Salve,  
Dr. Abernethy's Worn Candy,  
Freeman's Worn Powders,  
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,  
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,  
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,  
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,  
Milburn's Quinine Wine,  
Freeman's Soothing Syrup,  
Dr. Low's Worn Syrup,  
Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

## FRANKLIN'S

## ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

It is well recommended by Physicians and others who have used it for Freeing the Head of all Thick Mucus, and clearing the Nasal Cavities. It is something every Druggist should keep in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's English Remedy,  
Gold Oil Liniment,  
Blair's Cement.

844 Wholesale by Lyman Bros, Elliott & Co., Toronto, also by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S

## COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

—UNEQUALLED—

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JANUARY 15TH, 1891.

With the beginning of a new volume, it is with no small degree of pride that we call the attention of our readers to the unequalled success which has attended its publication—launched in 1889 as a 16-page paper, it has now doubled its size and bids fair in the near future to assume still greater proportions. And this is not a matter of gratification to the publisher alone, but to all the druggists of Canada who have so quickly and spontaneously come to regard it as their own mouth-piece, and as the representative journal of the profession in this country. To our brother druggists we must convey our sincere thanks for their generous reception and cordial endorsement of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, trusting for their continued assistance to make it still more interesting and more valuable to its readers.

\* \*

As is apparent to any thinking person the advertising pages are the backbone or sustaining part of any journal, and the readiness which advertisers have displayed in securing space in our columns, indicates the fact that in it they recognize the medium for securing the trade of the druggist, and the fact that many of our advertisers, seeing its value, are largely increasing their space is a sure indication of its worth as a money-making investment for them. Amongst our advertisers will be found the leading business men in their respective lines in this country, and the advertising columns furnish a reliable guide as to where and from whom purchases may be made to advantage, as it is a well recognized fact, that the pushing, reliable, live business men who advertise to a special line of traders through their own journal, will undoubtedly secure the trade, and are those who can do it to the best advantage of the purchaser.

\* \*

The year 1891 opens with bright prospects and still further assurances of the success of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. Arrangements have been made for a complete summary of news of interest to the trade, to be furnished monthly from our special correspondents in the leading provinces of the Dominion, this, with the continued co-operation of our *confreres* in the drug trade, cannot fail to make it of still greater interest to our readers, and we trust that one and all may receive such a benefit from its careful perusal every month, that it may be the means together with increasing prosperity in business to bring to them, "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

Master the whole business and the way to fortune has been mapped out.

Rivalry, open, fair, good natured and enterprising, is the life of business.

## Publications.

"How to do Business," a book of 28 chapters, devoted as its name implies, to the secret or art of doing business profitably, equitably, and with satisfaction to yourself and customers. An excellent text book of practical hints and rules for guidance in commercial life, whether to the novice or to the established man of business.—Chicago: Jefferson Jackson, Publisher.

\* \*

The *American Druggist* comes to hand this month in decidedly more convenient shape than hitherto, and generally improved in appearance. We are pleased to see that the success of this valuable trade journal justifies its issue bi-weekly instead of monthly as formerly.

\* \*

The *Pharmaceutical Era* has also adopted a change of style in the substitution of 3 columns to the page instead of 2. The *Era* has now entered on its fifth volume, and is one of the leading exponents of Pharmacy in the U. S.

## Montreal Notes.

The preliminary examinations for aspirants to the study of pharmacy took place on the 8th inst. There were quite a number examined, and as usual several rejected. One young lady passed successfully.

Below zero was the rule with the thermometer in Montreal during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, and it is probable that retail business was not quite so rushing as usual. However, most of the pharmacies report quite an improvement since New Year's day.

A large fire took place here a few days since on the premises of Beauchemin Valois & Co., publishers, booksellers and printers, resulting in the total destruction of the stock, fixtures, printing presses, &c. The premises are situated immediately in rear of Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, and Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s drug and spice mills, both of which suffered considerably from water.

The Pharmacy Students' Association hold their annual dinner at the Richelieu Hotel on the 20th inst. The menu is first-class, and on looking through the musical part of the programme I was astonished at the amount of musical talent existing amongst our young pharmacists in Montreal. It is expected that every ticket will be sold before the night of the dinner.

In the past whenever a discussion has arisen as to the pronunciation of the word "pharmaceutical" Montreal pharmacists have always been in favour of the soft c, as being more euphonic than the harsh Greek k. The Attorney General of England, at the instance of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in a recent celebrated trial, decided that the proper pronunciation is with the soft

c, as though it were written pharmaceutical and not pharmaketical.

Mr. John Lewis, the well-known pharmacist on Victoria Square, had a narrow escape from being burnt out on the night of January 12th. Several large establishments were gutted only a few doors west of him on Craig street, and at one time it was thought the Young Men's Christian Association building, in which his pharmacy is situated, would also fall a prey to the flames.

It is stated that Mr. Kenneth Campbell is about to open a first-class retail pharmacy in the new Morgan's building on St. Catherine street, immediately east of the English Cathedral. Mr. Kenneth Campbell is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., wholesale druggists. As an expert, your correspondent begins to think that Montreal is being rapidly overstocked with drug stores. It should be borne in mind that it takes a larger number of customers to support a drug store than it does a corner grocery.

A great deal of irritation exists throughout the province at the high annual registration fee which all licentiates have to pay. Although there is little doubt but that it will be placed again at the old figure next year, nevertheless, the licentiates must bear in mind that this province does not produce the revenue that Ontario does, and consequently the Association is not in a position to enforce the law as efficiently as it is done by our neighbors. There are a great many expenses incidental to getting up a case, which, although the Association may gain it, cannot be collected from the defendant, and then as a rule the bench is exceedingly careful that the case be well established when the plaintiff happens to be a corporate body.

**NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.**—If makers of Newfoundland cod liver oil do not improve the character of their output their product will soon be driven from this market. As it is, their oil which, if properly and carefully prepared, would sell readily for medicinal purposes has recently had to be sold to the tanneries, simply because manufacturing chemists in this city would not handle it at any price owing to the carelessness with which it had been prepared for market. When Norwegian cod liver oil can be put on this market nearly water white, it is no wonder that makers of emulsions prefer it to the yellow and crude home product. Even with the difference of 25c to 35c in cost in its favor, Newfoundland oil is difficult of sale, and unless the shippers employ more care in its preparation it will soon be unsaleable save for tanning purposes. *Can. Jour. of Commerce.*

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.



# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

Elliott & Co.

Northrop & Lyman.

T. Milburn & Co.

Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.

F. C. Simson & Co.

Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.

The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.

A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.

Evans & Sons.

Kerry, Watson & Co.

Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

### MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,  
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,  
Coltsfoot Expectorant, Regulative Pills,  
Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices.*

*Price List and Circulars supplied on application.*

## T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

# Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

WRITTEN PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION —  
MONTREAL, JANUARY 8TH, 1891.

N. B. — You are requested to—

1. Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
3. Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your name in full on the outside.
4. Candidates will write their answers to the questions on each subject, on separate sheets of paper.

## FRENCH.

Translate into English

Deux jeunes juits, qui venaient de colporter dans les paroisses d'en bas, ont été retrouvés l'un près de l'autre, sous des débris et des roues de chars.

Translate into French—

The importance of Dr. Koch's discoveries to his countrymen alone may be measured by recalling that in forty years, Prussia alone lost 343,973 lives by Cholera. The average number of deaths by Consumption every year in Prussia represents 91,350.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. Convert into decimals the following fractions  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{12}$ ?
2. Multiply 24783.320645 by 9.3206!
3. What will be the interest on \$1240.53 for two months and 6 days at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  (300 days in year and 30 in month.)
4. What do you mean by the aliquot parts of a number and give examples?
5. Six men earn \$7.68. How much will 20 men earn at the same rate?

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. How are nouns classified?
2. What is a Verb? How is the passive voice formed?
3. Into what two classes are adverbs classified?
4. Classify all the adverbs in the following sentences:  
(a) I am ready but you are not. (b) She writes badly for her age. (c) John rode twice to town. (d) I will not say you may.

5. Parse the following:—

"Nature is but the name of an effect,  
Of which the cause is God."

## GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is a volcano? Give names of the most celebrated.
2. Through what River and into what Lake does Lake Superior empty itself?
3. What is the Capital of British Columbia and where is it situated?
4. Name the principal coast towns of England and where situated.
5. What are the names of the mountain ranges in France?

## LATIN.

1. Hoc prelio trans Rhenum nuntiato, Suevi qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti ceperunt: quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum incolunt, porterritos insequuti, magnum ex his numerum occiderunt.

Cæsar, una estate duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna in Sequanos Exeritum deduxit: hibernis Labienum præposuit: ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est.

2. Write in full any two nouns (excepting proper nouns) that occur in the extract for translation.

3. Write the principal parts of any three verbs in the extract.

4. Give the number and tenses of venerant, deduxit, profectus est.

5. Write in full the present and future indicative tenses of the verb "esse" to be.

## HISTORY.

1. Give the dates of the wars between England and the United States; what kings were on the English throne at those periods?

2. Name some of the earlier French voyagers to Canada who attempted to found colonies.

3. What was the "company of the hundred associates," and what minister of the French crown organized them?

4. What were the chief exports of Canada under the French regime?

5. Give the date of the division of the old Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada and the name of the Governor at that time.

N. B. — Il faut—

1. Ecrire sur un cote seulement du papier.

2. Numeroter et letter vos reponses en sorte qu'elles correspondent aux questions imprimées.

3. Numeroter chaque feuille écrite et les lier ensemble, les plier, et les mettre dans une enveloppe en ayant soin d'y ajouter votre nom au long.

1. Qu'est-ce que l'interjection?

2. Quelles sont les principales interjections pour exprimer (a) la joie, (b) la douleur, (c) la crainte, (d) pour imposer silence.

3. Quand faut-il employer les majuscules?

4. Corriger toutes les fautes de grammaire, de ponctuation ou d'orthographe que vous pouvez trouver dans l'extrait suivant:

Non l'avenir n'est a personne.

Sire, l'avenir est a Dieu.

A chaque fois que l'heure sonne

Tout ici bas nous dis adieu!

L'avenir! l'avenir! mystere.

Toutes les chose de la terre

Gloire, fortune militaire,

Couronne eclatante des rois,

Victoire aux ailes embrases,

Ambitions realisees,

Ne sont jamais sur nous poses.

Que comme l'oisau sur nos toit!

## ARITHMETIC.

1. Changez en fractions decimales les fractions simples suivantes:

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{12}$

2. Multipliez 24783.320645 par 9.3206!

2. Quel sera le montant d'interet sur

MARTIN,   
ROSSER



& CO.


IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists

McDERMOTT ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE MARK  PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. REGISTERED.

MESSRS. FULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anaemia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FULFORD & CO.,

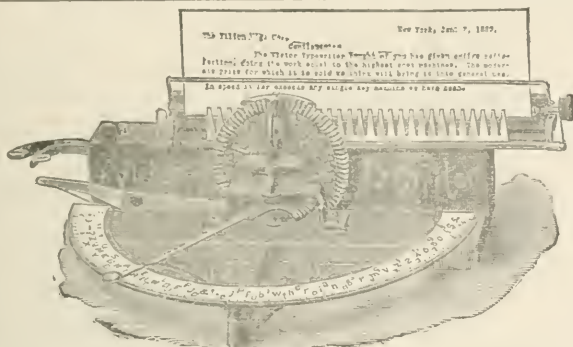
Wholesale Trade Agents.



This preparation is a very effective cathartic. Sufferers chiefly in those who never introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will find it very useful in your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. It is supplied free by application.

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,** 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

1 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR  
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.  
By GEO. W. McLean.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 28 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Ebb and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock, Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Market Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclusive Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Expenses and Accounts—Co-partnership and its Advantages—Business and Social Interference—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, its Causes and Prevention—Conditions Necessary to Insure Success—Merchandise Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Various Forms of Business Terms—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customers—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.**

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

**MRS. WINSLOW'S**  
**Soothing - Syrup**  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Sho 11 all the best for Children's Teeth. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



## THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S

has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.



## LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Alleviates irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,  
**R. J. DEVINS,**  
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



## Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

## NOT A DRUGGIST

For Canada, U.S.A. and all other countries, send your order to the only reliable source of supply for all the best and most useful medicines and chemicals. Address: Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

We have the largest stock of all the best and most useful medicines and chemicals in the country. Address: Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

If you want to get the best and most useful medicines and chemicals, write to us, and we will send you the best and most useful medicines and chemicals. Address: Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

**Eureka Chemical Co.,**  
10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



\$1,240.53 pour deux mois et six jours a  
5½ % ?

(L'année de 300 jours et mois 30.)

4.—Qu'entend-on par des parties ali-  
quotes d'un nombre et donnez des ex-  
emples ?

5.—Six hommes gagnent \$7.68, com-  
bien 20 hommes gagneront-ils dans les  
memes conditions ?

#### ENGLISH FOR FRENCH CANDIDATES.

1.—How are nouns classified ?

2.—What is a Verb ? How is the  
passive voice formed ?

Translate into French—What is a suc-  
cessful druggist ? A short and concise  
answer is, a man who has made money by  
his business and at the same time enjoys  
the confidence, esteem and respect of his  
fellow-citizens.

Translate into English—Cependant une  
profession qui donne de tels resultats merite  
assurement la sollicitude d'un gouver-  
nement eclaire. Nous nous berçons de  
l'esperance qu'un jour prochain elle l'ob-  
tiendra.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Qu'est-ce qu'un volcan ? Donnez  
les noms des plus celebres.

2.—Par quel fleuve et dans quel lac le  
Lac Supérieur se decharge-t-il ?

3.—Quelle est la capitale de la Colombie  
Anglaise et ou est-elle située ?

4.—Donnez les noms des principales  
villes des cotes de l'Angleterre et ou elles  
sont situées.

5.—Quels sont les noms des chaînes de  
Montagnes en France ?

#### LATIN.

1.—Hoc prelio trans Rhenum nuntiato,  
Suevi qui ad ripas Rheni venerant,  
domum reverti cuperunt : quos Ubii, qui  
proximi Rhenum incolunt, perterritos  
insequebantur, magnum ex his numerum occi-  
derunt. Caesar, una astate duobus maxi-  
mis bellis confectis, maturius paulo, quam  
tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna in  
Septimans Exercitum deduxit : hibernis  
Labienum preposuit : ipse in citeriorem  
Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus  
est.

2.—Ecrivez deux noms (a part les noms  
propres) qui se trouvent dans le morceau  
a traduire.

3.—Ecrivez les principales parties de  
l'un des trois verbes dans le morceau  
choisi.

4.—Donnez les nombres et les temps de  
venerant, deduxit, profectus est.

5.—Ecrivez au complet le present et  
le futur des temps de l'indicatif du verbe  
"esse" etre.

#### HISTOIRE.

1.—Donnez les dates des guerres entre  
l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis ; quels rois  
etaient sur le trone d'Angleterre a ces  
diverses periodes.

2.—Donnez les noms des premiers voy-  
ageurs Francais au Canada qui ont essaye  
de fonder des colonies.

3.—Quelle etait la "compagnie des cents  
associes" et quelle ministre de la couronne  
francaise l'a organisee ?

4.—Quels etaient les principales expor-  
tations sous le regime francais ?

5.—Donnez la date de la division de  
l'ancienne Province de Quebec en Haut et  
Bas Canada et le nom du gouverneur de  
ce temps-la.

#### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The quarterly preliminary examinations  
of the Pharmaceutical association of the  
Province of Quebec, for candidates enter-  
ing the study of pharmacy, was held in  
the lecture room of the Montreal College  
of Pharmacy, on Jan. 8th. Nineteen can-  
didates presented themselves for examina-  
tion in Latin, French, English, geography,  
arithmetic and history, the candidates be-  
ing required to make at least fifty per  
cent, on all subjects and at least sixty per  
cent, on the maximum number of points  
which is 1,000. The names of the suc-  
cessful candidates are as follows, in their  
order of merit : S. Comtois, S. J. Martin,  
F. L. Woolley, J. C. A. Bates, W. Bedard,  
J. V. Levesque, Miss R. A. N. Parkin, J.  
D. Patterson, E. Brodeur, A. Goyette, T.  
E. Huot, Sam. Duncan. The examiners  
were Messrs. Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. Du-  
Berger and W. H. Chapman. The next  
examination will be held on the 2nd of  
April.

#### CHLOROFORM OINTMENT.

In a paper read at the recent meeting  
of German Physicists and Physicians, Mr.  
Kittel suggested that, as such applications  
owe their efficacy to the slow evaporation  
of the chloroform, thicker media than the  
oil generally used should be employed, so  
as to prolong the action of the chloroform.

For three or four years he has made  
ointments according to the subjoined for-  
mula, and they have been used with good  
results by medical men.

Chloroform.....	1 part (by weight).
Wax.....	1 "
Lard.....	2½ to 3 parts "

This is generally used for rheumatic  
affections. A harder salve is made with  
the same proportion of wax and chloro-  
form, but with 1½, 1½, and 2 parts of lard.  
The way to make the ointment is to melt  
the lard and wax in a stoppered bottle,  
and when cold stir in the chloroform with  
a spatula. The ointment is applied to the  
affected part on lint.—*American Druggist.*

**TREATMENT OF INGROWN NAIL.**—Dr.  
Porchauer moistens the surface of the  
deceased nail with a lukewarm forty per  
cent. solution of caustic potash, and then  
scrapes off the softened upper layers with  
a sharp edged piece of glass. After a  
second application of the potash solution,  
the scraping is continued until the nail is  
as thin as a sheet of paper. It is then  
lifted up from the soft parts with forceps,  
and the deceased parts are excised. The  
operation, which is unattended with  
hemorrhage, has been uniformly successful  
in the author's hands. *International  
Journal of Surgery*, October, 1890.

Orexin, as an appetizer in the hands of  
Martin, has not fulfilled the predictions of  
Penzoldt.

# Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

We call attention this month to the following  
recent importations, and invite correspondence  
from buyers. Samples and quotations given  
promptly.

Purchasers will consult their own interests  
by getting our prices before buying.

Virgin Olive Oil in 1 gal. cans  
Virgin Olive Oil in 5 gal. cans  
Virgin Olive Oil in flasks  
Castile Soap, Dragon Brand, White  
Castile Soap, Vierge Brand, White  
Castile Soap, Ciel Brand, Mottled  
Castor Oil, Italian "Water White"

#### CHAMOMILES.

We offer a specially fine sample of this year's  
crop at low figures.

Rose Petals Red, this year's picking  
Acetic Acid Glacial in 44 lb demis  
Acetic Acid, Strong B.P., 44 lb demis  
Sweet Almond Oil in 10 lb tins  
Origanum Oil in 10 lb tins  
Rosemary Oil in 10 lb tins  
Garden Lavender Oil in 10 lb tins  
Orange Flower Water in 52 pound  
coppers  
Rose Water in 52 lb coppers

WESTERN HOUSE,

## The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

# HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

A Marvellous Remedy for all  
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat  
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hun-  
dreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical  
source in America.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Trade.

For Sale by all Retail Dealers at

Large Size Bottles, - 25 cents

Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One-half the price of inferior remedies.

## A. J. LAWRENCE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer  
for Canada,

MONTREAL, - QUEBEC.

## This Beats All.

\$100 FOR NOTHING.

Are you suffering RUDY'S PILE SUP-  
POSITORIES. If so, write to me at once,  
and some paying (verifying) matter will be  
sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you  
do not handle them, and want to start in  
right now, write me at once, and I will  
send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL  
CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE  
SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents  
each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal  
sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

## DR. H. P. WILKINS' LIVER POWDERS

Promote Cheerfulness and Rest.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation,  
Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea,  
Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,  
Drowsiness, etc.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by DR. H. P. WILKINS, Toronto.

Wholesale by ELLIOTT & Co., Toronto, Ont.

## - CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

**10c.**

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAWANA PEARL,"

**5c.**

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

These lines always have, and are giving  
perfect satisfaction. No stock complete  
without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any  
factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30.  
A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing,  
giving best value, to merit a continuance  
of our rapidly increasing patronage of the  
Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,  
GRANBY, QUE.

## AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

(Canadian Branch of Cleveland Petroleum Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

## =DENSOLINE=

SUPERIOR TO "VASELINE"

(PURE PETROLEUM JELLY)

"Nature's Healing Ointment"

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

CLEVELAND PETROLATUM CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"GOLD SEAL" Densoline, for Chapped Hands and Rough Skin.

Densoline Cold Cream for the Complexion.

Densoline Pomade, Elegantly Perfumed.

Densoline Camphor Ice. Densoline Cosmetique.

Densoline Hair Oil.

Densoline Toilet Soap, made from Pure Petroleum Jelly, a  
perfect cure for all Skin Affections.

Densoline Arnicated, Camphorated, Carbolated, etc., for  
Physicians' use.

Densoline Hoof Ointment, a perfect remedy for Hard and  
Cracked Feet and all Abrasions of the Skin.

Put up in 1 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

Brown's Lustrous Harness Oil, the most perfect Leather  
Dressing in the market.

We also manufacture a full line of Lubricating Oils and  
Axle Grease.

DENSOLINE is the PUREST and MOST PERFECT Petroleum Jelly on the market and  
taken internally, will furnish instant relief and a speedy cure for Coughs,  
Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh and Asthma.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Orders by mail or otherwise receive prompt attention. Order direct from us and  
save freight, duty and broker's charges.

AMERICAN OIL CO., 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

## A New Worm Remedy!

## DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to  
the public, being in the form of a  
Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account  
of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is  
certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

Wallace Dawson,  
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

## PAINTS AND OILS.

**A NEW PAINTING MATERIAL.**—Herr Gerhard, of Dusseldorf, has made a public essay before a considerable number of painters of his invention of a new vehicle in painting. His method is to use a mixture of wax and caseine instead of oil; and it is stated that, so far as can be seen at present, the result is highly satisfactory.

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY** is reported from California in the shape of a new paint oil, which is stated to be superior to linseed oil and much cheaper. It has the further advantage that, on surfaces which are exposed to the weather, it makes the paint wear more than twice as long as linseed oil. It is also claimed that "neither the heat and dryness of summer, nor the cold and wet of winter will cause the paint to scale off or 'chalk.' It preserves its elasticity and gloss better and longer than linseed oil, and never blisters in the sun." The oleine used in the manufacture of this new paint oil is extracted from fish oil. *Drug, Oil, and Paint Reporter.*

**THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.**—Some time since we stated that a new process for the manufacture of white lead had been discovered and patented by Professor R. W. Emerson MacIvor, and that a company had been formed to work the process. Since then the patentee and Professor Watson Smith, of University College, London, have been experimenting upon galena, or sulphide of lead, and they have reported that they can make basic carbonate of lead (white lead) from this ore as easily as from cerussite. When it is noted that sulphide of lead is plentiful in nearly every country, and can be purchased at a cheap rate, the value of this second discovery will be apparent. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

**MR. CHARLES RICHARDSON**, President of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, offers the following simple test to ascertain if turpentine has been adulterated; Paint the back of a clear, clean glass with black paint, giving it two coats; after the paint is thoroughly dry drop on the surface one drop of the suspected article, and, with the light properly reflected from the surface, watch the effect as it evaporates. If pure, the drop will dry off almost like water, and no color will be reflected from the surface. If the drop contains as much as five per cent. of oil or benzine, the surface, with the light properly reflected on it, will exhibit an iridescent purple, similar to that thrown off from the surface of water on which oil has been dropped.

**CARE OF VARNISH.** In a country shop, where a small quantity of varnish is used at a time, it is best to buy it in small cans—say pints and quarts. After varnish has been frequently exposed to the air, and has stood a month or two, it is apt to become fat or to receive too much oxygen, and lose too much of its turpentine to

work as the manufacturer intended, or to the satisfaction of the varnisher; and that is one of the reasons why so many varnishers fail to get uniform results from the same grade of varnish. After the can has been opened and closed a few times, the cork, which is apt to stick fast to the nozzle of the can, begins to crumble or break, leaving pieces adhering to the can, and portions of the cork often find their way into the varnish, and, to the disgust of the varnisher, turn up as specks upon the finished work. A rubber stopper is a good thing to use in a varnish can which has to be reopened from time to time as the contents are used, because it will not make specks and will stop the can nearer air-tight than cork. *House Painting and Decorating.*

**TO PROTECT THE PURITY OF LINSEED OIL.** One of the subjects carefully considered at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at Washington, D. C., in December, was the adulteration of linseed oil and the use of substitutes for linseed oil. The Committee on Paints, Oils, and Glass called attention to the amount of adulterated linseed oil on the market, and pointed out the methods by which the jobbing trade, and even careful buyers of single barrels, are deceived and annoyed. The practice is alleged to be confined for the most part to dealers in and compounders of the products of petroleum, who pump out from fifteen to twenty gallons of linseed oil from a barrel bearing a well-known brand and replace it with an adulteration (usually some product of petroleum) and then sell the whole under the crusher's brand. The Association placed itself on record by resolutions condemning the practice as "wholly wrong, unmercantile, and in antagonism to the best interests of the trade," and asking the National Linseed Oil Company and other linseed oil crushers to consider some means of effectually removing so damaging a competition. The Committee's report also stated that in their opinion the great desideratum of a perfect substitute for linseed oil at a much less cost has not yet been realized, although the future may have such a surprise in store. The sense of the Association as expressed in a resolution was "that until some oil is offered to take the place of linseed oil, which shall have clearly established that it contains the necessary properties of self-oxidation and the other valuable properties inherent in pure linseed oil, it is inexpedient for the wholesale drug trade to assume the risk of damage and loss of reputation more or less incident to the sale of any oil for general painting purposes, other than pure linseed oil." *The Carriage Monthly.*

**READY-MIXED PAINTS.**—The handling of ready-mixed paints has become most important branches of the business. There are a good many brands of ready mixed paints on the market; but, unfortunately, a large number are almost worthless, having very little, if any, linseed oil or white lead or zinc in the composition, or any of

the standard basic colors. Good paints cost money, and when you are offered ready-mixed or other paints at phenomenally low prices you can set it down as a fact that they are dear at any price, and that they will ruin the reputation of any dealer handling them. There are a number of large concerns, who, in addition to handling immense lines of paints and oils, are also prepared to meet the large and growing demand for ready-mixed. Their ready-mixed paints are made up of standard materials, just such as you can buy unmixed from their general stock. They have skilled men engaged in the work of mixing, and their knowledge of colors enables them to produce shades and effects impossible to the painter who buys his lead and oil and colors and does his mixing at his shop. The regular painters have made a valiant fight against the ready-mixed, as did the regular dealers in regulation goods. But both have practically abandoned the fight, and the former are using the goods now which are furnished by the latter. Many of the fine shades and effects of mixed colors can only be produced by the most skilful manipulation, by experienced hands, and by repeated trituration or grinding by machinery, which accounts often for the superior brilliancy of ready-mixed colors over those produced by the painter's own mixing. Cheapness is another element of popularity of ready-mixed paints; but the greatest cause of the wonderful success of the business is its convenience. There is much more painting done than formerly in country localities; outbuildings and farm implements getting attention they would not under the old system. The farmer or mechanic can keep his buildings, gates, fences and implements painted at small cost. *Drug, Oil and Paint Reporter.*

**METHYLAL**, on account of its low boiling point, 42° C., and its low volatilization is coming into use in the extraction of volatile principles, especially in the extraction of perfumes. Experiments made with violets prove its success in extracting delicate odors. *Chemiker Ztg.*, 1890, 1474.

**TO PRESERVE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE** it is recommended by Kingzeit (*Jour. Chem. Ind.*) to add a small percentage of ether, which he found superior to sulphuric acid or alcohol. Pure hydrogen peroxide lost 27.4 per cent. in 98 days and 89.2 per cent. in 430 days, while after the addition of ether the percentage of loss was only 4.3 and 15.9 respectively.

**HYDROGEN SULPHIDE SOLUTION** is best preserved, according to Fiumi (*Chem. Zeit.*) in an amber colored bottle provided with a saucer-like rim round the neck partially filled with a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water, a glass cup inverted over the neck dipping into the liquid and thus forming a perfect joint. Solutions, although frequently used, have thus been preserved in good condition for months. It should be said that the neck is also fitted with a ground stopper, and the saucer is provided with a spout.



## Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

**LISTERINE.****LAMBERT'S  
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, - \$1.25

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, - \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

**SUBSTITUTION.**—In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

**REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS**

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,  
ST. LOUIS.**

**KNICKERBOCKER BRACE****NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS****KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple, unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of  
TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.

**4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF****Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil****IT LEADS THEM ALL.**

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in perfecting the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever produced, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. B. Use of Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is :

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

16 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

**THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,**

New York and Kingston, Ont

Wholesale by Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.

**THE DORENWEND**  
**Electric Belt and Attachments**

**FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.**

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by **ELECTRICITY** can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.**

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and I say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only **Lightning Electro-Medical Body Appliances** made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLO FELT, RHEUMATISM, &c.**

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.****C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.**

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.



# Medicina Food.

*This Original and World Renowned Dietetic Preparation, is a substance of Unrivalled Purity and Medicinal worth. A solid extract derived by chemical process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more!*

*It has justly acquired the reputation of being*

## *The Standard Dietetic Preparation.*

*and has been recommended and certified to by a large number of chemists and physicians representing a very high degree of medical science as, the Substratum for Invalids, and the Aged; a Superior Nutritive in Continued Fevers and a Reliable Alimentum in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines; (often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the Granum was the only thing the stomach would tolerate when life seemed depending on its retention,) and an incomparable Aliment for the growth and Protection of Infants and Children, we do not hesitate, however, in saying that no food for the nursing can at all compare with a healthy mother's yield of milk, but when the breast fails to give sufficient quantity of nourishment, or the mother's milk is lacking in nutritive substance, — The Imperial Granum is, as has been proved in thousands of cases,*

## *The Safest Food.*

*Unlike those preparations made from animal or virous matters, which are liable to stimulate the brain and irritate the digestive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition that which makes strong bone and muscle. That which makes good, fleshy and blood; that which is easy of digestion, never constipating, but which is kind and friendly to the Brain and that which acts as a preventive of those Intestinal Disorders incidental to childhood.*

*And while it would be difficult to conceive of anything in Food or Dessert more Creamy and Medicinal, or more nourishing and Strengthening as an aliment in Fevers, Pulmonary Complaints, Dyspepsia, and General Debility, its rare Medicinal Excellence in all Intestinal Diseases, especially in Cholera, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea and Cholera Infantum has been incontestably proven.*

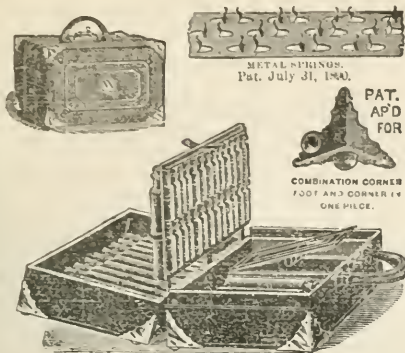


*John Carle & Sons*

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS	SHIPPING Depot,	JOHN CARLE & SONS NEW YORK.
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# REVOLUTION.

No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the corks.

## No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.

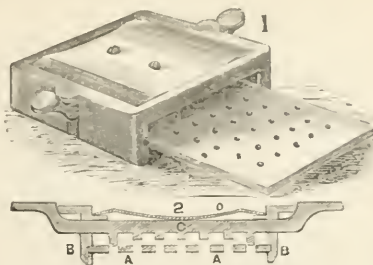
Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these Patent Springs and the Combination Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and 26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/2 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14 00. Send for full descriptive circular.

## Western Leather Mfg. Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

## Every Druggist Should Have Them!



## Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.

SIMPLE. ACCURATE. DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one-half to one-third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets up to 200.

## ANDERSON'S PRESCRIPTION FILE.

COMPACT. COMPLETE. PERFECT.

This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescriptions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

## Anderson's Double-pressure Percolator

PRACTICAL. SIMPLE. ECONOMICAL.

This Percolator is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is suitable for making Tinctures, Fluid or Solid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. No matter what you want in the shape of a Percolator we can furnish one adapted to your wants.

For Catalogue and Price Lists of these and other Pharmaceutical Apparatus, Supplies, etc., address

## ANDERSON MANUFACTURING Co.,

150 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.  
Or W. J. DYAS, Canadian Agent, Strathroy, Ont.

## To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write:—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carnment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSUS ANI, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6 00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

## CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

## THE TRADE WILL FIND

## J. A. POZZONI'S



As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

## Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.



## Manitoba Correspondence.

Believing that a few words about the drug trade of Winnipeg would be of some interest to the readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, we have made a slight survey of the situation and will give it to you. The City of Winnipeg has an area of about 8,000 acres and a population of about 30,000. Not many to the square foot, you say. No, for the founders of this infant city had unbounded faith in its future, and proposed to give themselves elbow room, a provision we believe the near future will prove to have been a wise one. Main street, the principal retail street, is about four miles long, two miles of which on either side is occupied by continuous blocks of business places. This street is 132 feet wide and from the C. P. R. depot to Fort Rouge is block paved, and viewed from either of these points you are charmed with its beauty. However, we did not start out to write up the city, but to introduce to you the retail druggists, and for that purpose we will meet you at the C. P. R. depot and immediately conduct you across the street to Mr. J. C. Gordon's store. We are sure to find him in at this hour and just as sure of a cordial welcome for he has a heart into which he permits the sun to shine, and therefore always has a beam upon his countenance. He has been in business here for five years, and although he has but a small store, he does a good business and is one of the successful business men of the city.

We next drop in on Mr. N. H. Jackson, who has done business on Main St. for some years, but has occupied his present premises about one year. He manufactures a cough syrup, Foresters' Balsam, which has a large sale both in the city and country.

A little further down the street we find Mr. Palford, who many Ontario druggists will remember as having represented Frederick Stearns & Co. He started in business here about three years ago and has now two stores both doing very good trades.

As we still pursue our journey we are delighted with a glimpse of the beautiful structure, the City Hall, in the square in front of which is the soldiers' monument. We will go into Messrs. Inman & Monckton's and enjoy the scene, as well as have the pleasure of meeting these two affable gentlemen. Mr. Inman, besides being a competent druggist, is one of the best shots in the Province, and we predict for him an opportunity in the near future to win laurels at Wimbleton. Mr. Monckton is a Torontonian, but came to this city from Montreal. He, too, as well as being a mighty man of valor with the pestle and mortar, is a good all-round athlete and has won many medals in snow shoe races and other sports. He is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba. This firm enjoys a large and profitable business and have a neat store. We will now visit Mr. Howard, who, like the rest, is a jolly good

fellow, as well as being a good apothecary. He was for some years connected with the Medical Hall, Montreal, and, taking his *que* from that institution, has made the dispensing department a leading feature of his business and enjoys one of the largest dispensing trades in the Dominion. He occupies good premises on the corner of Main and McDermott streets, directly opposite the Post Office, a good stand and a good business. Mr. Howard is Vice-President of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba. We will now see one of the best appointed and hand-somest drug stores in Canada, Mr. W. J. Mitchell's, who, after disposing of his wholesale business to Messrs. Martin, Rosser & Co., removed to Toronto, and has left his retail business under the able management of his brother, Howard E. Mitchell. As I said this is really a very beautiful store and they carry a varied stock, including a full line of surgical instruments, and do a large business.

We have but one more store to visit on Main street, then we will switch off to other points. Mr. J. H. Rose's store is directly opposite the new Northern Pacific Hotel, and when this is completed and occupied it will bring grist to his mill. Mr. Rose manufactures many preparations that have a good local sale.

We next call on Mr. Flexon whose first experience in this Province was in the once flourishing town of Emerson, where he did a large drug, stationery and fancy goods trade, but the floods came and the town collapsed. He will give us an amusing account of his experience during the flood when he meandered about his store in a row boat; and with a life preserver about his body and life preserver, in the shape of his goodly medicine, dangling from the end of a string, the other end of which he held on the house top and conveyed to the poor victim who, with chattering teeth, sat in the boat below.

About three years ago he moved to this city and occupies a store under the Clarendon Hotel, and although not in the thick of the business portion of the city, he has a good stand adjacent to the best residential part of the city and does a good trade. He is also a member of the Pharmacoeutical Council.

Mr. Eddington is on Market Street, directly opposite the Market Square. He has been in business but a few months, having bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. Nichols. He is rapidly getting together a good trade.

Mr. Parkinson is the farthest removed from the business center but is located in a thickly settled portion of the city, and I am sure the residents appreciate the convenience of having a drug store in their midst as he is doing a good and growing trade.

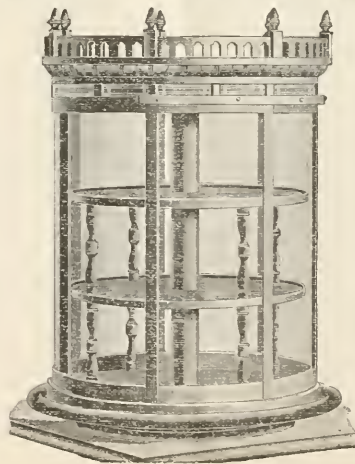
Dr. Lambert holds high carnival by himself across the river in St. Boniface where he caters to the wants of a population of about 3,000, and does a good business. He is the last druggist we have to call upon and I am sure we have been impressed with the geniality and business qualities of all the gentlemen we have met.

We have also been pleased to note the evidence of pleasant relationship that exists between the physicians and druggists. All of the doctors write prescriptions and I do not think any one of them receives a percentage. This is a desirable condition and one that will be sustained only by the druggists ever being ready to respond to the needs of physicians, which the druggists of this city do to a marked degree.

It has been demonstrated by numerous experiments that the natural color of pure distilled water is blue.

Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as once required weeks, months, or even years.

## Coddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The best glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationary.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN  
**Antique Oak Veneering.**

Price \$28.00.

For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.**



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbes or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,  
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



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Toronto :

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,  
T. MILBURN & Co., ELLIOTT & Co.,  
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JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

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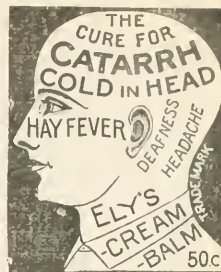
## THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY —FOR— NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The cures to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This safe and pleasant remedy



Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price. 50c.

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, - : - NEW YORK.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE  
FOR

## ASTHMA, HAY FEVER —AND— CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

### The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.

Marvellous !

Wonderful !



"ALUMINUM"

## Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98 - FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One-quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Bloxan's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 75c.)  
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)  
" Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25c. & 50c.)  
" Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)  
" Rosaderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5% OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. SPENCER CASE,  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. WINER & Co., or  
A. WILSON & Co.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Every druggist should read page 9.

Read that change of advt. on page 13, about Johnston's Fluid Beef, and see that you have stock of all sizes.

Look at that advt. on page 19, "How to do Business." Money spent in the purchase of this book, will prove a good investment.

We would direct special notice to the advt. of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, which appears on page 4 of each number of this journal. Watch it every month, you will always see something new.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of druggists to the advt. of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, on page 13 of this issue. All the preparations of this house are so well and favorably known that merely to mention them is to cause the druggist to look up his stock of these staple goods.

Whittaker & Grossmith's Old English Transparent Soaps are rapidly growing in favor with the drug trade. They are undoubtedly fully equal to any made, can be confidently recommended to the public and as they are sold to druggists only a liberal profit can be made upon them. Look carefully at the advt. above prices current.

Do you purpose dealing in soda water this season? If so, is your fountain one that will make money for you? Or do you want a new fountain built in the latest style, with all the recent improvements, and that can be purchased on easy terms? Write to J. W. Tufts, Boston, mentioning this journal and you will receive every information.

One of the neatest and most useful designs in show cases is that illustrated on page 26. For perfumery or toilet goods or many lines of sundries this case must recommend itself as calculated to occupy less space and display goods to better advantage than the majority of cases now offered. It also makes a very useful book or office case. Write to Curtis Goddard, Alliance, Ohio, for prices for special fittings, etc.

Camphorated Oil, saturated, will dissolve 6 per cent. of iodoform.

A remedy for constipation is proposed by Dr. Platan, of Berlin. It is to blow a pinch of powdered boracic acid into the rectum.

The Italian Pharmacopoeia is announced as ready for publication. The commission consists of Professors Moleschott, Corradi, Corroni-Guareschi and Vitali, and Doctors De Cesaris and Tacconi, the latter two being eminent pharmacologists.

## Drug Review.

Trade during the holiday season is reported as having been fairly active. In fancy goods some lines have sold well and those who handled new designs have reason to congratulate themselves, as the older styles of holiday goods are fast becoming "stickers." On the whole business has been better than anticipated and the prospect for the new year is encouraging.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil—price remains about the same as last quotation, but sellers are expecting higher prices on account of reported scarcity abroad. Mercurials, somewhat easier. Insect Powder will be lower. Tartaric and Citric Acid are firmer and tending upward. Cocaine, scarce and higher. Opium, unchanged; owing to a heavy fall of rain in Turkey good sowings have been made, if weather continues good crop will be large; total stock of Opium in first hands small. Quinine, unchanged. Rad Ipecac, firm and scarce. Rad Orris is very high and tending upward. Shellac, firm.

The following goods are all higher: Bals. Peru, Fol. Buchu, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint, Salicine, Fennel Seed.

Gold Seed, easier; Gold Thread and Ladies' Slipper, higher.

**GUM ARABIC VARIETIES.**—Among the gums regularly harvested in Arabia the Mecca gum is most important. Though often of a decided reddish color it gives a clear transparent solution, and can replace the more expensive Senegal gum in many cases, especially, too, because it is brought to the market in considerable quantity. In the light yellow variety the good properties of the reddish kind are present in a greater degree. The gum is harvested in Arabia early in spring, and supplies reach the market as early as May. The Gondif gum is less well known, because the yield is very small. It occurs in tears or irregular masses of vermicular pieces, is nearly colorless or only slightly yellow, but often very unclean. Notwithstanding its appearance, this variety is very useful for technical purposes, owing to its great adhesive properties, which it possesses in marked degree. The same is true of Imbaui gum, which consists of colorless or amber colored broken pieces with sharp angles. The names Imbaui means from the vicinity of the Yambo or Yembo. A more correct name would be Yambaui gum. Scherghi-Mecca gum is another variety used considerably, from which a number of selections are made, which are often sold as Ghezirah gum. *Apoth. Zeitw.*

"Which is the best position in which to sleep?" asked a patient. "I usually lie down," replied the doctor.

The metric system will soon become the sole legal standard for Mexico, the government having adopted the advice of the recommendations of the International American conference on this subject.



Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

## HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

WM. J. DYAS,  
Chemist & Druggist

MEDICAL HALL,

Strathroy, -:- Ontario.

— AGENT FOR —

Pharmaceutical Specialties

—AND—

SUNDRIES.



# WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S

## OLD ENGLISH

# PURE TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Absolutely free from the irritating effects of the cheap imitations. These can be readily detected in other soaps by applying the tongue, when the powerful erosive action which these noxious articles have on the skin will be at once perceived.

Unscented Ovals, 6 <sup>1</sup> in 3 doz. boxes,	\$15 gross	No. 2 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes,	\$48 gross
30 Glycerine, in 1 doz. parcels,	18	No. 1 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	18 "
30 Glycerine, in 1 doz. boxes,	18	No. 2 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	21 "
No. 1 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes,	21	No. 3 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	\$3.60 doz.

We sell these Goods to DRUGGISTS ONLY, and thus secure the Trade a handsome profit.

SAMPLE CAKES mailed upon receipt of price in stamps.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Sole Agents for Canada.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$3 68	\$3 85	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep. see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tagasanth, if ice, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	13	15	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ASODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	Hera, Althca, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	45	50	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Birdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	45	50	COLLOIDON, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Pern, lb. ....	2 30	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Cressote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	34
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DEXTRENE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarella, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Elder, lb. ....	29	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmin', lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	40
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	GERATIN, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	BOXES, lb. ....	12	13
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	19	22	Indra, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GRANADA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	Isseter Powder, lb. ....	32	35
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	Lact-Lass, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	Gr. Aloes, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Barbados, lb. ....	30	50	L-F. Acornite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Sacrotina, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Buladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Bulm, long, lb. ....	40	45
RUB, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coe, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	65	85	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hyscymus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Madia, lb. ....	70	75
CASHEW, lb. ....	25	30	Guaia, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Timexilly, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	55	Uex Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LECITHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	4 50	4 75	LICORICE, Sorazzi, ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	6 00	7 00	Pignatelli, ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	GLASS, ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Sulphate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Sulphate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Borax, lb.	10	12
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	Bromine, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	25	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPIDIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MASSA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
Musk, Tominu, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NIGELLES, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 35	1 50
NTMOS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80
NEX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
ONITMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fengreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10 00	10 00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PETTER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calciné, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	40	50	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophantius, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Gallium Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDITZ MINTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
PORRY HEADS, per 100	85	90	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPIRMACTI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
ROSE, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURKISTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Sammers, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				45	50
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	ACTD, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzole, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Cult-foot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	40	45	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, dilute, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	LEME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	35	1
Ground, lb.	10	12	tes doz	22	25	One lb.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muratic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, Mehl., lb.	22	25	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Hellbore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	35	40	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 3/4	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 50	1 55
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Camelot, lb.	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, oz.	10	12	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bio., oz.	30	35
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst. lb.	1 1/2	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pereira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oz.	2 00	2 10
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oz.	1 90	2 00
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oz.	1 90	2 00
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.	1 10	1 15
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENARFINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PROPIORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Mond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Senega, lb.	55	65	Powder's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oz.	7 00	8 00	Bromide, lb.	45	50
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	16

Chlorate, liq., lb.	18	20	Veratrine, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon-juice, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Menthol, Eucalyptol,	60	65
Girats, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Nor. liq., oz.	1 25	1 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, lb.	10	12	Iodide, lb.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb.	15	20	Oil, camphor, lb.	60	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	0	11	Pennyroyal, lb.	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.	65	70	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				1 00	1 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	81	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
And Sol. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Roadmint, oz.	2 60	2 75
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rice, oz.	81	85
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	6 00	7 00
QUININE, Sulph., bulk "	35	40	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	70	75
Ox., oz.	10	45	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	25	30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sandal wood, lb.	5 50	9 00
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Cale, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	65	70
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Capnut, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	1 60	1 75
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	6 00	6 25
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	65	70
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	4 25	4 50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	White, green, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 00	3 50
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb.	3 50	3 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	CASTOR, lb.	13	14
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	GOOSE LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	CORROSION, gal.	1 10	1 20
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
STROPHANTIN, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LIQUOR, boiled, gal.	75	78
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	Raw, gal.	75	75
SULFONAL, oz.	60	70	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	NEAT-FOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	21	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.	12	13
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
						TURPENTINE, gal.	70	75

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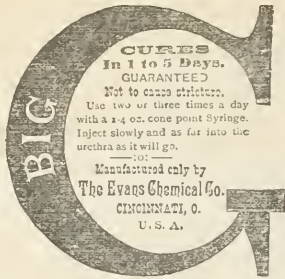
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1  
STRATHROY, ONT.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST. No. 2.  
TORONTO, ONT.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 1st of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the month.  
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,  
Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.  
New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.  
Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### Purchasing Patent Medicines.

THE sale of patent medicines must necessarily form an important part of the stock in trade of the retail druggist, but it is one of those lines which, perhaps, more than any other, requires great care and judgment in purchasing. Proprietary articles which have fallen into disuse and consequently never asked for, are the worst kind of "dead stock," for, with very few exceptions, the purchaser asks directly for the article wanted, such as "Smith's Sarsaparilla," etc., instead of asking the druggist to recommend one, consequently it does not pay to buy any article for which a demand has not already been created. Notwithstanding this fact, how frequently do we find the druggist loading himself up with a stock of goods, of which he may never make a single sale, and which stock he would gladly dispose of very shortly after, if he could, at one-fourth of what it cost him.

The great evil seems to be that business men are anxious to obtain a supposed advantage over their competitors (we say supposed, because what patent or proprietary article is there on the market to-day that cannot be purchased in any quantity desired from the wholesale dealer) and, the delusion that any man can obtain the complete control of a medicine is too absurd for any practical man to admit. But this is practically the real reason, as has been too often exemplified. The man who offers complete control offers precisely

what he cannot give, and the purchaser will find this to his cost. Again, we have the manufacturer, or his agent, who represents that, on condition of the purchase of a certain quantity of his goods, you will not only have the full control of your section but you will receive a handsome bonus of something on which he places a fictitious value, and perhaps at the same time promises liberal local advertising either through the local papers or by house-to-house distribution of samples, etc. Many druggists have found themselves in this way loaded down with goods, which although they may have some medicinal value, still they must be only charged to the wrong side of the "profit and loss" account. The trade should therefore be constantly on their guard—"promises are like pie-crust easily broken," and too frequently the druggist finds that in his desire to get a little ahead of his neighbor in business, he may possibly in the supposed advantage find himself the worse off. Our advice, after practical experience, is, do not purchase until an article is properly advertised and the demand created, then and then only will you feel yourself justified in placing the goods in stock. The manufacturer who intends to deal honestly with the retailer must and will see first that the demand is created, and this can only be done permanently and effectually through advertising. This advice we know is somewhat too late for many who have suffered in this way—some of them but very recently—but we trust it may be the means of deterring others for whom the trap has yet to be laid, and if any of them will profit by our admonition we shall feel that we have saved money to at least some of the trade.

### Pharmacy in the West Indian Islands.

Now that considerable interest is evinced in the export trade of this country, and that negotiations have been begun by the Finance Minister of Canada looking to a further increase of trade with the West Indies, it would be well for the wholesale drug and patent medicine trade to see that in the anticipated increase of business in that direction, their lines should be fully represented. The amount of exports in the drug line, outside of perhaps one or two patent medicine houses, is very small, but if the negotiations mentioned are brought to a successful issue there should be no reason why a consider-

able trade should not be done there. In order to give some idea of pharmacy in these islands of 5,000,000 inhabitants, we append a portion of the article which appears in the *Chemist and Druggist* of Dec. 27th. Speaking first of Jamaica, it says:

"The island is governed by a governor and legislative council, assisted by a Privy Council, local affairs being attended to by parochial boards. The arrangements for education are good. It is as well to note that Kingston is the only town of over 10,000 inhabitants. It has nearly 40,000, and Port Maria, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, are the next in importance. As to pharmacy there is a law, passed in 1881, preventing all but those properly qualified from selling poisons. Certificates of competency are granted by the superintending medical officer, under whom are a number of medical practitioners of the "Island Medical Service" retained by the Government as district medical officers. The examination is held periodically at times and places decided upon by the superintendent, and candidates pay £2 entrance fee. Every candidate must show satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for at least three years in the study of pharmacy, one year of which must have been devoted to dispensing work under a qualified medical practitioner or licensed dispenser, and pass in the following subjects:

(a) Reading and translating autograph English and Latin prescriptions and detecting errors and unusual and excessive doses.

(b) Dispensing prescriptions and writing legitimate directions.

(c) Recognizing the extracts, pill "masses," powders, tinctures, wines, ointments, &c., of the British Pharmacopoeia, and specifying their doses and the ingredients comprising them, and the method of their manufacture.

(d) Recognizing the barks, roots, leaves, gums, resins, &c., used in medicine, and specifying the official preparations into which they enter, whence they are chiefly obtained, and the names of the plants that produce them.

(e) Distinguishing by sight and taste (not analysis) some of the chief chemicals of the British Pharmacopoeia, specifying their doses, the method of their manufacture, their characters, and tests.

Provision is made for re-examination in cases of failure, but after repeated failures candidates are sent back to their studies for a year. The medical board have power to accept such certificates as the British "Minor" in lieu of their own. Those who obtain the license are called licensed dispensers, and are eligible for the public appointments as such, to which salaries of £50 to £60 a year are



attached. Jamaica gets most of its supplies from the sources indicated below.

Of the smaller islands Barbados is one which has a legislative assembly of its own, but as yet it has no act controlling pharmacy or the sale of poisons. The population of the island is about 180,000, and the industries are similar to those in Jamaica. There are several towns, but the single word Barbados suffices to describe the whole. Mr. W. Julian Knight, one of the leading pharmacists of the islands, informs us that there are about seven or eight "druggists' shops" kept by men who have had training of from five to fifteen years before starting for themselves, but there are a good many smaller businesses carried on by persons of less experience, owing to the absence of a Pharmacy Act. All sell drugs, patent medicines, and druggists' sundries, but very few of the smaller shops undertake dispensing. Grocers, spirit dealers, &c., also sell a good many of the more popular patent medicines, and a few of the commoner drugs in packets.

Most of the drugs and chemicals are imported from London through two or three of the leading wholesale houses there, but a little business is also done with America and Germany, the latter principally for chemicals. The prices for prescriptions are below those obtained by the better class of chemists in London and other large towns, but by no means so bad as in many of the "cutting" towns; although in the matter of the more popular patent medicines, toilet articles, &c., chemists in Barbados have to contend with very keen competition from the co-operative and other stores. A very fair business is done in the cheaper toilet articles, patents, &c.; but the island being rather poor and very densely populated, the higher-priced articles do not find a ready sale. Out of about twelve doctors only one dispenses his own medicines; the rest allow their patients to take the prescriptions where they like, except in one or two cases where the doctor is interested in some particular drug-shop, when the patient is requested to go there. This does not apply to homoeopathic practitioners, all of whom dispense their "piluies" and "drops" themselves, as there is no homoeopathic pharmacy in the island, although a good deal of that kind of medicine (put up in phials by such houses as Ashton & Parsons, of London, and Humphrey, of New York) is sold by general dealers. The British Pharmacopoeia (1885) is the recognized standard, but some physicians who have graduated in the United States take the Pharmacopoeia of that country as their guide. These remarks apply equally to Jamaica, where the conditions of practice are similar.

Of the Leeward and Windward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, &c.) the only one which need be mentioned is St. Vincent, which is typical of the whole in many respects, especially in regard to population, which, in the case of no island exceeds 50,000.

Thus, Grenada has 42,000 and St. Lucia 41,000.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent has a population of nearly 6,000. The ratio of whites to blacks in these islands is about the same as in Jamaica. Some time ago we had an interview with Mr. B. K. Biddy, of St. Vincent, in the course of which he informed us that five or six years ago an Act was passed by the legislative assembly to regulate the sale of poisons, and retailers of poisons are required to pass an examination similar to the Minor. This examination is conducted by medical officers as in Jamaica, the fee being £10 for the license. English and Irish diplomas are accepted in lieu of it. The pharmacy of the island is in the hands of English chemists; there are a few Americans, but the British Pharmacopoeia is the recognized standard for medicines. It is significant that licentiates of pharmacy have the exclusive sale of chemicals, drugs and medicines, but they are not allowed to prescribe, and the only dispensing done is for the better-class people. Prices are fairly good—2s. to 2s. 6d. for 8-oz. mixtures, for instance—and there is a fair demand for specialties yielding ordinary profits. England supplies the druggists with their stocks, one London house having an agent in the island, and others sending a traveller occasionally.

### Push.

Success is a big word, and one that may be variously defined. It means one thing to one man and another thing to another. In one walk of life its interpretation is entirely different from that in some other, and what is success from one point of view is almost failure from another. But there is this in common to all kinds of success, it comes as the result of effort. Whatever falls at one's feet, whatever comes by inheritance, whatever is natural endowment, or comes by bequest is not success, however much of good fortune there may be about it. Success is that which is striven for—that which comes as a victory to the warrior, or that which is as laurel on the poet's brow. To achieve success, therefore, effort must be put forth. Very generally it must be persistent, aggressive, persevering effort—that kind of effort which is so happily summed up in the little word "push." To be a prosperous merchant or manufacturer requires push. To be an acceptable clerk or bookkeeper requires push, and to be really useful in any walk of life, from the most exalted to the most commonplace requires push. "Push" is a word also with as many different shades of meaning as there are persons to whom it may be applied. It is wonderfully elastic, but in all its definitions there is this idea about it: To drive forward. Strength and energy of whatever kind the individual may possess, are to be used as he is able to use them and as circumstances permit, to drive something forward. Very generally this something is the work or

duty in hand, or the business venture upon which he is engaged, or the social project he has in view. To be unsuccessful in this world—for failure may come however hard we strive—commands pity, but to be without push is to be contemptible. When we want to say something extremely severe about a young man, when we want to condemn him unconditionally, when we want to convey the idea that he will never achieve success or be of any particular usefulness in the world anywhere, we say "He has no push about him." Without push, one floats with the tide, driven hither and thither by the winds and currents. He may get into port, but the chances are that if he does accidentally drift that way he will not be able to anchor so as to remain there. With push one is like a steamship, with full complement of machinery under the guidance of a captain; the port is reached in spite of wind and tide, the anchor is cast and success is achieved and held.

### A New Oil Flash Test.

A simple but effective method of determining the flashing point of lubricating oils consists in the use of a capsule placed in a hemispherical sand-bath to protect it from air currents, the light being applied from time to time to the uncovered surface of oil in the capsule. While this method suffers from the disadvantages of all open-test methods, the results show that it is sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes. Even the elaborate apparatus that is frequently employed is not free from error.

**FACTS ABOUT IODINE.**—We have on several occasions referred to investigations which have recently been made, and which shows that the iodine in brown solutions exists in a different molecular form from that in the violet solutions. A practical point is now deduced from this by Gautier and Charpy, who have been studying the affinities of iodine in solution. They have noticed that where pure mercury is shaken with any solution of iodine green mercurous iodide is formed, but if another metal is present as an impurity the mercury is not acted upon at all, if alcoholic or similar solution is used, until the impurity is converted into iodide; but with chloroform mercurous iodide is always formed at first. It would be of considerable interest if these experiments were extended to the pharmaceutical side, using chloroform instead of alcohol for dumping the mercury and iodine in making mercurous iodide, and noting the results. *Chemist and Druggist.*

**Pretty Compliment.**—Although Doctor Johnson had or professed to have—a profound contempt for actors, he succeeded in comporting himself towards Mrs. Siddons with great politeness; and once, when she called to see him at Bolt Court, and his servant could not immediately furnish her with a chair, the Doctor said, "You see, Madam, that wherever you go there are no seats to be got."



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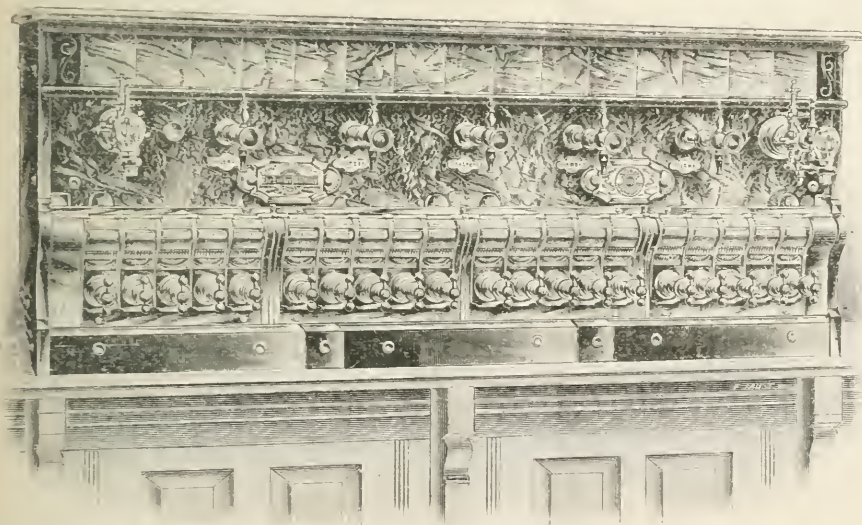
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Second-hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices, and on particularly easy terms.

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1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

## Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

## Lawson & Jones,

FOREST CITY LABEL WORKS,

LONDON, - - - CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to

### Chemists' Printing

and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European label houses. We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply Estes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

## LAWSON & JONES,

226 King Street, London, Canada.



## B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

# J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

## MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

## Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

## TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT !

WILL NOT FADE OUT !

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO fancy other Dyes in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

## NEW GOODS FOR MONTH :

Antipyrine,  
Bela Naphthol,  
Bismuth Metal,  
Chloroform D. & F. Pure,  
Chloral Hydrate Crystal,  
Creasote Beechwood Morson,  
Eserine Sulphate,  
Homatropine,  
Lanoline,  
Lithia Citras,  
Lime Hypophos,  
Manganese Hypophos,  
Oil Eucalyptus,  
Pancreatine,  
Phenacetine,  
Pilocarpine,  
Salol,  
Salicylic Acid, Kolbe,  
Sulfonal,  
Thymol,

Zinci Chlor., 2 oz, 4 oz, 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

Carlsbad Salts, 1/4 lb. Pulv.

Carlsbad Salts, 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. Cryst.

Pivers' Cosmetic, No. 86.

## WE OFFER FOR NEXT 30 DAYS

ONE FULL GROSS

## Kent's Crown Tooth Brushes

At \$17.25 Gross.

These are assorted and not serrated, in less quantities than gross. The price is such that they are the best 25c. Brush in the market.

## TRADE NOTES.

C. E. Jones is opening a drug store at Victoria, B. C.

J. Corliss, physician and druggist, Drumbo, has sold out his drug business.

Jos. Bruce, Ottawa, is reported as having sold out to Maurice A. Belanger.

C. K. McGregor, Parliament street, has sold out to his assistant, S. M. Green.

G. H. Blakeway, druggist, Nanaimo, B. C., is giving up business and going to the old country.

A. L. Geen and Yeomans & Co., Belleville, Ont., had their stocks injured by fire last month.

Mr. Isaac Wildern, of South London, is confined to bed with serious complications of la grippe.

Wilson & Co., Lethbridge, Alberta, have sold their drug and stationery business to Little & Co.

Herman Nerlich, head of the firm of Nerlich & Co., wholesale fancy goods, etc., Toronto, died in January.

Mr. Chas. Gunn, formerly of Fraser & Gunn, Woodstock, has accepted a position with A. B. Petrie, of Guelph.

G. Cameron, who has for some time managed the Rhynas' Estate drug store, Goderich, Ont., has gone to Chicago.

W. Montgomery, formerly with A. Jeffrey, is opening a store in the Yonge street Arcade, corner Gerrard and Yonge.

Mr. D. Secord, who for a number of years has conducted a drug store in Ingersoll, has disposed of his business to Mr. E. Ruston, of Georgetown.

Leslie Clement, son of Dr. Clement, of Innerkip, and for some time in W. A. Karn's drug store, Woodstock, has gone to Portage la Prairie, where he has secured a situation.

The Ontario Express and Transportation Co., limited, with Mr. Samuel Chadwick, as general manager, are to commence business about the latter part of April next. They will run over the G. T. R. This company was incorporated in 1878, and re-organized in 1891, with a capital of \$100,000.

In our Montreal notes last month it was stated that the premises of Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, had suffered to some extent in the fire which took place in the warehouse of Beauchemin, Valois & Co. We are pleased to learn that the statement was an error, no damage whatever being done, as the fire was about 150 yards distant.

Several changes in the wholesale fancy goods houses in Toronto have recently taken place. Messrs. Smith & Fudger have dissolved partnership. Mr. H. Smith having taken the stock and removed to new premises at 53 Bay-st., and Mr. H. Fudger putting in a new stock in the old stand, 50 Yonge-st. Messrs. W. H. Bleadell and J. W. Lester have formed a partnership and will open out about the 1st of March on York-st.

What is no doubt a very improbable, if not sensational, report comes from Detroit on the 23rd inst. It says: A drug trust, with a proposed capital of \$60,000,000, is a matter which has been submitted to some of Detroit's wholesale drug manufacturers recently by a promoter from New York representing both New York and London. It is said that such satisfactory terms were made with two of the largest manufacturing houses there that they were accepted. The undertaking is a monstrous one, owing to the diversified interests of wholesalers and the multifarious lines of goods which go to make up the business. —*Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

## Montreal Notes.

Druggists are often imposed upon in Montreal and probably elsewhere by apparently respectable persons, notably in the matter of prices. A fair price is asked for an article and the customer says, "Why I can buy it at So-and-So's for so much," mentioning a figure very much below what the wholesale price of the article would warrant. A nervous druggist, afraid of his shadow, capitulates at once, and the customer goes away chuckling at his own smartness and the druggist's want of backbone.

The much talked of dinner of the Pharmacy Students' Association came off on the 20th ult., and was a pronounced success so far as numbers were concerned. A few of the older druggists attended, while others remained away, thinking it only fair that "the boys" should be left for one night to enjoy themselves after their own fashion. The usual amount of speechmaking took place and some excellent singing and instrumental music was indulged in, concluding with a jolly time generally, all of which was not on the programme. The Association will now get to work in earnest and some excellent papers have been promised for their meetings.

Dr. Ledue, a pharmacist who has been in business for some years and who was obliged to remove from his old premises owing to the widening of Notre Dame Street West, has leased a magnificent building on the same street, which he is having fitted up in gorgeous style.

The Koch lymph craze has fairly got hold of the Montreal medics and a number of unfortunates in the hospitals have been operated upon. To date, no very satisfactory results appear to have taken place. One enterprising pharmacist advertises a supply of Dr. Koch's lymph syringes.

The metric system is now more frequently met with in Montreal than formerly in prescriptions. As a rule doctors who can run over to Paris for a few weeks feel bound when they return to astonish the pharmacists with their advanced ideas. The metric system is all very well, if they would only drop the bad habit of prescribing French specialties such for instance as "Rob. Lechaux." "Sirop de

Ranfort Iode, and numerous other absurdities—all of which pay some 50% duty, and in consequence, frightfully enhance the expense of medicines to the patients. Most of these specialties are exceedingly simple and easily prepared.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association it was decided to bring the annual fee for licentiates back again to the old figure, which was \$5 per annum. It will be remembered that this fee was raised to \$10 owing to the great expense incurred in appealing a case for infringement of the Act, and which case was decided against the Association.

A slashing article has just appeared in the *Monde* newspaper, of this city, attacking pharmacists for the careless way in which they refill prescriptions over and over again, containing morphia, chloral, &c. I fear there is some ground for the complaint. It is as well for pharmacists to have their own shop rules about the sale of these things, and never to encourage the habit of morphia taking by repeating without orders. The Quebec Pharmacy Act is, on the whole, very lenient to pharmacists with regard to the sale of poisons, and pharmacists should be particularly careful not to do anything which might lead to more stringent regulations being considered necessary by the Legislature. It is not pleasant, for instance, for a husband to find that his wife, who may have had morphia prescribed for some passing ailment by her physicians, has become a confirmed morphia taker through the carelessness or cupidity of a pharmacist who has supplied her with this subtle and dangerous drug whenever she has called for it. The Legislature anticipated that pharmacists would be men of honor and judgment.

## Manitoba Notes.

Messrs. Hill & Row, Whitewood, have enlarged and improved their premises.

Messrs. Little & Cleveland have bought the drug business of Mr. E. C. Wilson, Lethbridge. They are both young men and their prospects for success are good.

Brandon is a progressive town and the drug trade is to be found foremost in the march of progress. Messrs. A. Fleming & Co.'s handsome store is nearing completion, and Mr. N. J. Halpin has purchased the property adjoining his present stand on which he proposes to erect a good building adapted to his business.

Alex. Colvin, who for a number of years has been with J. D. Higginbotham, has left for Toronto to study medicine. He is succeeded by Mr. Galbraith, of London, Ont.

Mr. Clements, of Woodstock, has taken a position with Mr. B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Duncaie, of Morden, has patented and is about to put on the market a Liver Invigorator, and from the quality and number of testimonials he has received it would indicate that the remedy possesses real virtue.



## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy met in Toronto on February 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

### FIRST DAY.

The following members were present:—President, J. A. Clark, Hamilton; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; G. S. Hobart, Kingston; J. J. Hall, Woodstock; L. T. Lawrence, London; C. S. McGregor, Brantford; J. H. Mackenzie, North Toronto; J. McKee, Peterborough; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; H. Waters, Ottawa; W. B. Sanders, Stayner; J. W. Slaven, Orillia.

The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting were, on motion of Mr. Waters, approved.

The Secretary read the following communication:

TEESWATER, 26th Dec., 1890.

Mr. I. T. Lewis, Registrar-Treasurer Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

DEAR SIR, Finding that it will be impossible to attend the Council meeting in February or properly discharge the duties of the position, owing to the press of other business, I beg to tender you my resignation as member of the Council. I would have sent this in earlier but was always in hopes that I would be able to attend the February meeting and regret that I cannot do so.

Very sincerely yours,

R. N. THURTELL.

On motion of Mr. Waters the resignation was accepted.

An application from E. E. Johnson, of 1122 Owen street, West Toronto, the holder of the major diploma of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, and of Wm. Thornton, of Montreal, for registration under an English certificate, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. Applications from ten apprentices were similarly referred.

A letter from the manager of the Industrial Exhibition was read, asking that two representatives to the Association be appointed. On motion of Mr. Hobart, seconded by Mr. McGregor, Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniels were appointed.

A communication from R. W. Elliott, introducing Mr. D. M. Ford, the holder of a certificate of Kings County Examination Board, New York State, who applied for registration, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the thanks of the Board were tendered to Messrs. Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, for the gift of a materia medica cabinet to the College.

A letter from M. A. Hutton, of Yonge street, Toronto, asking that \$1 which he had been over-charged, be refunded, was referred to the Registrar for investigation.

W. H. Meek wrote asking that he be relieved from the necessity of paying his employer's dues before securing registration. The letter was referred.

W. A. Kyle complained that the small certificate sent him was not suitable for framing. His letter was referred to the Executive, as the Registrar said there had been many such complaints.

The application of George Edward Butler, an English druggist, and from W. A.

Farringer, Winfield, Kansas, for registration, were referred.

In response to a letter from the Western Fair Association, on motion of Mr. Daniel, Messrs. Hall and Lawrence were appointed representatives.

The consideration of notices of motion given at the last meeting was then proceeded with.

Mr. Petrie's motion empowering the Registrar to deposit money with an incorporated loan company as well as in a chartered bank, was carried without objection.

Mr. Watters' motion to increase the salary of the Registrar to \$1000 per annum was withdrawn. In doing so Mr. Watters said he did not take that course because he did not think the Registrar deserved the increase, but because he thought the present an inopportune time to press for it.

### THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. Lewis then read his report as Registrar-Treasurer as follows:—I beg to report that since the 1st of August, 1890, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration: Wm. J. Campeau, Hurrow; Joshua H. Hamilton, Hillsbury; W. Cutberson, Petrolia; Wm. Kerr, Toronto; Alex. McLaren, Delaware; Jeffrey Talbot Sutherland, Leamington; Helen E. Reynolds Ryan, Sudbury; George D. Lockhart, Mt. Brydges; M. Gallagher, Campbellford; H. A. Turner, Millbrook; George Stewart, Port Rowan; Thos. McEwan, Springfield; R. K. Addison, Athens (in abeyance); C. A. Toole, Sunbridge; Andrew W. Dwyre, Westport; Baldwin Lorenzo Bradley, Woodstock; Jos. Orlando Orr, Toronto; H. C. S. Elliott, Creemore. Total, 18.

The number of apprentices for registration has been 101, a few of whom have been kept in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since 1st of August, 1890, were as follows: 2 for 1888; 8 for 1889; 118 for 1890; 2 for 1891.

The register shows members in arrears as follows: 1 for 1883; 1 for 1884; 1 for 1885; 1 for 1886; 3 for 1887; 26 for 1888; 93 for 1889, and 212 for 1890, making a total of 338 as near as I can judge.

A detailed account of the receipts and disbursements was attached of which the following is a summary:—

### RECEIPTS.

August 1st, 1890.	
Balance .....	\$ 4278 28
Renewal fees .....	520 00
Apprentice registration fees .....	106 00
Registration fees .....	93 00
<i>Teaching Department.</i> —	
Junior Course .....	\$3597 00
Senior " .....	4416 00—\$013 30
Poison books .....	30 76
Examination fees .....	493 00
Library fund, per A. Jeffrey .....	5 00
Interest account .....	20
<i>Deposit Fees.</i> —	
Junior Course .....	\$450 00
Senior " .....	385 00—\$35 00
<i>Matriculation Fees.</i>	
Junior Course .....	445 00
Senior " .....	15 00 460 00
Laboratory .....	66 16
Diplomas .....	5 00
Infringement account .....	11 00
	<hr/> \$14913 80

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Appeal, W. R. Montgomery .....	\$ 20 00
Registration M. D.'s .....	6 00
Council meeting, August, 1890—	
Pay sheet, \$250.28: advertising, \$26.80	280 08
<i>Salary Account.</i>	
Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth .....	\$900 00
" O. R. Avison .....	500 04

Prof. F. T. Harrison .....	450 00
Wm. Young .....	120 00
Isaac Lewis .....	374 98—2345 02
Law Account, Edgar Malone .....	180 00
Freehold Loan interest .....	1000 00
E. Rogers & Co. ....	37 75
<i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> .....	345 85
<i>Monetary Times</i> .....	17 35
Teaching Dept. <i>Monetary Times</i> .....	92 75
Apprentice registration fees returned	7 00
Water Works .....	21 45
Gas account .....	7 54
Microscopical laboratory .....	213 72
Infringement account .....	153 25
Chemical laboratory .....	43
Laboratory practical work .....	71 05
College furniture .....	76 41
Postage account .....	27 37
Petty expenses .....	13 38
<i>Ontario Gazette</i> .....	99 80
Insurance .....	7 00
Renewal fees .....	20 00
Interest account .....	420 00
Auditors .....	10 00
Examination account .....	77 84
Deposit fees returned .....	460 00
Matriculation fees .....	10 00
Balance in bank .....	\$8852 61
Cash .....	31 15—\$8883 76

Total.....\$14913 80

The auditors, James Watt and J. C. Laidlaw, reported that they had found the accounts correct and presented the following statement of assets and liabilities:—

### ASSETS.

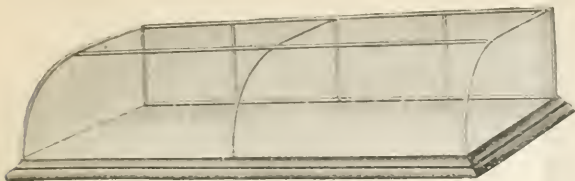
College building .....	\$17169 40
Furniture, apparatus, etc. ....	4675 89
Lot .....	5000 00
Deposit with Freehold Loan and Savings Co. and interest .....	5217 25
Outstanding fees .....	\$ 1352 00
Less doubtful accounts. ....	200 00—1152 00
Bal. in Bank of Commerce .....	\$8531 61
In cash .....	31 15—\$8883 76
	<hr/> \$42125 30

### LIABILITIES.

<i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> .....	\$ 321 11
Interest, Court Chancery .....	100 00
" Freehold loan .....	109 56
Mortgage, Court Chancery, due March 1st, 1891 .....	4000 00
Mortgage, Freehold Loan .....	10000 00
Salary account .....	154 17
Deposit fees returnable .....	375 00
Rental of lane from McLean Howard .....	15 00
<i>Accounts.</i>	
Druggists' circular .....	\$20 00—
Elliott & Co. ....	30 18
J. Bain & Co. ....	38 50
Lyman Bros. & Co. ....	62 77
John J. Hall .....	14 00
<i>Monetary Times</i> .....	11 75
<i>Globe</i> .....	57 00
Edgard Malone .....	47 00
E. Rogers & Co. ....	62 75
Brown Bros. ....	5 00
<i>Mail</i> .....	21 00
Popular Science News Co. ....	12 50
Sundry accounts .....	206 86—583 31
To balance .....	26374 49

\$42125 30

The report of the Principal of the College was read, stating that the attendance of students was larger this term than ever before, there being 92 in the junior and 76 in the senior course. The fees were as follows, \$3597.40 from junior course, and \$1476 from the senior course, total \$5073.40. The results of the junior examination on Dec. 17th, 18th and 19th were exceedingly gratifying, but those of the supplementary junior examination on Jan. 7th and 8th were not so encouraging.



# H. G. Lawrence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SHOW CASES.

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

193 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

# Standard Show Case Works,



MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

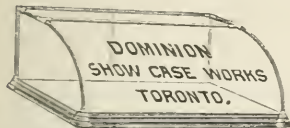
You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN. = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

# Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

## KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
MONTREAL.

### CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

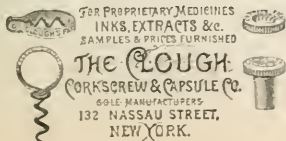
Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

### CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

### CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES  
INKS, EXTRACTS &c.  
SAMPLES & PRICES FURNISHED

**THE COUGH**  
CORKSCREW & CAPSULE CO.  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
132 NASSAU STREET,  
NEW YORK.

## S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET  
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties :

Father Mathew Remedy,

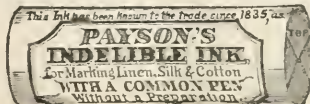
Dr. Sey's Remedy,

Persian Lotion,

Indigenous Bitters,

Audette's Hair Promotor.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

## THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME &amp; MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

### PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,  
Stanton's Pain Relief,

Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,

Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,

Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,

Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,

McGale's Sprucine,

Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup,

Gregory's Toothache Cure,

McGale's Butterbur Pills.

## BARKWELL'S CORN - CURE.

THE BEST SELLING—  
—BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

as the Christmas holidays were unsuitable for study, and those who fail in December seldom make a better record after New Year's Day. As a result of observation, he recommended the abandonment of this examination.

The President laid before the meeting correspondence which had taken place with the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, on a proposal to bring about reciprocity of diplomas between the Ontario College and that of Quebec. Mr. Muir, Registrar of the Quebec College, under date of Nov. 5th, 1890, in reply to a letter from Mr. Clark, stated that the Council had decided "that they will accept the diplomas by examination, of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, provided the holders thereof have complied with the provisions of the Ontario Pharmacy Act of 1889, in having attended two full courses of six months, lectures in materia medica, chemistry, and one course in botany, and prove four years' service in a drug store under a duly qualified licentiate of pharmacy; provided also that the Ontario College of Pharmacy will accept all diplomas by examination granted to licentiates of Pharmacy of the Province of Quebec by the Board of Examiners of this Association." In a subsequent letter, dated Dec. 12th, 1890, Mr. Muir, in answer to a question by Mr. Clark, stated that the Quebec Association would accept the two senior courses of the Ontario College as equivalent to the two six months' courses referred to. In the event of reciprocal relations the Ontario Council would be required to accept all certificates by examination granted by the Quebec Association since 1870, as their Pharmacy Act had always prescribed compulsory courses of lectures and services.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, that a committee, composed of the President and Vice-President, be instructed to frame a suitable reply to the offer of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and to continue negotiations.

The name of Mr. Watters was added to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The President read the following report of his visit to the meeting of delegates from Boards of Pharmacy of the United States and Canada held at Old Point Comfort on Sept. 9th and 10th, 1890:—

"There were in attendance representatives from twenty Boards of Pharmacy. I place before you minutes of the proceedings and constitution and by-laws of the organization formed at this meeting. The objects of the Association are to discuss the interchange of certificates issued by the several Boards of Pharmacy, to suggest some plan which will be acceptable to all parties concerned, and by closer communication between the various Boards of Pharmacy and Secretaries of State Associations ultimately to secure a uniform Pharmacy law in all the States.

"In the opening address, Mr. Robert Dryden, President of the Virginia Board of Pharmacy, alluded to the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, and stated that he believed it to be the most advanced of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy that were in force in this continent.

"At the request of the Chairman I gave de-

tails of the provisions of our Pharmacy Act regarding the course that was required under the Act of 1889, from the time of commencing apprenticeship until the diploma of the College was granted as per sections 11 and 12 of the Act. I explained the position of the College under the law—that it was the property of all the druggists of the Province, who were compelled to contribute to its maintenance. I also explained the mode of electing the members of the Council as per section 4, and the powers of the Council under sections 9 and 10 of the Act. I stated that the druggists of the Province, through the members of the Council elected by them, had control of all the affairs of the College and the enforcement of the law.

"The delegates stated that we had a law superior in many respects to any of the Pharmacy laws in force in the United States.

"After full discussion regarding the qualifications required of candidates before they could apply for examination to be registered as pharmacists of the various States, each delegate explaining the law in force in his State, it was seen, what was known to some before, that there was considerable difference in the standards of the various States, and it was agreed that no practical result could be obtained until all, or a large number, came to a uniform standard, and that some of the laws permitted the board to accept the certificates obtained from other examining boards, but in others there was no such provision.

"The time required for service under a registered pharmacist before a candidate may go up for examination in the various States, is as follows:—

No definite time is mentioned in Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

Two years service required in Colorado, Louisiana and Wyoming.

Three years service in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia.

Four years service required in Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Erie County, N. Y., Kings County, N. Y., New York City and County, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Five years service in Wisconsin.

"I explained what I believe to be the opinion of the Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy—that we would not be favorable to the recognition of certificates issued by other examining boards, unless their standard of qualifications was equal to that required of candidates in Ontario, and also that before such an arrangement for interchange of certificates could be entered upon, we would require to obtain an amendment to our Act, as section 15 limited the powers of the Board, viz.:—All persons approved of by the Council of the College, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any Pharmaceutical College in the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy without the examination prescribed by the Act."

"I became a member of the organization under the distinctly defined position of the Ontario College of Pharmacy as above given, which was fully understood by the members, who desired a representative from Ontario as a member of their organization."

On motion of Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Watters, the report was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Watters, Hobart, McGregor and McKee.

The Board went into Committee on the By-Laws and passed them with some minor changes. An amendment was inserted providing that diplomas lost, injured or destroyed, may be duplicated for \$2.

The President stated that Joseph A. Brown was applying for a Special Act to have his name placed on the list of registered pharmacists. The matter was referred

to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The Board rose at 6.15 p. m.

#### SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed business at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A letter from W. A. W. Mayor, of Toronto, requesting registration on the ground that he was in business prior to 1871, was referred to Committee.

Mr. Watters presented the report of the Committee to whom was referred the address of the President with reference to his visit to the meeting of delegates of Boards of the United States and Canada. The report is as follows:—

"The Committee would commend the action of the President, Mr. Clark, in laying before the meeting of joint delegates from the Boards of Pharmacy at Old Point Comfort a full statement of the standing, extent and scope of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and would recommend the approval of reciprocity in exchange of diplomas on the basis of the standard of requirement adopted in this College. We would also commend the action of the President in becoming a member of the organization formed to secure interchange of diplomas, and would recommend that his position in that organization be given an official status."

On motion of Mr. Hobart the report was received and opened for discussion.

Mr. Watters moved, seconded by Mr. Petrie, that the report be adopted, and that the President be appointed representative of the Board to the State Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The President called attention to the fact that the regulation for admission of apprentices was higher than that of any of the States. The time a student must spend in a drug store was shorter in the States, and in many States there was no compulsory attendance at schools. Besides this, under the Act the Board had no power to accept certificates of examining boards which were not connected with teaching bodies.

Mr. Watters said that the only basis on which reciprocity could be effected would be on a basis equal to that of Ontario.

Mr. Mackenzie said the Pharmacy Boards of the different States did not maintain a very high standard of requirements but were anxious to effect improvements if possible.

The President said that no doubt if they were encouraged, the American Boards would try to elevate their standard.

The motion was carried.

The Board then rose for lunch.

The Council met at 3.30 p.m. and resumed business.

Mr. Hobart presented the report of the Infringement Committee dealing with individual cases of infringements of the Act, and enclosing the report of James Dowdell, who was employed by the Council for a month at \$50 to inquire into supposed infractions of the Act. The report concluded as follows:—

"Your Committee request that authority be given them to engage a detective who will make a systematic canvass of the whole Province every year, inspect and insist on a compliance with



# To Council Electors.

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The powers of the Council being legally just and admittedly satisfactory, we will now proceed to discuss the manner in which they have been used, the results attained thereby, and their connection with the present College difficulties ; but before doing so we will digress by making a few comments.

Those who have been associated with the retail drug business for the last fifteen or twenty years cannot but be aware, however little they may have thought of it, that a complete process of evolution has taken place in the trade during that period. The grocer-druggist has disappeared, his hardware confrere will soon have vanished, and as sure as fate, the day is rapidly approaching when educated skill and experience will be the sole allies in the possession of the aspirant for pharmaceutic success, commercially or otherwise.

Nothing that could be said would more clearly demonstrate the fact that essential changes beyond your power to control were taking place, than the evidence afforded by the associate methods now being discussed and adopted ; by the interest now being taken in Council elections and College affairs ; by the fact that out of the twenty-four gentlemen who twenty years ago were constituted a body politic and corporate under the name of "The Ontario College of Pharmacy," not one now exercises any control in the affairs of the College ; and by the contrast between the active work now necessary at Council meetings, with the pleasure-seeking and essay-reading meetings of a few years ago.

It is no part of the wish of the writer to minimize the efforts and accomplishments of past Councils, who possibly filled their positions satisfactorily at the time, but it is his desire to make self-evident the fact that changes are not alone a part of the past, but are as sure to continue as ever, and that the advent of changes, now foreseen, will not to any appreciable extent alter the current of your interests or those who may succeed you. The controlling powers have got to keep up with the tide or go down in the flood.

Progress is the watchword that carries strength and continuity, and is as essential to the future success of Pharmacy as to that of any other branch of the interests of a young, thriving, and rapidly developing country.

I must ask my readers to excuse digressions of this nature, which will prove to be among the sins of commission that the writer will frequently be found guilty of.

Reverting again to the first clause of this article in connection with the use, benefits and results of the powers of the Druggists' Council and the application of them, we are at once brought down to a consideration of the work devolving on the representatives chosen to manage, in a corporate sense, the legal, financial, educational and protective affairs of the trader.

We cannot all be first, but the lessee of this page must feel more than ordinary pride in the success of his valuable preparations, on page 17. Every Druggist handles it, whilst the Laboratory at Toronto, Ont., can bear witness to the daily increasing demand for it.

*(To be continued.)*

the law, or prosecute in all cases of infringements, collect all overdue fees under instructions of the Registrar, who will give him authority in individual cases only, and have a proper check on him by furnishing him with the receipts necessary. It is also desired that the Registrar-Treasurer be the Executive Officer of this Committee, and after consulting with the Toronto members instruct the detective."

Mr. Sanders did not agree with the recommendation of the Committee. Experience had shown that the mode suggested of enforcing the Act had been a failure. Although a member of the Committee it appeared that he was not in its confidence. A meeting had been held in Toronto of which he had not been notified. Mr. Dowdell had enjoyed a good trip at the expense of the Council. His disposition was too genial to be a success at prosecutions. He would like to know what had been paid this man and what he had done? Had he made one prosecution or secured a conviction? It appeared as if he had been directed to be as lenient as possible. It appeared that this man was employed in collecting back fees. The Registrar-Treasurer was the proper man to deal with these infringements, or he could employ a reliable assistant to do it.

Mr. Daniels said that the report itself answered some of the questions. The Registrar could tell what had been paid to this man. The non-payment of fees was as much an infringement of the Act as anything else. The object of the Committee had been to protect the druggists with the least possible recourse to law. There was always serious loss in prosecutions. The idea of the Committee had been to make a thorough canvass of the Province and collect arrears of fees. By this means many cases of infringement could be ascertained, and steps taken to remedy them. This seemed the best way of meeting the difficulty.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the suggestion now made had never been tried before, and he was satisfied that the Registrar should not be asked to assume the whole responsibility of this work. He thought the recommendation of the report was a good one. He defied anyone to prove that in any single case the Committee had tried to smother prosecutions for infringement. In the case of arrears, the detective was instructed to be lenient, but where there were direct infringements they were to be prosecuted.

Mr. Sanders said that when a man was a member of a Committee and it met without his knowledge, he had reason to make enquiry. He wanted to know what instructions had been given to the detective. Was he told that if those who made infringements of the act, took down their signs and took their names off the labels they would not be prosecuted?

Mr. Daniels said that no such instructions were given.

Mr. Petrie approved of the action of the Committee, and thought that the Council was indebted to them for their exertions in the past.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie read the report of the Build-

ing Committee, recommending the erection of an addition to the College at a cost of \$9,950, which will give accommodation on the first floor for a pharmaceutical laboratory, on the second floor for a chemical laboratory, with a basement that may be used for any purpose when required. The architect recommended was Mr. Sheard.

The report was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. McGregor moved that the position vacated by the resignation of Mr. R. M. Thurtell be filled by the appointment of Mr. G. M. Everest of Arkona.

Mr. Sanders asked why the candidate with the next largest vote was not given the position, as had been the practice in the past.

Mr. Mackenzie referred Mr. Sanders to the action of the Council in 1883.

Mr. Sanders—Why refer to that?

Mr. Mackenzie—I supposed you thought that was the most intelligent Council we have had. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried.

Mr. Sanders asked for a return of the amounts paid by the Council during the past term for legal advice.

The Council adjourned at 5 p. m.

### THIRD DAY.

The Council resumed business at 11.15 a. m., Thursday.

The Registrar read the following communication:—

TORONTO, Feb. 5, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—In view of my having been appointed to the position of Government Analyst, it becomes necessary for me to hand you my resignation of the position I now hold in connection with the College, to take effect at the end of this College year, 15th August next.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN T. HARRISON.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Registrar, in reply to an enquiry made yesterday by Mr. Sanders, reported that the amount of legal expenses from February 28th, 1890, till February 1st, 1891, was \$332, of which \$47 had not yet been paid.

Mr. McKee moved, seconded by Mr. Petrie, that a detailed account of all the expenses from 1883 be laid before the Council.

The motion carried.

The Council then rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3.45 p. m.

The Registrar read the following petition, signed by all the students attending the College:

"We, the undersigned students in attendance at the current course of lectures at this College, desire hereby to record our hearty appreciation of the services of Profs. Shuttleworth and Avison, and their efforts in behalf of our interests, and do respectfully petition that they be retained in the services of the College."

The communication was, on motion of Mr. Waters, received and filed.

Mr. Sanders rose and called attention to the incorrectness of the return made as to legal expenses this morning. He had ascertained that \$322 was not the total expenses as some accounts had not been rendered. He desired a full return of the

legal expenses up to date. He was informed that there were two or three accounts not rendered yet.

Mr. Petrie said this was covered by the motion made at the morning session.

Mr. Sanders said that the Registrar had stated that there were some accounts not yet rendered.

The Registrar said he was ready to present the accounts.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Committee on Education which made the following recommendations:—

"That the sum of \$346, the subscriptions to the Library Fund, together with the grant of \$150 made at the last meeting of the Council, be expended in the purchase of books, and that a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Committee on Education, the Dean of the Faculty and the President of the College be authorized to select and purchase the books."

"That the names of 25 students who had obtained the number of marks necessary to registration, with the exception of two who are at present not entitled to it, be registered, and that they be granted diplomas."

"With reference to the proposal of the Principal that the junior supplementary examination in January be abandoned, the Committee felt that such examination should be continued."

"The Committee recommended the lengthening of the junior and senior courses. The former to comprise 14 weeks, commencing Sept. 8th, 1891, and the latter 18 weeks, commencing the first Thursday in January, 1892, and that the fees for the senior course in 1892 be reduced to \$50."

"The Committee recommended that the present matriculation fees of \$5 be reduced to \$2."

"Owing to the appointment of Prof. Harrison as Public Analyst he had deemed it advisable to secure the services of an assistant to carry on the work efficiently, and had requested the Committee to sanction the employment of Dr. Chambers, B. A., under his supervision. This was acceded to by your Committee, and we are pleased to say that the work has been performed to our entire satisfaction."

"Re the letter of resignation of Prof. F. T. Harrison, to take effect August 15th, the Committee recommended that it be accepted."

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

Mr. Sanders said that before action was taken as to the junior supplementary examinations in January, which the Dean suggested should be abolished, that gentleman should be heard.

Mr. Mackenzie said it was felt that the opportunity which was given to students at the January examination should not be withdrawn as it was a great convenience to the students.

Prof. Shuttleworth said he did not feel very strongly on the matter. The January examination was instituted for the accommodation of those who were unable to attend the December examinations. The results had been so discouraging that it was thought that the December examination fully met the requirements of the case.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Slaven read the report of the Executive Finance Committee, recommending the payment of accounts aggregating \$667.99, as follows:—

Druggists' Circular account	\$ 20 00
Monetary Times	11 75
Edgard Malone, solicitor	47 00

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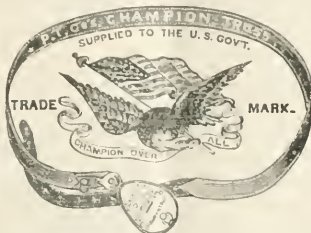
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Popular Science Monthly .....	15 00
Wm. Revel, engrossing certificates .....	5 00
John J. Hall, expenses .....	14 00
James Bain & Son, paper .....	38 50
E. B. Shuttleworth, <i>Journal</i> contract .....	174 86
John A. Clark, expenses to Old Point Comfort, Va. ....	64 00
Lyman Bros. ....	71 69
Globe Printing Co .....	57 00
Elliott & Co .....	30 18
<i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> , England ....	5 76

\$ 667 99

The Chairman of the Committee explained that the expenses of the President to Old Point Comfort had amounted to \$92, but he had only charged the Board for \$64.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Lawrence presented the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation as follows:—

"Re W. F. Morphy's application on behalf of W. A. Farringer, of Winfield, Kansas—under the present Pharmacy Act the Council has not the power to grant his request.

"Re H. B. Mitchell, we advise that the Registrar ask the applicant for proof that the one year's apprenticeship in Manitoba, from 1889-90, was served continuously with a duly qualified and registered druggist, and if satisfactory, that the certificate be granted.

"Re communication of Dr. Bridgeland on behalf of Geo. Mills, we advise that it will be necessary, under the Act of 1884, for Dr. Bridgeland to pay his fees for 1886, and upon receiving the same the Registrar comply with his request.

"Re Edwin M. Johnston, we advise that on the presentation of his certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the payment of the usual fees to the Registrar, that he be granted a diploma from this College.

"Re application of W. Thornton, we recommend that his request be granted.

"Re applications of W. H. Benson, Albert E. Maret, Herbert O. Allen, Wesley T. Richardson, T. P. Hartley, Harry M. Love, Frank T. Abey, Arthur Mulholland Domsley, George E. Thatcher for registration as apprentices, we recommend that these several applications be granted.

"Re R. A. Patrick, we advise that the Registrar write him for further information.

"Re communication of J. H. Fleming, we advise the Council to accept the time spent in Manitoba by his apprentice.

"Re J. J. T. Musgrave, we advise that his application be granted.

"Re communication of R. W. Elliott on behalf of D. M. Ford—we cannot grant registration from Kings County Board, New York, until further inquiry has been made.

"Re R. A. Helmer, we advise that if he pay his fees from the date of the commencement of Arthur Helmer's apprenticeship the said Alfred Helmer be registered as requested.

"Applications of W. H. Meck and Wm. Wescott were recommended to be concurred in, and also that of Geo. E. Butler when he presents his diploma from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"Re W. J. Moyer—under the present Act the Council has no power to grant his request.

"Re Harry Pannell, we recommend that he be registered as an apprentice when he forwards his fee.

"Re application of R. H. Preston, M. D., we advise that the Registrar notify him that it will be necessary for him to pay his fees before Edward John Hart can be registered.

"We approve of the action of the President and Vice-President in calling the attention of the Government to the fact that Joseph A. Brown had made an application to the Council

in 1890 for registration, and that his case had been considered and that the Council had agreed that Mr. Brown was not entitled to registration under our Act. The Committee refer the case back to the Council."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie moved that the case of Mr. J. A. Brown be referred to the President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Executive Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Infringement Committee to procure full information and take what action they may deem proper either in referring the application to the Legislature or otherwise.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Daniels, that this Council views with regret the fact that Prof. Harrison has been obliged to tender his resignation as lecturer on account of his appointment to an important position in London as public analyst, and cannot allow Prof. Harrison to sever his connection with the Ontario College of Pharmacy without placing on record this Council's high appreciation of his ability and efforts in promoting the interests of the College.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to advertise for Professors and a Registrar, as follows:

"That in accordance with a resolution of the Committee, Mr. Clark had written to Professor Avison and Mr. Lewis expressing a wish to retain their services if a satisfactory arrangement could be made. Prof. Avison replied that a proposal from the Committee would be duly considered. Mr. Lewis, after some delay, replied that he was willing to leave himself in the hands of the Council. Not regarding this reply as definite, the Committee resolved to advertise for someone to fill the position of Registrar-Treasurer. The following applications had been received for the office:—Isaac T. Lewis, Toronto; M. W. Winthorn, Toronto; D. Eccles, Toronto; Hiram L. Smith, Belwood; Charles R. Sneath, St. Marys; E. G. Watt, Avoca, N. Y.; Rev. Wm. Kay, Windsor; J. F. Beldrey, Toronto; Joseph White, Whitby; S. A. Hodge, Mitchell; Wm. Granger, Newbury; W. B. McKay, St. Johns, N. B.; Wm. J. Malby, Deseronto.

"The following applications were received for positions on the teaching staff:—Geo. Acheson, M. D., Toronto; J. H. Beal, Scioto, Ohio; John Humphrey, Sheffield, Eng.; Chas. F. Heebner, New York; Paul Scott, Paris; Chas. P. Crowley, Detroit; J. H. Fisher, Toronto; Thos. H. Smith, Toronto; A. Y. Scott, Toronto; Graham Chambers, Toronto; H. A. Evans, Alderson, W. Va.; J. C. Fotheringham, Toronto; D. F. Millsap, Knapp Creek, N. Y.; W. Mole, Hamilton; A. S. Rogers, Ann Arbor; Hiram W. Bright, Richmond, Ky.; Felix Langfield, Rapid City, S. Dakota; Ezra J. Kennedy, Detroit; V. Coblentz, Berlin, Prussia; George F. Hunter, Holly, Mich.; Herman F. Linders, Appleton, Wis.; John Hoehn, Cleveland, O.; Joseph F. James, Washington, D. C.; Edwin S. Spencer, Ann Arbor; — Webster, Ielden; W. S. Whiteley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Arthur Moyses, Holloway, England; Thos. R. Baker, Florida; Dr. Monette, New Orleans; John Stenhause, Toronto; J. Hobart Egbert, Southampton, Mich.; W. T. Stewart, W. B. Nesbitt, George Suttle, Detroit.

"The Committee pointed out that among the applicants there were many good men and the first difficulty had been in making a selection. The applicants were told that the teaching honors would probably be increased from 650 to over 800, and the junior term would be increased by 3 weeks and the senior term one week.

"The Committee recommended that the following appointments be made:—

"A. V. Scott, B. A., M. D., Toronto, dean and the chairs of general chemistry and botany at a salary of \$1,300.

"Professor Charles F. Heebner, Ph. G., of New York College of Pharmacy, for the chairs of pharmacy, theoretical and practical, dispensing and prescriptions, and pharmaceutical chemistry at a salary of \$1,630.

"Graham Chambers, B. A., M. B., Toronto, for the chairs of practical chemistry and toxicology at a salary of \$600 per year and the assistance of a student whose fees shall be remitted by the College.

"J. A. Fotheringham, B. A., for the chairs of materia medica, Latin, microscopy, and pharmacognosy at a salary of \$750 per year.

"The salaries altogether would be \$4,800 per year for a staff of four Professors, instead of three at \$4,000, and actually less money than was paid in 1885 and 1889, with the other advantages of increase in both the junior and senior terms. The advantages to the College and students under this arrangement were too apparent to need further comment.

"The standing of Messrs. Scott, Chambers, and Fotheringham in the educational world, as shown in their testimonials from men like Sir Daniel Wilson, Professors W. H. Pyke, R. Ramsay Wright, W. H. Ellis, Alfred Baker, W. J. London, J. Loudon, Geo. Dickson, John Maitland, J. C. Hodgson, Thos. H. Smythe, Walter B. Geikie, Thomas Kirkland, James Thorburn, W. H. Fraser, and hosts of others, together with the fact that each of these men took first class honors and medals at the University. Dr. Chambers is recently from Professor Liebreich's celebrated Pharmacological Laboratory, Berlin, Germany, devotes almost the whole of his time to teaching and laboratory work. The Committee considered themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Charles F. Heebner, Ph. G., of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, class of 1881, instructor in the theory and practice of pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy of New York for the past seven years, and author of the Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, a text-book used in almost all schools of pharmacy in the United States, and now in its third edition. He is at present and has been twelve years engaged as chemist in charge of the well-known laboratory of Lazelle, Dalley & Co., of New York. He is a co-worker with Charles Rice, Chairman of the Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee; Ewen McIntyre, Ph. G., President of the New York College, W. H. Attwood, Arthur H. Elliott, H. H. Rusby and George Massey, and is highly recommended by them. With such a faculty the Committee believed the College would be the equal of any in America. The Committee have had these men meet together and they are thoroughly in accord and will accept of the conditions. It was recommended that the President have agreements signed by these parties forthwith extending over two years, terminable by six months' notice in writing by either party; and in the event of any of them failing to carry out such agreement, the Educational, Executive and Finance Committees be empowered to fill the position subject to the approval of the Council."

Mr. McKee moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the report be received. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report, and the President called Mr. Daniels to the chair.

Mr. Sanders said it was a most unhappy thing that the Council should have a matter of this kind before it. It was to be regretted that the Executive of the Council was not and had never been in accord with the teaching staff. It would be remembered that he took exception some time ago to the motion by which the Board determined to dispense with the services of the staff on 15th of August next. They should be reasonable men and remember that a matter of this kind

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should have the gravest consideration. While no reason was submitted for the action proposed, an apology for it was nothing else—was made by Mr. Slaven when he said that friction existed between the Executive and the teaching staff.

Mr. Slaven—It was not an apology.

Mr. Sanders—I considered it so.

The Chairman—It was a misconception evidently.

Mr. Sanders considered he had the right to put his own construction upon it. The explanation, as entered by Mr. Slaven, was that friction existed between the Executive and the staff. What guarantee had the Board that friction would not exist between the Executive and the new staff? His opinion was that the whole proceeding was a piece of personal spite on the part of the President. He had been told that Mr. Clark had said he had been trying for three years to get rid of Prof. Shuttleworth.

Mr. Clark—I will correct that statement right now. It is a total falsehood.

Mr. Sanders said he was still of opinion that it was a personal matter. It would be a matter of great regret to very many of the druggists of the Province if Prof. Shuttleworth's services were dispensed with. The consensus of opinion was that it would be a sad blow to the College if the teaching staff were removed. Another objection was that this would be the action of a moribund Council. The precedent had been that the expiring Council would not bind the incoming one in such matters. He therefore moved an amendment, reciting the action which had been taken by the Board, and declaring that

"Whereas no cause for such action appears, and, in point of fact, no cause exists, or ever did exist, and whereas there were doubts as to the legality of the action and as to the power of a moribund Council to fill vacancies proposed to be created after its expiry, and whereas it was the opinion and anxious desire of the druggists of Ontario that in the true interests of the College the services of Prof. Shuttleworth and Aixon should be retained, and whereas it was desirable that the druggists should have an opportunity of pronouncing upon so important a matter, that it be resolved that no action be taken by the Council to carry out the motion of August 7th, but that the matter be left in abeyance to be determined by the votes of the druggists in July, 1891."

Mr. Watters, in seconding the amendment, said he was opposing the report, not in the spirit of factious opposition, nor because he believed the gentlemen who were named as the successors of the present staff were not fit and capable persons, but because he conceived it was his duty to protest against a proceeding which he considered would be harmful and dangerous to the College. Since his connection with the Board the faculty had satisfactorily performed its duty. He defied anybody to point out an instance in which there was friction between the Council and the staff. That there was discussion was only what might be expected. It had been stated by some that it was desirable that the Council should control the staff. He would like to know if the Council had not always controlled the staff. Some said there was a feeling

that a change must be made. Most of the druggists he had met had expressed the most unbounded confidence in the faculty and a high opinion of the services they had rendered to the College. The students were unanimous in their desire that the staff should be retained. For these reasons he supported the amendment, and could see that only personal motives could actuate the promoters of the report.

Mr. Clark said he supposed the idea that there was personal animosity between the Executive and the staff was based on the articles that appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. These articles were entirely misleading. To show that there was no personal objection he reminded the Board that in 1889, when the difficulty first arose, the request was made that nothing should appear in the public press derogatory to the staff. In response to this he sent the reporters and used his personal influence to prevent the publication of anything that might cause unpleasantness to the staff. That there was friction, and serious friction, no one could deny. To leave this matter over till August in order that the new Council might deal with it would leave them at the mercy of the old staff, as men such as had been named could not be expected to make a change on a moment's notice. If there was a change to be made it must be dealt with by the present Council.

Mr. Sanders said there was friction and there is still friction. After the election of the present Council it was determined to have a fixed agreement between them and the staff. A joint Committee was appointed to adjust the matter of salaries. The Committee tried to get an arrangement from time to time but the Professors were obstinate. The staff thought they owned the school and everything pertaining to it. The Council wanted a definite understanding with the staff. After a great deal of work they arrived at an understanding that the Dean and staff should have certain salaries. When the agreement was drawn up they refused to sign; then another agreement was prepared to meet their views and it resulted in the staff saying to the Council in a rather unparliamentary way that they would not sign it until there was some little word or phrase omitted over which they quibbled. Then a still milder agreement was submitted and they still refused. If he understood what friction was, it was friction, and even more than friction that existed between the Council and the staff.

Mr. Sanders said that the whole proceeding was illegal and he for one would wash his hands of any personal responsibility.

Mr. Hall said that when he entered the Council he was looked upon as a black sheep by the majority. He was not in touch with them because he was not elected on the straight ticket. But he had not been a member of the Council long before he saw that they were trying to do what was right and so he supported them.

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Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

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(ESTABLISHED 1875—16 YEARS)

Manufacturing Pharmacists,  
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We desire to trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of these general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

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Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinized; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

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**SAXOLINE,**  
Pain, Perfumed, Medicated: Its Preparations and combinations.

**CASCARA SAGRADA,**  
In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Granules, Capsules, etc.

**PLASTERS,**  
In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.  
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Were introduced by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They contain a real patent or quick medicines, with prompt to the retailer and well-known to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

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For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gastric Derangements.

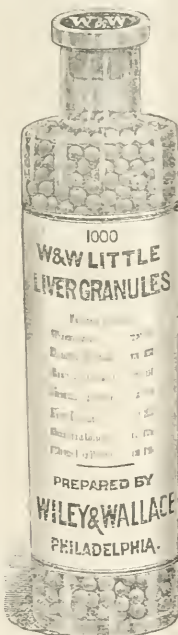
## BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 40c. per tin.

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FORMULA.

Albin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Sux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo. Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.

SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

10,000 (one bottle) \$5.00.  
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1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$30.00.  
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Hagyard's Pain Remedy.  
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Dr. Boyer's Calvein Fluid.  
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.  
Egyptian Salve.  
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.  
Freeman's Soothing Syrup.  
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Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.  
Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.  
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Milburn's Quinine Wine.  
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The greatest known cure for  
Catarrh, Cold in Head,  
Headache, Toothache,  
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Nervous Pain.

It is well recommended by  
Physicians and others who have  
used it for Freeing the Head of  
all Thick Mucus, and Clearing  
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thing every Druggist should  
keep in stock, as it sells well  
and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's English  
Remedy.  
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S. M. Wholesale by Lyman Bros., Elliott & Co., Toronto,  
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W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-  
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen  
throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the  
THROAT and CHEST and  
for the VOICE.

—UNEQUALLED—

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

He challenged anybody to put a finger upon any act of the majority that was dishonest. His reason for coming to the conclusion that the relationship between the Board and the staff must cease was because there had been friction of the most unpleasant kind. It would have been better for Prof. Shuttleworth if he had recognized the fact that he must work in accord with the majority. When he failed to do that the only way the Council had to control him was to remove him. In seeking for successors to the staff he had been surprised at the ability and talent that were offering for the position. He was satisfied that under the new staff the College would occupy a better position educationally, and that the students would receive better tuition. There was nothing of a personal nature in the objections to the staff. If the matter were left over till next August it would be impossible to fill the positions.

Mr. Lawrence said he saw no reason to change the position he took upon a former occasion and therefore he would support the amendment.

Prof. Shuttleworth claimed the right to address the Board before the matter was voted upon. He had anticipated the action that would be taken. It was gratifying to him to know that in all the discussion nothing had been said derogatory to his conduct of the College, and the whole matter might be brought down to the word "friction." He was pleased to leave the school, which he has brought up from absolutely nothing to a state that it would pay a profit of \$5,000 a year. He was gratified that of the seventy-five students attending the College not one desired the removal of the staff. As to the matter of friction, it was known to everyone that he was a member of the old regime. He trusted he was a reasonable man and had proven himself to be so. When the Committee proposed a reduction of his salary in March last he very naturally objected to it. Generally when a man made a business a success he looked for increased liberality. Rather than accept the reduction he had offered to do a year's work for nothing, but that had been refused. The agreement submitted required him to do any amount of work that might be demanded at a fixed salary. He had thought this an injustice. He was sorry the trouble had occurred, and although he could not say that he wished every individual in the Council well, he assured them that he would feel a deep interest in the institution with which he had been connected for the past twenty-two years and wished it every success.

The amendment was then submitted and lost, Messrs. Sanders, Watters and Lawrence voting for it, and the remainder of the Board against it. The report was then adopted and the Board adjourned.

#### FOURTH DAY.

The Council met on Friday and resumed business.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Educational Committee which recom-

mended that for the lectures on microscopy during the present senior course Prof. Avison be paid \$200, and that Mr. Price Jackes be appointed examiner in materia medica.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Slaven read a report of the Executive and Finance Committee, proposing that \$420 be withdrawn from the Freehold Loan and Savings Company to pay off the mortgage held by the Court of Chancery against the property of the College.

The Committee reported that the net indebtedness of the College, which in 1888 was about \$14,000, is at this date \$3,000, as follows:—

Total mortgage .....	\$10,000
Cash on hand .....	7,000
	\$ 3,000

"Re report of the Building Committee—the Executive endorsed the recommendations and that the Building Committee be instructed to complete the building so that it may be occupied during the coming term."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie moved that the report of the Building Committee be adopted, and that a Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Petrie, Hall and Daniels be empowered to go on with the work, and that the Executive be authorized to sign contracts and make payments as agreed upon by said Committee.

The motion was carried.

The election of a Registrar-Treasurer was the next order called.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, that Mr. Isaac T. Lewis be Registrar-Treasurer.

The Chairman ruled this out of order as the election by by-Laws must be by ballot.

Mr. Daniels moved, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, that the President cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Mr. Lewis.

The motion was carried, and the Registrar-Treasurer was re-elected with loud applause.

On motion of Mr. McKee the Council adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

**REMOVAL OF MOTHER-MARKS.**—The *Algemeyne Medicinal Central-Zeitung* gives the following as very efficacious: Mix 1 part of tartrate of antimony with 4 parts of emplastum saponatum and work into a paste. Apply the mixture over the mark to be removed to the depth of one line (one-twelfth inch), and cover with a strip of gummed paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day suppuration sets in, and a few days later scarcely a sign of the mark can be seen.

#### Situation Wanted.

**SITUATION WANTED** by a young man with 4 years experience. Good steady habits. Best of recommendations. Would prefer the city with a view of attending lectures at the College. Address, "Radii," Deseronto, Ont. Box 448.

#### Business for Sale.

**DRUG BUSINESS** in a progressive Town in N. W. T. Reason for selling, ill-health. Apply to Box 1318, Winnipeg, Man.

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## Wholesale Druggists

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TRADE MARK **DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.** REGISTERED.

**MESSRS. FULFORD & CO.** take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

## PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anaemia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,  
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Wholesale Trade Agents.

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GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
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### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

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### MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,** **Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1891.

THE date of the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association has been changed by the Council from May 4 to April 27. This change was made in courtesy to the American Medical Association, and in order that the dates of the two meetings should not conflict.

\* \*

Dr. Baldwin, of Randolph, has introduced in the Legislature of Georgia a bill entitled "A bill to prohibit physicians or prescription clerks in a drug establishment from pursuing their profession or calling, who may become intoxicated from the use of intoxicating liquors or opiates and to provide a penalty therefor."

Dr. Baldwin's bill is strict in its bearing, and if a doctor or drug clerk gets drunk a second time he is knocked out of his profession.

\* \*

THE agitation on the subject of proprietary medicines being sold elsewhere than in the drug stores, and at cut prices, has borne some fruit in that several of the largest manufacturers, notably C. J. Hood & Co. and J. C. Ayer & Co., have issued circulars to the trade announcing their intention of adopting some method to remedy these evils and prevent indiscriminate cutting of their goods by the "muslin" stores. The druggists of Albany, N. Y., have for some time boycotted Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not carry it in stock.

## Council Notes.

THE meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held on Feb. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, was the final regular meeting for the present Council, whose term expires in July next. Perhaps at no time in the history of the College has so much attention been paid to the action of our pharmaceutical legislators as to the last two sessions of this body. Matters of vital interest to the College and to druggists generally, have come up for discussion, and radical changes, especially in the teaching staff, have been decided upon, and in this as well as in the majority of matters which have come before them we believe the Council have acted solely with a view to the furtherance of the best interests of the College and the maintenance of the high standard which it has already attained. As will be seen by reference to the extended report of the proceedings of the February meeting, as given in this issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the Council has a nice balance to its credit, and a constantly increasing revenue.

The decision arrived at to employ a permanent officer who will make a systematic canvas of the whole Province every year to look up delinquents, and prosecute all cases of infringements is, we consider, the best and most feasible plan that could

be adopted. As things are at present the druggist has not that protection from competition with the unlicensed man that he is entitled to, and in many cases the law is quite a "dead letter."

As will be observed, a completely new staff of Professors have been engaged, and from the high standing of the gentlemen appointed and the very strong recommendations received as to their ability and fitness for the position assigned them, we predict a bright prospect for the College of Pharmacy and a still further elevation of the educational standard for which it has become noted.

There were in all thirty-three applicants for the vacant chairs, and the selection of four of this number must have entailed considerable difficulty considering the number of excellent men who offered.

We are pleased to see that the former Registrar, Mr. I. T. Lewis, has been retained, undoubtedly "the right man in the right place."

There is one point which must appear to the interested druggist as rather strange, viz.: that arrearages to the amount of \$1352 are still due. That this amount should remain uncollected is an injustice to those who pay their fees regularly, and we trust that now that we are to have an official to look up all delinquents, such an item will not again appear in the Treasurer's statement.

## Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

WE would again refer to the suggestion made in the communication of Mr. R. S. Muir in the December number of this journal as one worthy of consideration, and we believe if acted upon would prove a boon to the retail trade of the Province. It is an admitted fact that the drug trade of to-day is largely affected, not only by outsiders who eagerly take up any line of goods which offers a fair profit, but it also suffers from the peculiar way of doing business adopted by some druggists. It is not at all an unusual thing to find druggists in the same locality selling at totally different prices—in some instances a difference of fully 100 per cent. being made—and the laity, already too willing to believe that the druggist is exorbitant in the matter of profits, becomes more self-convinced when such a discrepancy in charges is noticed; and this is only one of the matters that could be settled at a convention of the kind proposed. Other matters for discussion might be the charges for physician's prescriptions and the adoption of a system of marking the price charged, so that no matter where dispensed, the same rate might be paid.

Then again, the matter of illegally conducted businesses which the authorities seem to have difficulty in coping with, might be thoroughly discussed and a remedy suggested. Also the liquor license Act as it affects druggists, the sale of proprietary medicines to those outside the drug business, these and many other subjects might with profit be gone into. As

to the meeting of such a convention, we quite agree that apparently the most feasible plan would be for each local or divisional association to appoint one or more delegates to meet in Toronto at a date to be agreed upon through correspondence of the secretaries of these Associations.

We invite druggists to make use of our columns in giving expression to their views on this matter, which, although for the time being might be only provincial in its nature, could ultimately with profit be extended to all the Provinces of Canada.

## Change in Prices.

Since going to press, a sudden drop in the price of Hydrate of Chloral has taken place, jobber's figure now being \$1 per pound. Carbolic Acid is also easier, and lower price probable.

## Estimation of Iron in Presence of Glycerine.

BY WILLIAM DUNCAN.

ABOUT six years ago when working on Blaud's pills I noticed that when massed with glycerine, they invariably gave a very high reading for ferrous carbonate. I was reminded of this the other day when estimating some ferri carb. sacch. the ferrous carbonate for which had been precipitated in presence of glycerine. I found the yield of  $\text{FeCO}_3$  to be almost 100 per cent. The reducing action of the glycerine being suspected a 2 per cent. solution of ferrous sulphate was prepared, and also a second solution of the same strength, to which 2 per cent. of glycerine was added. The first solution on estimation indicated 1.989, or practically 2 per cent.; while the second, containing glycerine, indicated 2.61 per cent. of ferrous sulphate. The experiment was repeated several times with concordant results, thus proving that the presence of the glycerine gave rise to an error amounting to 33 per cent. in excess of ferrous sulphate actually present. It is evident, therefore, that glycerine is quite as liable to lead one astray as sugar in estimating a ferrous salt, and, where accuracy is required, it must either be got rid of before the estimation is proceeded with, or be allowed for in calculating the results.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

TO PREVENT EVIL SEQUELLE IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE IODIDES.—In giving iodine or the iodides internally for a considerable length of time, unpleasant symptoms often develop as a result, and it is a fact not generally known that these may be avoided by the daily administration of 15 to 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate.—*National Druggist.*

Thermometers were made by Drebel in 1620.

Everything comes to him who waits—except the thing he is waiting for.

The greatest coward to be found in the world is the man who is afraid to do right.

# Fels & Co's Toilet Soaps

MADE BY

FELS & CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE UNIQUE IN QUALITY,  
BEAUTY OF FINISH,  
STYLE OF PACKAGE AND  
VARIETY.

They are unexcelled by those of any other manufacturer, and  
at less price, (quality considered.)

For information correspond with

THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited,  
TORONTO.

## Circular to the Trade.

Having recently purchased from Brown Bros. & Co. the Trade-Marks, Patent Rights, and business of

### PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

We beg to solicit your interest in keeping this old established and valuable remedy before the public.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is the oldest of the many emulsions now offered to the trade, and maintains its lead against them all.

It is a Native Preparation. It pays the dealer a good profit. It is a good seller, and therefore safe to stock with, and it is undeniably the best for the consumer, for the following among other reasons:

1. It is the richest in oil.
2. The oil is pancreatized, that is, partially digested, and thus better suited to weak stomachs.
3. The bottles are fully one third larger than others sold at the same price—a point of great interest to the patient.

The Emulsion may be had of any Jobber or Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion, at \$4.00 per dozen, \$3.75 by three dozen, or \$42.00 per gross.

Soliciting the favour of your orders to your Wholesale House, we are

Yours respectfully,

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

February, 1891.

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM.**

**NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES

Or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, or  
Ulceration of the Glands, Flim, Weakness of Sight, from any cause.



AS A TIP SALVE it is unequalled and should be kept on every Lady's Toilet Table, and in Gentlemen's Pockets for immediate use. For Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Pimples, or Roughness of the Skin, its healing and soothing powers are truly marvelous.

For Piles it is worth its weight in gold. Golden Eye Salve is sold by all Druggists.

Use Golden Eye Salve for weak and inflamed eyes.

For weak or inflamed eyes use Golden Eye Salve.



A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and more.  
Address **MUNN & CO.**  
361 Broadway,  
New York.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The entertaining communication of your Winnipeg correspondent in your January issue suggests the idea that some account of pharmacists and pharmacy in this most eastern city of the Dominion would not be without interest to your readers. Halifax has about 50,000 inhabitants, and their wants in the drug line are ministered to at present by nineteen retail drug stores. Most of these are conducted by young men, with the exception of the veteran H. A. Taylor, the genial *doyen* of the Halifax druggists, whose humorous advertisements have long been "a feature" of Halifax papers. Indeed Mr. Taylor should not be made an exception to the general youthfulness of the trade, for he seems as young as thirty years ago. Prominent as ever in temperance and other philanthropic work, and in Scottish gatherings, he is still at his counter dispensing the famous lozenges, &c., ably supported by his son, who bids fair to worthily succeed him. A notable proportion of our drug stores are the lineal successors or branches of old established houses. Thus, the business now known as Apothecaries' Hall was originated by Dr. Avery in 1824, that of Brown Bros. & Co., by John Naylor, early in the thirties. J. Godfrey Smith, favorite vocalist as well as popular and successful druggist, continues the business known as Langley's thirty years ago—afterwards owned by George Johnson, now Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. Several others might be mentioned. With these claims to long descent there is no lack among our druggists of youthful enterprise and modern methods. The stores of Buckley Brothers and Irwin & Sons, are recent specimens of improvement in the direction of beauty and convenience. Hattie & Mylius, and Godfrey Smith have shops that would do credit to any city, and, located on Hollis st., close to the hotels, clubs, banks, and market, they enjoy, no doubt, the cream of the city trade. The latest addition is the new shop of Brown Bros. & Co. This firm, after being thirty years in one stand, seems to have taken a new lease of life, and has recently removed to a new store directly opposite the old one, and in one of the finest stands in the city, corner of Granville and Buckingham sts. The shop is beautiful in itself, and fitted up at great expense and in excellent taste, and reflects great credit on Mr. Hamilton, the popular and pushing junior partner and manager of this old established business house. Elaborately fitted in solid cherry, of very original design, with imposing dispensing case, tiled floor, handsome polished wood ceiling, lighted with electricity and heated with hot water. It is to be hoped the business done in this magnificent Temple of Pharmacy will repay such lavish expenditure.

The legitimate profits of the retail drug trade here are seriously lessened by the "cutting" of prices of all, or most, of the leading patent medicines and toilet articles. This vicious practice, introduced by

a firm of notion sellers from abroad, has been accepted and carried to an absurd length by all, or nearly all, of our retailers to their great loss—many of the articles being sold to the public at a mere fraction above wholesale prices. No tradesman would hardly earn or better deserves his fair profit than the retail druggist, and it is to be hoped our druggists will find a way to remedy the existing unsatisfactory state of things in this respect.

BLUENOSE.

## British Columbia Notes.

Retail druggists throughout the cities of this Province report business as very satisfactory at the present time, and with those engaged in all other lines look forward to a year equally prosperous with the one we have just passed through. It is true, one or two drug businesses in the Province are offered for sale, but in each case good reasons are given for doing so. For instance, Mr. G. H. Blakeway, of Nanaimo, announces his intention to sell. Death entered Mr. Blakeway's home at Christmas-tide and carried away the fair partner in his joys and sorrows, and he has since decided to leave that city.

Mr. A. M. Herring, the owner of one of the first drug businesses established in New Westminster, proposes to sell out. Mr. Herring has "made his pile."

Among the new candidates for public patronage who have opened out in Victoria is Mr. Chas. E. Jones, formerly clerk at Moore & Co.'s. Mr. Jones is a young gentleman possessing popular qualities, and with a nicely fitted up and well furnished store, is sure to do a share of the Victoria business.

In Vancouver the new sign of W. E. McCartney has lately been hung out. Mr. McCartney formerly did business in Kamloops, but has decided to come down and join the majority on the coast.

The druggists of British Columbia, at the time of this writing, are engaged in forming themselves into a Pharmaceutical Association. They propose during the coming session of the Provincial Parliament to ask for the same legislative privileges as have been accorded to druggists in other provinces, and have some hope of success. Hitherto all efforts in this direction have proved abortive.

## The Alcohol Test for Pure Castor Oil.

BY J. ARTHUR WILSON.

Castor oil differs in many respects from most fixed oils, especially in consisting largely of the glyceride of ricinoleic acid which is soluble in absolute alcohol. Hence this reagent can be used for the detection of impurities in castor oil. Like most other tests of a similar kind, it is not of much use for the detection of small quantities of foreign oil, owing to the solvent action of the dissolved castor oil on the small proportion of foreign oil that may be present.

The British Pharmacopoeia directs that pure castor oil shall be soluble in an equal measure of absolute alcohol and twice the measure of rectified spirit.

According to Mr. Allen ("Commercial Organic Analysis," vol. ii. 128) this is correct at 30° C., providing spirit of exactly 0.838 gravity be used. I have examined a number of samples of both commercial and medicinal castor oil, strictly at 30° C. and by a spirit of exactly 0.838 specific gravity, and find that at exactly 30° C. the oil is not completely soluble, but that the temperature of solution varies between 38° and 43° C. I may say that the oils I used satisfied all other requirements as to purity.

In carrying out the alcohol test it is best to operate as follows: One measure of the castor oil under examination is mixed thoroughly with two volumes of spirit of exactly 0.838 specific gravity, and then heated, stirring well with the thermometer till complete solution. In the case of genuine castor oil this will be between 38° and 43° C., possibly lower than the former; whilst if any foreign oil be present, the temperature will be much higher; and in gross adulteration, some oil may not be dissolved even at the boiling point of the mixture.—*Chemical News.*

25 CTS
25 CTS

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
**CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**  
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use  
 In time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**



**THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S**  
 has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

**MRS. WINSLOW'S**  
**Soothing - Syrup**  
**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,**

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

**TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.**



Endorsed by the Press, the Clergy and Medical and Electrical Experts.

# — THE OWEN — Electric Belt and Appliance Company.



HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Incorporated June 17th, 1887, with a Cash Capital of \$50,000.

(PATENTED IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1877.)

71 KING-ST. WEST, - - TORONTO, ONT.

G. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.



## Electricity as applied by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliances

It is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. It is nature's cure. By its steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure:

Rheumatism,	Liver Complaint,
Sciatica,	Female Complaints,
Spinal Diseases,	Impotency,
General Debility,	Constipation,
Neuralgia,	Kidney Diseases,
Lumbago,	Varicocele,
Nervous Complaints,	Sexual Complaints,
Spermatorrhea,	Epilepsy or Fits,
Dyspepsia,	Urinary Diseases,

Lame Back.

## WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

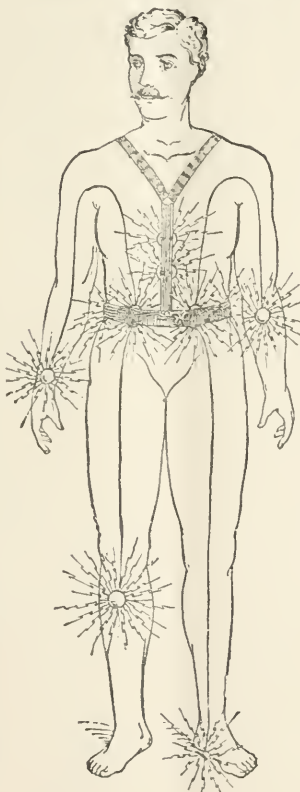
to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Ordinary belts are not so. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured than all other makes combined.

## RHEUMATISM.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

## To Restore Manhood and Womanhood.

As man has not yet discovered all of nature's laws for right living, it follows that everyone has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt. Every doctor or any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism. Use the Electric Cure and shun the drug stores.



## Extracts from Canadian Testimonials.

"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily, and in my 74th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when every thing else fails."—A. Menzies, Niagara Falls, Ont.

"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." James Blair, Port Dalhousie, Ont.

"Saved my life when I had Muscular Rheumatism." Mrs. Carroll, 1015 West Market Street, St. Louis.

"Am much pleased with belt; it has done me a great deal of good already."—J. Scrimger, Galt, Ont.

"Have been a sufferer for years from Nervous Headaches and Neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in 15 minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, 310 Crawford street, Toronto.

## GEO. C. PITZER, M. D.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the American Medical College, St. Louis, author of "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery," says:

St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1887.

"I take pleasure in stating that I have examined and tested Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belt and Appliances, and do not hesitate to say that it is the most practical and efficient of all the galvanic belts I have used in my practice."

GEO. C. PITZER, M. D.,

1110 Chambers street.

Dr. Pitzer is considered the best authority we have in the world on electricity.

## Electric Insoles.

No cold feet. Cures chilblains. Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent Rheumatism and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet and legs.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

SENT BY MAIL.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.

Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men, who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the **Genuine Owen Electric Belt** that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embossed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Company. None Genuine without it.

The cheap so called Electric Belts advertised by some concerns are perfectly worthless as a curative power and dear at any price. A genuine Electric Belt cannot be manufactured and sold at cheap prices.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNT AND CATALOGUES.

The Owen Electric Belt Co., - 71 King St. West, Toronto.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any non de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on Thursday, the 3rd inst., the following resolution was passed unanimously, namely:—That on May 1st next the annual registration fee of licentiates of pharmacy be reduced to the original amount, namely, five dollars, and that the annual registration fee for certified clerks and certified apprentices remain the same as before.

E. MUIR, Registrar.

Editor and Teacher.

(TWO OF A KIND.)

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Thank you very kindly Mr. Clark for your last letter to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. The information there given is just what every druggist wants: a knowledge of where his money goes.

I don't begrudge paying my four dollars a year when my apprentice gets some benefit from it, and I the protection I need and desire: but I very naturally am surprised to learn that our Great Parental Pharmacy Instructor has in the past used our Councillors for his own pecuniary benefit, by getting their authority for the establishment of a school, which he has taken the fees from, while permitting them to foot the bill for expenses. I am even ready now to credit the assertion, if made, that the balance of my four dollars, after paying for the *Journal*, was used for that purpose.

I am sorry that I can't send this communication to our *College Journal*, but when our Vice-President, Mr. Hall, is refused permission to make use of its columns for explanations to us, I am afraid that the dollar a year I am also obliged to pay towards its support will not secure me any greater favor, at least, I won't beg for what should be my right. I am only sorry that I have to squander a good dollar for so poor a purpose.

For years Prof. Shuttleworth and his friends have been educating us to believe that his self-sacrificing devotion to the *College* made it what it is. Only a year ago, according to his own statement, we had an example of his willingness to bleed again for the *College*, "if its financial position required it," when he knew well that its finances were never in such good shape, and that the Council would not for a moment look upon such an offer excepting as election clap net, to be used just as it is being used by his friends. President John A. Clark's letter, in last month's issue, is somewhat calculated to dispel the 'halo' with which Mr. Shut-

tleworth had encircled himself, and which has dazzled our eyes so long. Let us have a little more of such internal thunder and we will arrive at the truth, although it be to demolish our idol.

And so it appears that it was not our self-sacrificing hero at all who built up the School of Pharmacy, but poor Mr. Heys, who worked from 1873 to 1883 against every kind of opposition to get together a class of young men to educate as druggists; and just as his hard work was about to be rewarded, up springs our hero, who, backed by his friends on the Council Board, gets through a resolution to rent rooms and equip them as a teaching school, to be known as the only College school to be recognized by the Council; all this of course at the expense of the Council, whereas Mr. Heys paid his own expenses.

This clever, though questionable act of Prof. Shuttleworth, enabled him to appropriate the vocation, the labor of years, and the scholars of Mr. Heys, and at the same time to cut off all other rivals in the field of free competition. It was a clever piece of strategy, worthy of a Von Moltke, and has been rewarded each year since by a salary of over \$1,800: of course we must not omit the fact that three hours a day for seven months during the winter season was given as a return. The Council, at the time, secured the services of Mr. Shuttleworth as editor of the *Journal* for the modest additional sum of seven hundred dollars, thus paying him out of their limited revenue over \$2,500 per year. The Professor and Editor had still plenty of time to devote to lecturing in Trinity Medical School, and to carry on a manufacturing laboratory as well. In addition profits from advertisements in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* were his, and a most satisfactory result was the consequence—all was peace and quietness.

This, together with the contract for editing and publishing the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, was an eye-opener for me. That *Journal* is a beauty. The druggists of this Province can't understand its nature. It is time the Council took us into their confidence and opened up some of these nuts. The *Journal* is a beauty, but the *Journal* contract is beautiful, and our Von Moltke, who is quite equal to such emergencies, made it so. Here it is out of the nutshell. It was made in 1883, with the blessed privilege of renewal at the end of five years. Very good, the five years came to an end under present Council auspices, and they had to renew or go to law, which latter course they had better have taken as it will have to come to that anyway. To begin, look at the pages of the *Journal* up to 1883. No advertisements, no efforts made to make it pay by either editor or Council, yet how easy it would have been to get advertisements for a journal with an assured subscription list of 700 druggists. The result was the Council lost money every year, but Mr. Shuttleworth wasn't offering to bleed for sweet charity's sake just then. Oh, no! he accepted for his services as editor \$500 per year, and

# Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

We call attention this month to the following recent importations, and invite correspondence from buyers. Samples and quotations given promptly.

Purchasers will consult their own interests by getting our prices before buying.

Virgin Olive Oil in 1 gal. cans  
Virgin Olive Oil in 5 gal. cans  
Virgin Olive Oil in flasks  
Castile Soap, Dragon Brand, White  
Castile Soap, Vierge Brand, White  
Castile Soap, Ciel Brand, Mottled  
Castor Oil, Italian "Water White"

## CHAMOMILES.

We offer a specially fine sample of this year's crop at low figures.

Rose Petals Red, this year's picking  
Acetic Acid Glacial in 44 lb demis  
Acetic Acid, Strong B.P., 44 lb demis  
Sweet Almond Oil in 10 lb tins  
Organum Oil in 10 lb tins  
Rosemary Oil in 10 lb tins  
Garden Lavender Oil in 10 lb tins  
Orange Flower Water in 52 pound coppers  
Rose Water in 52 lb coppers

WESTERN HOUSE.

## The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.



LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY  
FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DEVINS,  
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got bit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. Buy the original and genuine we will advertise, and sell, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

Eureka Chemical Co.,

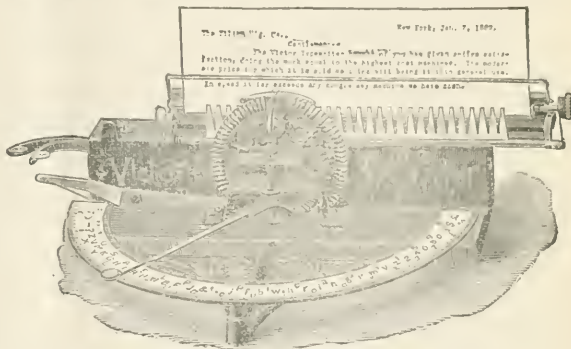
10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping out FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

D. DENSMORE & CO., 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR  
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.  
By GEO. N. McLean.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 22 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Location or Profession—The Flow and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock—Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marking Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exchange Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Expenses of Accounts—Co-partnership and its Advantages—Business and Social Intercourse—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, its cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Insure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Valuing any of Business Terms—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customers—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

## GIBBONS' Toothache Gum

PREPARED BY

J. A. GIBBONS & CO., Toronto and Buffalo.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES  
IN CANADA.



the Council were just that much out of pocket; but peace and quietness was secured, no sarcastic reference to the Board or any of its individual members appeared in the *Journal*. The magic oil, which quiets troubled water, was in the form of hard cash, and never proved more effective.

About this time, 1883, you, Mr. Dyas, and the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* seem to have innocently imagined that the Council might allow you to publish the *Journal*, for at page 19 of the *Journal* for 1883 I see you made an offer to that effect; but, oh, no! such competition must be legislated from the field of free competition. Journalistic rivals was the subject this time, and Von Moltke persuaded the Council to try the "Heys' lymph" on you gentlemen. The reaction proved too powerful and you succumbed.\*

By what process of reasoning the Council were persuaded to believe it better to void the contract to pay Mr. Shuttleworth \$500 per year as editor, and perhaps as much more for printing, (with the advantage to the College of all the advertising and circulation) and to hand over all our rights in the *Journal*, which they admit had cost so much to build up, and the annual sum of \$700 per year besides; it is difficult for the ordinary mind to conceive.

But that's not the worst. They made no stipulation in the agreement that the *Journal* was to be conducted fairly and without favor. They surely could not have foreseen that it would be used as a weapon against the very men who subsidized it, and to keep in power its editor, Mr. Shuttleworth, yet such is the use being made of it. Every druggist in Ontario is compelled to pay his dollar per year to damn the Council and to uphold the editor and his friends at the Council Board. What an anomaly! and what legal or other right had the Council of 1883 to pay out 25 per cent. of our annual dues of \$1 for such a purpose? we supposing it to be used for enforcing the Act and protecting our interests.

They likewise bound themselves and their successors not to recognize any publication of a similar character (I hope that word character lets them out) and gave Mr. Shuttleworth a proprietary right in all advertisements. Opposition journals were again fenced, the Heys' lymph acting so well, that a standing order was given to one of Toronto's wholesale druggists for a continued and unlimited supply. Peace and quietness followed the application of the lymph: no ripple of dissatisfaction with the Council stirred the self-sacrificing Editor, and no weaknesses of the 'Act' were exposed to view by Editor, Dean, Examiner—Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth.

Let us have no such jug-handled contracts. Some of us want to support the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, others the Montreal

*Journal*, but, until the Council breaks up this contract, we are being compelled to take Shuttleworth.

I ask either the President or Vice-President to say if I am right about the terms of the *Journal* contract. In the meantime I can be guaranteed to remain

EXISTANT BACCILLI.

### Reviews.

The *Scientific American*, published by the great patent agency firm of Munn & Co., New York, is the most practically useful publication of its kind in the country. Indeed, it occupies a field distinctively its own. Not alone for the machinist, manufacturer, or scientist, but it is a journal for popular perusal and study. It is the standard authority on scientific and mechanical subjects. It is placed at a very low rate of subscription, \$3 per annum, which places it within the reach of all.

The first original article by Count Tolstoi, that has ever been published in an American magazine, appears in the February issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, with a number of interesting photographic reproductions, one of them being a picture of Tolstoi guiding a plow in his Russian fields. Brander Matthews appears with his first article upon Some Latterday Humorists. Mr. Matthew's contributions constitute one of the most interesting features of the magazine. The third in the series of colored frontispieces is a delightful sketch by McVicker, illustrating a character in Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's new story, "Mademoiselle Reseda." Ex-Postmaster General James presents an article upon the Welsh in the United States, liberally illustrated by portraits of prominent men who are of Welsh extraction. Women Clerks in New York, by the Marquise Clara Lanza. A charming article on the old Chateaux in Touraine by Miss Elsie DeWolfe; Prince Talleyrand and his Memoirs by H. de Bury. Amateur Portraiture in Photography, and A Remarkable Musical History by Wm. Pole, F. R. S., the well known Englishman, are other prominent features of the February issue. Price, 25 cents.

(*Cosmopolitan* Pub. Co., Madison Square, N. Y.)

The *Cosmopolitan* and CANADIAN DRUGGIST for 1 year for \$2.40.

### Changes in Montreal.

Mr. J. R. Parkins, so well and favorably known as one of the best druggists in the city, and at present examiner in chemistry, severs his connection with Messrs. C. S. Covernton & Co., corner Dorchester and Bleury Sts., having bought out their branch, No. 169 St. Lawrence St., and will take possession May 1st. His many friends wish him every success in his new venture.

Mr. Avery R. Reed has purchased H. F. Jackson's Cote St. Antoine branch and takes possession shortly.

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

(Established in 1862.)

## THE SEELY MANUFACTURING - COMPANY

Has opened a Branch Office and Laboratory in WINDSOR, ONT., for the purpose of manufacturing a complete line of *Fine Perfumes and Toilet Articles* for the Canadian Trade.

As our Odors have been regarded, for several years, by the American trade, as the *Standard Perfumes*, we feel certain that it would further the interests of every Druggist in the Dominion to carry them in stock.

We not only manufacture a full line of Staple Odors, but also several *Specialties*, amongst which are :

CASTER LILY,

MARY ANDERSON,

HIGHLAND BELLS,

GOLDEN ROD,

WHITE HELIOTROPE,

LILAC FLOWERS,

MIN-NE-HA-HA.

Our Bulk Perfumes, *Knights Templar*, are put up in pound and half-pound packages, at \$1.00 per lb.

We carry a full assortment of *Small Bottled Goods*, ranging in size from 2 drs. to 4 ozs., put up neatly, and attractively boxed.

We should be pleased to receive a *Trial Order by Mail*, which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

TERMS.—60 days net, or 2 per cent. cash in 10 days.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
WINDSOR, ONT.

\* This is a mistake, as the editor neither directly nor indirectly sought for the publication of the Council *Journal*, although a person of the same name, we believe, applied for something of the kind.

# HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

A Marvellous Remedy for all  
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat  
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hun-  
dreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical  
source in America.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Trade.

For Sale by all Retail Dealers at

Large Size Bottles, - 25 cents  
Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One-half the price of inferior remedies.

## A. J. LAWRENCE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer  
for Canada,

MONTREAL,

QUEBEC.

## This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUP-  
POSITORIES? If so, write to me at once  
and some paying advertising matter will be  
sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you  
do not handle them and want to start in  
right now, write me at once, and send me  
the name of your jobbing house, and I will  
send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL  
CHARGES, two 2 boxes of RUDY'S PILE  
SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents  
each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal  
sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

DR. H. P. WILKINS'

## LIVER POWDERS

Promote Cheerfulness and Rest.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation,  
Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea,  
Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,  
Drowsiness, etc.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by DR. H. P. WILKINS, Toronto.

Wholesale by ELLIOTT & CO., Toronto, Ont.

## - CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

10c.

"L.I. MARY."

"L.I. FAMEUSE."

"L.I. ANA PEARL."

5c.

"FASCINATOR."

"PERFECTION."

"BABY PEARL."

These lines always have, and are giving  
perfect satisfaction. No stock complete  
without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any  
factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30.  
A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing,  
giving best value, to merit a continuance  
of our rapidly increasing patronage of the  
Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,

GRANBY, QUE.

## AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

(Canadian Branch of Cleveland Petroleum Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

## =DENSOLINE=

SUPERIOR TO "VASELINE"

(PURE PETROLEUM JELLY)

"Nature's Healing Ointment"

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

CLEVELAND PETROLATUM CO.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"GOLD SEAL" Densoline, for Chapped Hands and Rough Skin.

Densoline Cold Cream for the Complexion.

Densoline Pomade, Elegantly Perfumed.

Densoline Camphor Ice.

Densoline Cosmetique.

Densoline Hair Oil.

Densoline Toilet Soap, made from Pure Petroleum Jelly, a  
perfect cure for all Skin Affections.

Densoline Articulated, Camphorated, Carbolated, etc., for  
Physicians' use.

Densoline Hoof Ointment, a perfect remedy for Hard and  
Cracked Feet and all Abrasions of the Skin.

Put up in 1 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

Brown's Lustrous Harness Oil, the most perfect Leather  
Dressing in the market.

We also manufacture a full line of Lubricating Oils and  
Axle Grease.

DENSOLINE is the PUREST and MOST PERFECT Petroleum Jelly on the market, and,  
taken internally, will furnish instant relief and a speedy cure for Coughs,  
Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh and Asthma.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Orders by mail or otherwise receive prompt attention. Order direct from us and  
save freight, duty and broker's charges.

AMERICAN OIL CO., 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

## A New Worm Remedy!

## DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to  
the public, being in the form of a  
Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account  
of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is  
certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

## Wallace Dawson,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

## FORMULAE.

**REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.**—Professor Morrow is credited with this apparently excellent formula (*Fr. Am. Med. Assoc.*):

Take of

Carbolic acid ..... 1 drm.  
Tincture of iodine ..... 2 fl. drms.  
Acid tannic ..... 1 drm.  
Simple ointment ..... 4 ozs.

Misce bene ut ft. ungt.

Sig. Apply two or three times a day.

### AROMATIC PASTILLES.

Aromatic Pastilles, for bad breath, made after the following formula, are recommended in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*:

Take of

Roasted coffee ..... 75 parts.  
Wood charcoal ..... 25 "  
Boric acid ..... 25 "  
Sugar ..... 60 "

Pulverize the ingredients separately, very finely, mix, and add sufficient vanilla to perfume to the taste. Finally, add sufficient gum arabic mucilage to make a mass. Divide into pastilles, lozenges, or little pills.

### COD LIVER OIL MIXTURE.

Oleum morrhuæ ..... 4 ounces.  
Pancreatic saccharat ..... 1 drachm.  
Pulv. acacie ..... 4 drachms.  
Glycerit hypophosphitis ..... 4 ounces.  
Syr. calcis lactophosphitis ..... 1 ounce.  
Aque ..... 4 ounces.  
Oleum gaultheriæ ..... 30 drops.

M. S. Tablespoonful 3 times a day.—*Comier de Médecine*.

**ESMARCK'S PAINLESS CANCER POWDER**, says the *Med. & Sur. Jour.*, consists of:

Arsenic acid ..... 10 grs.  
Muriate of morphia ..... 10 "  
Calomel ..... 80 "  
Powdered gum arabic ..... 1 oz.

### TINCTURE OF GREEN SOAP WITH TAR.

Saponis olivæ Præp. .... 4 ounces.  
Olei rosei ..... 1 ounce.  
Glycerine ..... 1 ounce.  
Olei rosmarin ..... 3 drachms.  
Alcohol, q. s. ad ..... 8 ounces.

M. S. Rub in with a piece of flannel. The tincture of green soap with tar is admirably adapted for thickened patches of eczema and may also be tried in lichen planus, and ruber.

A GOOD SOAP for removing stains can be made, according to the *Pharm. Zeitung*, by rubbing together 30 parts each of borax and quillaia extract (made by exhausting the ground borax with boiling water and evaporating to syrupy consistence; 100 parts bark usually yield 20 parts extract) and adding 120 parts fresh ox-gall; this mixture is then incorporated with 450 parts melted soap and the mass poured into suitable containers.

**THOR'S MOUTH WATER.** To be used as a mouth-wash or a gargle for bad breath:

Saccharin ..... 1 part.  
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 1 part.  
Salicylic acid ..... 4 parts.  
Alcohol, 95 ..... 200 parts.

Mix and dissolve. A few drops in a

glass of water make a gargle or collutory which is to be used frequently.—*Nat. Druggist*.

**EXTEMPORANEOUS SALICYLATE OF MERCURY—ITS USE AS AN ANTISEPTIC.**—At the séance of December 20 of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris, M. Vacher called attention to the great value of salicylate of mercury as an antiseptic in surgical dressings. The pure salicylate being very difficult of solution in water, M. Vacher produces the substance by a double composition as follows:

Bichloride of mercury ..... 1 part.  
Salicylate of sodium ..... 2 parts.  
Water ..... 1000 parts.  
Mix.

This solution may be used internally to the amount of 4 to 5 drams (15 to 20 grams) daily, and has been found very efficacious in treating syphilis, etc.

**CANTHARIDINE COLLOIDION.**—The Hefenburger Annalen for 1890 gives the following improved formula for a blistering collodion in which cantharidin is the vesicating agent:

Cantharidin ..... 1 part.  
Castor oil ..... 40 parts.  
Aceton ..... 40 parts.  
Tincture of cannabis indica ..... 10 parts.  
Collodion ..... 100 parts.

The cantharidin, finely pulverized, is rubbed up with the castor oil and dissolved therein by the aid of heat. After cooling add the acetone and collodion, and finally the tincture of cannabis.

### A CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF ORANGE.

M. V. J. Pequet (*L'Union Pharmaceutique*) recommends the preparation of a concentrated and very fragrant syrup of bitter orange peel by the following method. Take of

Fresh rind of bitter oranges in thin ribbons and crushed ..... 50 parts.  
Strong alcohol ..... 50 "  
Water ..... 200 "

Macerate for eight days with occasional shaking; then distil off 62½ parts and reserve the distillate; strain, press, and filter the residue of distillation, evaporate it to 12½ parts, and mix it while warm with 25 parts of simple syrup; to this mixture add the distillate, which will make the whole up to 100 fluid parts. Seven and a half parts of this liquid added to 92½ parts of simple syrup gives a syrup of the same orange strength, but more elegant and fragrant, than that of the Codex. It cannot be said that our official syrup of orange of the British Pharmacopœia is either elegant or fragrant. If some of our readers were to try the above with the peel of the sweet orange, so plentiful at this season, they would be surprised at the elegance and pleasant taste of the preparation. No doubt the fresh peel of the sweet orange might be usefully employed as a flavoring agent for medicines, and, if carefully manipulated as above, would probably give a far more elegant article than the Syrup aurant. B. P.

### NEW PERFUMES.

**EXTRACT MUSK.**—Tincture musk, 350

grams; rose spirit, 125 grams; tincture civet, 25 grams.

**EXTRACT WOOD VIOLET.**—Extract violet, 250 grams; cassia, orris and musk tinctures, each 45 grams.

**ORANGE FLOWER EXTRACT.**—Orange flower essence, 350 grams; tincture of musk and cassia extract, each 50 grams.

**EXTRACT MIGNONETTE.**—Rose extract, cassia extract, and tincture of musk, of each 125 grams; violet extract, 50 grams; extract of jasmine, 50 grams.

**EXTRACT VIOLET.**—Violet essence, half a liter; rose and cinnamon extracts, each 125 grams; jasmine essence, and tincture of musk, each 60 grams; tinctures of orris and benzoin, each 30 grams.

**NEW MOON HAY.**—Extract tonka bean and alcohol, of each 125 grams; rose spirit, rose extract, jasmine extract, of each 60 grams; oil neroli, 10 drops; oil rose geranium, 60 drops.

### Note on Mistura Olei Ricini.

BY M. CONROY.

In the "Additions" to the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, recently published, the following formula is given for this article:

Castor oil ..... 6 fl. drms or 180 fl. parts.  
Oil of lemon ..... 10 minims " 5 "  
Oil of cloves ..... 2 " " 1 "  
Syrup ..... 1½ fl. drms " 45 "  
Solution potash ..... 1 " " 30 "  
Orange-flower water sufficient to produce 2 fl. oz. or 480 parts.

Mix the oils in a mortar, then incorporate one third of the solution of potash, and afterwards the syrup, then an additional third of the solution of potash, then, gradually, half of the orange flower water, the remainder of the solution of potash, and, lastly, sufficient orange-flower water to produce the required volume.

By carefully and closely following these directions I have failed to produce a satisfactory or even a slightly emulsion. Having regard to the care and time taken by the able committees in the production of this small work, I have hitherto hesitated to make known my failure, fearing perhaps that the fault was mine. But having now made several attempts with carefully-standardized solution of potash, and with different lots of castor oil of undoubted purity, and having had the experiment tried by others well up in this kind of work with the same unsatisfactory result, it is only right to call attention to the matter, in the hope of hearing the experience of others.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that by slightly altering the directions, and without altering the formula, a very good emulsion can be made as follows:—Mix the oils in a mortar and incorporate the syrup. Mix the solution of potash with the whole of the orange-flower water (7 drachms and 18 minims), and add it *gradually* to the oils and syrup in the mortar, rubbing gently to form an emulsion.

In this way a thin, milky emulsion is readily produced, which assumes a thicker and more creamy appearance on keeping. It should be freshly prepared when required.—*Chemist and Druggist*.



Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

**LISTERINE.****LAMBERT'S  
LITHIATED HYDRANCEA.**

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

**SUBSTITUTION.** In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

**REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS**

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,  
ST. LOUIS.**

**KNICKERBOCKER BRACE****NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS****KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co., of  
TORONTO**, and other Wholesale Druggists

**4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF****Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil****IT LEADS THEM ALL.**

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in perfecting the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever produced, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. B. dose of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is—

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

16 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

**THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,**

New York and Kingston, Ont

Wholesale by Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.

**THE DORENWEND  
Electric Belt and Attachments****FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.**

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.**

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and fill any they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.**

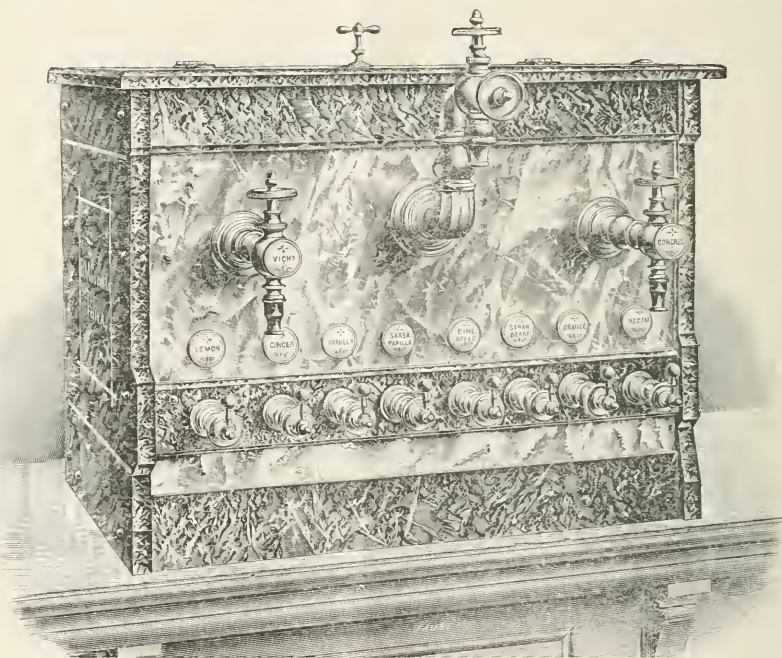
Every Druggist should get particulars and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.****C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.**

103 Yonge St. TORONTO, CAN.

# Green's Improved SODA ♦ WATER ♦ APPARATUS.

Low Prices. - Easy Terms of Payment.



A COMPARISON of the principles of construction and prices of our Apparatus with those of other makes, will convince anyone that ours are not only the **LOWEST IN PRICE**, but also contain the **MOST IMPROVEMENTS** of any on the market

When you wish to purchase an Apparatus, or exchange your present one, we shall be pleased to open correspondence with you on the subject, and send our

**New Illustrated Catalogue Free.**

➡ **SECOND HAND APPARATUS**, of all makes, in thorough repair, at **VERY LOW PRICES**. - Send for List.

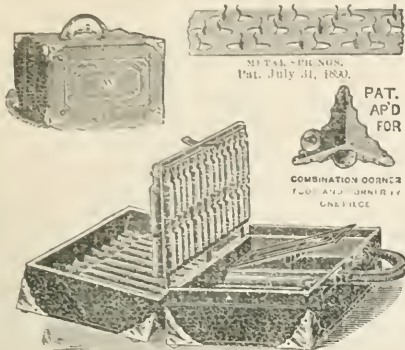
## ROBERT M. GREEN CO.,

1413, 1415 and 1417 Vine Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# REVOLUTION.

No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the corks.

## No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these Patent Springs and the Combination Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 20 three drachm vials, and 20 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 7½ inches high, and 1½ inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

## Western Leather Mfg. Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Established 1831.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of bleaching with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

## To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. . . . Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction whenever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSES ANI, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

\*The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$5 00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

Advise your Customers to

SMOKE

Creme de la Creme,  
Canvas Back,  
Rose Celeste,  
and El Caza

CIGARS,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. FORTIER,  
MONTREAL.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

We would call the attention of the trade to the full-page advt. of the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. A special discount is offered to the trade.

Read the half-page advt. of Dean, Foster Co. who offer glassware, etc., at remarkably low figures. The well-known reliability of this house should secure a large share of Canadian trade.

Gibbons' Tooth-Achie Gum advertised elsewhere in this issue, although but a short time on the market, has become a leading line in this class of remedies. It may be had of all wholesale druggists.

St. Jacob's Oil, the old favorite, comes to the front again in new premises in Toronto. The Canadian branch is now under the management of Mr. E. A. Wilson, who is determined to still further increase the output of this deservedly highly esteemed preparation.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., whose Canadian agency is at 120 King-st. West, Toronto, report very extensive sales throughout Canada. The futile efforts of some trade journals to discountenance this remedy have only brought it into still greater prominence. Druggists wishing the agency should write to the above address.

Adams' B-Kay Gum is the latest thing in chewing gums. It is put up in a very artistic box, and is delightfully flavored with cachou. It yields a good profit and is a splendid seller. Their new flavors in Tutti Frutti, viz.: blood-orange, banana, and cachou, are sure to have a big run. The name of Adams & Sons on any goods is a guarantee that the goods are the best.

Among the new advertisements this month is that of the Robert M. Green Co. of Philadelphia. This firm manufactures the soda water apparatus bearing the name of "Green," which carries with it among numerous friends and acquaintances the reputation of square dealing and courteous treatment. Their goods are very popular among our neighbors on the other side of the border, and prospective purchasers should send for a copy of their illustrated catalogue and make the comparison requested on page 28.

A reputation for truthfulness is indispensable to permanent, satisfying success.

The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 8,000,000,000, and of newspapers 5,000,000,000.

A concern has been floated in Rio de Janeiro called, the "Nacional Distillacao e Perfumarias" company with a capital of \$700,000, for the preparation of perfumes, vinegar, soda waters, writing ink, &c.

## Window Dressing.

In considering the subject of window dressing, the merchant or the clerk who has this particular branch of the business in charge, should bear in mind what he hopes to accomplish by it. Says an authority on this subject:

"He aims to set forth a fair sample of the goods to be found within. They must be so displayed as to prove an attraction to the people on the street, most of whom are intent upon going somewhere else than to his store. Their attention must be diverted from their original purpose sufficiently to excite in them the desire of possession. To do this the goods displayed must be of such a character as will appeal with force to the purchaser at the time he is looking at them. In a word, the window must be dressed with seasonable goods.

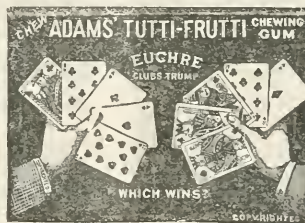
"Seasonableness is not the only requisite to window dressing. It is quite unnecessary to go to much trouble to decorate a window with common goods which are so well known that they will attract no attention from the passer-by. His attention must be secured first by some feature with which he is unfamiliar. Second, his attention having been attracted, his curiosity must be gratified, and he must not be allowed to go away disappointed.

"That it pays to award particular at-

tention to window dressing seems to be the opinion of every merchant who has systematically tried it. When one goes by a store in which the windows are filled with shop-worn goods which have been seen there since Adam was a child, to speak figuratively, and in which the glass is dirty and lined with cobwebs, a feeling of disgust is hard to repress. It is difficult to see how people of refined taste can continue to trade in such a place. We believe if such a Rip Van Winkle store-keeper should awake, wash off his windows and make a good display, his trade would increase at once.

"Those who have tried the efficacy of window dressing as a means of drawing trade are enthusiastic in its praise. We consider the storekeeper's window his cheapest advertisement. In a newspaper he can but describe his goods and give his reasons why they are bargains. In his window he can display the goods themselves with or without prices as he deems best. Is not the dealer's window his sign of cleanliness, thrift, taste and enterprise? Is he not rated in the public estimation according to his indicator? And what is his indicator? To the public gaze what can it be but his window? The window stands there gazing out on the particular spot wherever located. It stands there, no matter where its owner may be, continually enticing the public to the spot."

—*Newsman.*



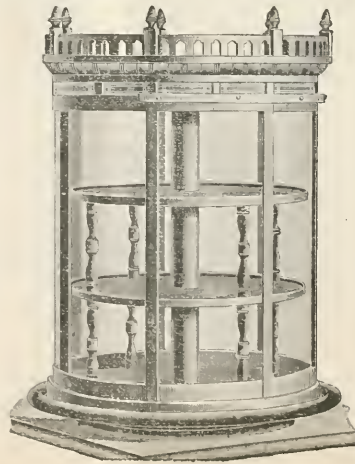
ADAMS & SONS

**TUTTI - FRUTTI**  
CHEWING GUM.

It is the fastest 5 cent selling article the Drug Trade handles to-day.

SEND TO ADAMS & SONS, 23 CHURCH-ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
For beautiful advertising matter.

## Coddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The bent glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationary.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN  
**Antique Oak Veneering.**

Price \$28.00.

For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.**



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The most important scientific discovery of the century has been discovered and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

and all the troubles during the past forty years.

This remedy has proved a very successful as well as a remunerative one for the "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "seller" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agents for it.

It can remedy what can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

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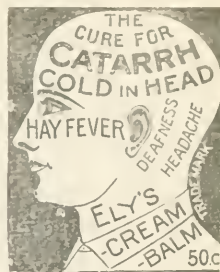
## THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote, secret and irritated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

**ELY'S CREAM BALM.**

This is a safe and pleasant remedy



**Has Mastered Catarrh** As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition—for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price 50c.**

**ELY BROS.,**

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

**ASTHMA, HAY FEVER**  
—AND—  
**CATARRH.**

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

**The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters**

WORN ON THE CHEST.

Are a great preventative when taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve on 1 Core Lung Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used 1 time.

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Marvellous!



Wonderful!

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**Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm**

The finest work ever executed in this metal.  
**WARRANTED 98 FINE. MADE SOLID NOT HOLLOW**

Five times stronger than gold.  
One quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.  
**Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.**  
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**YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT**

Blau's Blotter. It is best for blotting and  
Case's Safety-pen holders, (each set \$1.00)  
" Silver Tip Pens, (each set \$1.00)  
" Gold Tip Pens, (each set \$1.00)  
" Rosin Pencils, (each set \$1.00)

TERMS, 10% OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.

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**H. SPENCER CASE,**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct or through Messrs. J. WINER & CO., or  
A. WILSON & CO.

### Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been quiet, as is usual after the Holidays. Holiday trade is reported as having been better than was expected. As a number of druggists accustomed to handle plush and such like fancy goods, did not go in for them but depended on what might be called a good line of staple drug sundries and perfumery, the result was very satisfactory as there are no fancy goods to carry over until next season.

Glycerine is a little easier.

Quinine is dull; no change to note.

Cream Tartar Crystals have advanced and higher prices looked for.

Sassafras Bark scarce, and quality poor.

Citric Acid is firm and unless a fall occurs in Lemon Juice an advance must take place.

Tartaric Acid is firm.

Oxalic Acid is easier.

Gum Shellac still in price.

Morphia a little easier.

Oil Orange Amara is hard to get, consequently price is higher.

Oil Lemon, firm at advance.

Opium, no change to note.

Potass. Iodide is being offered at a slight advance on present cost of laying it down for some reason unknown to the trade.

Sulphonal and Phenacetin are lower.

Insect Powder is lower, as we predicted, and from all accounts it is safe to buy at present prices.

Castor Oil, no prospect at present for lower prices.

Paris Green, prices this year will probably be a little lower, but early yet to tell correctly.

### Objections to Hollow Suppositories.

JOHN W. GOODWYN, MACON, GA.

ARE there any objections to the indiscriminate use of hollow suppositories?

In answer, I would say there are. The introduction of the suppository led, of course, to many suggestions as to the best method of preparing them: each contributing what they thought would simplify and facilitate the process. Among others was one directing the excipient to be formed into the required shape, and then make an excavation from the base upwards into which the medicine may be inserted and enclosed with a piece of the cocoa butter. This was the first hollow suppository, and was rejected by the best authorities, for the reason that applies to all hollow suppositories, and their use would never have obtained, but that they are labor-saving, and at the same time enables inexperienced druggists to dispense them in good form as to appearances, without regard to efficiency.

The object of the excipient in this form of medication is to equally diffuse the medicine, presenting it in the minutest

particles for action upon the mucous membrane, and at the same time prevent irritation, which would otherwise occur in many cases. The object is fully accomplished only in the suppository made properly, either by hand or in moulds, as directed by the Pharmacopœia, as it fulfils all the conditions required, the medicine being brought immediately into action, even in the act of inserting it, but is almost entirely defeated by the use of hollow suppositories with the medicine diffused first with cocoa butter and then inserted into the hollow case, for the reason that this hollow case must first melt away, engorging the membrane with cocoa butter to the exclusion of all else, before the medicated portion that has been inserted can be presented for action, and even then it can only act after first permeating a cushion of grease that has not been absorbed.

In a long experience, I know of no method of medication that has been so satisfactory when prepared as directed by the Pharmacopœia, and but for the use of the hollow suppository their use would have been largely increased. In justice, then, to the physician, in justice to the patient, I would say, discard the hollow case as a failure, and honestly dispense the suppository as the Pharmacopœia directs.—*Condensed from Paper read before Georgia Pharmaceutical Association.*

### Brevities.

A lady in Paris is introducing a new fashion in regard to furniture. She is having all her chairs, sofas, and even her carriages, stuffed with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable, but not too powerful perfume. The fashion is derived from the eastern nations and prevails extensively over a considerable part of Asia.

Men are frequently like tea, the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been in hot water.

"Have you tried the new Essence d'Orleans?" said the beau George. "Yes," was the answer, "and very delightful it is; but there is another essence which I should greatly prefer." "Ah! Anything new?" "Why, the aqua-essence of Lady J. to whom I am about to say, 'Will you have me?'"

What is that which is neither flesh nor bone and yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.

*Buffalo Express:* An Arab who has lost his teeth probably speaks only gum Arabic.

"In what class of scents does the odor of sanctity belong, doctor?"

"Innocence," returned the D. D. blandly.

The cruellest vivisection.—Cutting your friends. The most painful.—Cutting your fingers.

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.



M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

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SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

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DUTY FREE.

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# WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S

## OLD ENGLISH

# PURE TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Absolutely free from the irritating effects of the cheap imitations. These can be readily detected in other soaps by applying the tongue, when the powerful erosive action which these noxious articles have on the skin will be at once perceived.

Unscented Ovals, 6 <sup>1</sup> in 3 doz. boxes,	\$15 gross	No. 2 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes,	\$48 gross
30 Glycerine, in 1 doz. parcels,	18 "	No. 1 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	18 "
30 Glycerine, in $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes,	18 "	No. 2 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	21 "
No. 1 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes,	21 "	No. 3 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes,	\$3.60 doz.

We sell these Goods to DRUGGISTS ONLY, and thus secure the Trade a handsome profit.

SAMPLE CAKES mailed upon receipt of price in stamps.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Sole Agents for Canada.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$3 68	83 85	CASIOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep. see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st. lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	CHAMBER, Animal, powd., lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ASADYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COLLOIDON, lb. ....	75	80	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	Crocote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb. ....	22	25	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	34
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	DEXTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	ERGOOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Hearhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascar. Sagrada ..... 30	35		Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOOT, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Chamula, lb. ....	30	35	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	German, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	Elder, lb. ....	29	30	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Sage, Ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Spearmint, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GUARANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISSUET POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	GRM ALOES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	Barbados, lb. ....	30	50	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Saccharine, lb. ....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Assafetida, lb. ....	25	25	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Arabic, 1st. lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Bedadonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Bella, long, lb. ....	40	45
BDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	60	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	65	85	Catchu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Eneclypus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Hysocyanus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CAPSIDM, lb. ....	25	30	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	45	Timevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Opium, lb. ....	4 50	4 75	LECICHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb. ....	6 00	7 00	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb. ....	45	50
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Grasso, lb. ....	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25	Sulphate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins....	2 00	2 00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LEPTILIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MASSA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip, lb.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MRSK, Tonguin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NETTALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINOLINE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 35	1 50
NETMEIS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
OCIMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	85	90	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9 00	9 50
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 4	4	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, lbd cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	40	50	HYOSCININE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MINTRE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPEY HEADS, per 100.	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	15	16	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPIRMACEIT, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Woop, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchosa, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoe, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	40	45	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Carcuna, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampene, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1	4
Ground, lb.	10	12	tes doz	22	25	One lbs.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Poa, lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	10 1	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Poa, lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1	3
Indian Hemp.	18	30	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1	2 2	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 50	1 55
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartarie, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, oz.	10	12	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Acetone, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1	3	Bin., oz.	30	35
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	2 00	2 10
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERACETIC, oz.	75	80
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	15	20	PLACURINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, lb.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ARISTOL, oz.	1 00	1 10	PISTIORS, lb.	90	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 30	ARGENT, Donovan's sol., lb.	2 25	2 40	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	Argentic, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Cut, lb.	50	55	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Senega, lb.	55	65	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Squill, lb.	15	18	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bisat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	50	55
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Carbonate, lb.	11	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20	VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10	Linonigress, lb	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65	
Citrate, lb	75	90	Carbonate, lb	25	30	Noroli, oz	1 25	1 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz	13	15	Orange, lb	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Iodide, oz	60	65	Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb	13	60	Organon, lb	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10	Amide, lb	9	11	Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80	
Potassiumate, lb	65	70	Sulphate, lb	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55	Valerianate, oz			Peppermint, lb	1 00	1 50	
Yellow, lb	32	35	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Rhodum, oz	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb	25	30	Sweet, lb	50	60	Rose, oz	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLENE, oz	35	40	Amber, crude, lb	40	45	Rosemary, lb	70	75	
QUININE Sulph., bulk	30	35	Rec't, lb	65	70	Rue, oz	25	30	
Oils, oz	35	45	Anise, lb	2 75	3 00	Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Bay, oz	50	60	Sassafras, lb	65	70	
SALICIN, oz	22	25	Bergamot, lb	5 00	5 25	Savin, lb	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz	20	22	Cade, lb	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	95	1 00	Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90	Spruce, lb	65	70	
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10	Capicum, oz	60	65	Tansy, lb	1 25	1 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35	Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb	3	6	Citronelle, lb	70	75	Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12	Clove, lb	2 25	2 10	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>			
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6	Copala, lb	1 60	1 75	CASTOR, lb	13	14	
Iodide, oz	10	15	Croton, lb	1 50	1 75	COD LIVER, N. E., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, oz	15	17	Cubeb, lb	20 00	22 00	Norvegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb	2	3	Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00	COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20	
Sulphate, lb	10	12	Erigeron, oz	20	25	LARD, gal	90	1 00	
SPRIT NITRE, lb	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb	2 00	2 10	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20	Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75	Raw, gal.	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 10	1 20	Germanium, oz	1 75	1 80	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULFONAT, oz	50	55	Rose, lb	3 20	3 50	OLIVE, gal	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	25	4	Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00	Salad, gal	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20	Wood, lb	70	75	PALE, lb	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55	Lyander, Chris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50	SPEEM, gal	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65	Garden, lb	1 50	1 75	TRIENTINE, gal.	70	75	
			Lemon, lb	2 00	2 25				

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Per gross, without racks, - - - - - 20.00 " "

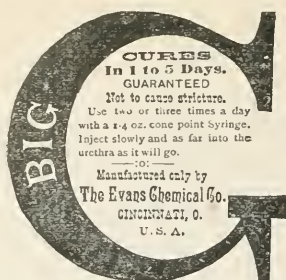
**It Will Pay You** to push the "D & L" MENTHOL PLASTERS in yard rolls among the PHYSICIANS. Call every-ones attention to it. If they prescribe it, you create a demand for the large roll, and your trade is increased by the patient becoming familiar with our Plaster. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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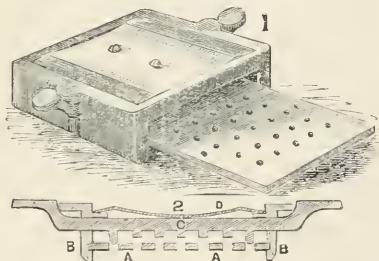
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

Vol. 3. PUBLISHING HOUSE, STRATHROY, ONT.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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used as a text book in many Colleges of Pharmacy and is highly recommended by the pharmaceutical press of the United States and England.

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CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

### The New Professoriate.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers portraits of the recently appointed Professors of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

PROF. A. Y. SCOTT, B. A., M. D., Dean, and Lecturer on general Chemistry and Botany, is a graduate in honors in the Department of Natural Science, University of Toronto. He matriculated in 1878, graduating in 1882 with First Class honors. Although holding the degree of M. D., he has not been engaged in the practice of medicine, but has taught in Upper Canada College for the past nine years, in which work he is still engaged.

PROF. CHARLES F. HEEBNER, PH. G., Lecturer on Pharmacy, Theoretical and



A. Y. SCOTT, M. A., M. D.



G. CHAMBERS, B. A., M. B.

macy in the New York College of Pharmacy, and also for 12 years chemist in charge of the laboratory of Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York. He is also author of a "Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," which is now



J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A.

Germany attending Prof. Liebrich's Pharmacological Laboratory in Berlin University. He has paid but little attention to the practice of medicine, devoting himself principally to study and teaching.

### More Remedies for Tuberculosis

Dr. Koch's bacterium essence has been named "Tuberculine." There are signs that this definition is rather in the way of an epitaph than of a baptism. But the wonderful boom of enthusiasm which his announcement excited naturally tempts other discoverers into the same field. A short time ago two important lectures were delivered—one in Paris, the other in Berlin—both by eminent investigators, in which methods of treatment

quite different from that of Koch were explained and demonstrated. The remedy proposed by Professor Liebreich, of the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin, is cantharides. This is an old treatment revived. French physicians gave cantharides long ago in tuberculosis, and, it is said, with success; but the crude fly was too variable in strength, and consequently too uncertain in effect. Professor Liebreich employs cantharidate of potash, injecting it in doses of two deci-milligrammes. He claims that in this dose an effect will be produced on capillaries in a state of irritation only. Liebreich says that in this condition the cantharidate excites the exudation of serum, without cellular exudation, and he supposes that the serum thus exuded may have a disinfectant action. At any rate, he believes he has proved that it has a value in the treatment of bacterial disease. He claims to have obtained benefit in several cases by this method.

Dr. Bernheim, of Paris, offers what seems to be a more substantial system of cure. This has been already described, and the demonstration on Wednesday was intended as evidence of progress. Dr. Bernheim is treating a number of tuberculous patients by transfusing into their veins the arterial blood of the goat. The goat is believed to be proof against tuberculous disease. The operation, as exhibited, consisted in binding a goat firmly in the doctor's study, then an assistant cut the throat down to the carotid artery with a bistoury. This was the third time in the present month that the animal had gone through the same process. The last time two kilogrammes of blood were taken. Some hours later it was on its feet again and eating. The human subjects enter and present their bare arms to the operator, kneeling close to the table where the goat is lying. The patients, chiefly women and girls, had all been transfused already once or twice. As an ordinary bleeding, the patient's arm is tightly bandaged above the elbow. A small incision is then made with a lancet, when the venous blood begins to flow. Then the assistant introduce into the incision a cannula ending in an indiarubber tube, a cannula at the other end being fixed in the carotid artery of the goat. One minute and a half suffices to inject 150 grams of blood, meanwhile the patient converses calmly. Dr. Bernheim gives very hopeful reports of his success in the twenty-two cases of tuberculosis he has so far experimented with, some of which he states were almost desperate when the treatment was commenced.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

#### Indigo-Blue Hectograph Ink.

We have, for some time past, been using a new kind of ink for polygraph purposes. Having become dissatisfied with the ordinary violet ink, and desiring to replace it by a blue one, we tried at first every kind of blue aniline color accessible in the market. None of them,

however, was fully satisfactory, some being too dull in color and others not being lasting enough, that is yielding only a small number of good copies. It occurred to us next to try to combine several colors, not exactly with a view to obtain a blue, but rather a very dark and persistent green color. In one experiment we found to our surprise that the addition of green to methyl violet, in certain proportions, resulted in the production of a very handsome blue. The reason of this, in our opinion, is that the green neutralizes the red of the violet, which latter is composed (mainly) of red and blue, and that, therefore, the blue tint alone remains. The tint is, however, much intensified by the presence of the neutralized mixture of green and red. After some further trials we found the following combination to produce the best results, furnishing an ink which yields polygraphic copies of a very fine, brilliant indigo or "navy" blue. The names of the colors are those used in the trade.

Brilliant green, crystals.	....	3 parts.
Hofmann's violet, 4 B.	.....	3 parts.
Glycerin	.....	1 part.
Water	.....	10 parts.

Mix the two coloring matters in a mortar, and reduce them if in lumps, to a moderately fine powder. Transfer this to a tared flask, add the glycerin and water, and heat the flask on a water bath, frequently agitating, until the colors are dissolved. Then allow the flask to cool, replace it on the scale, and restore the loss of water. Transfer the product to small vials.

Since a little of this ink lasts a long time, it is best to keep it in small vials, since the bulk would, by gradual evaporation, become too thick, and the lost water could only be replaced by guess.

Ink stains produced by it upon the hands, etc., may be readily removed by washing with alcohol strongly acidulated with acetic acid.—*American Druggist*.

#### Artificial Lemon and Orange Syrups.

For Lemon Syrup.—Dissolve in 12 parts of alcohol of 95° and 25 parts of water, 4 parts of tartaric acid and 8 parts of citric acid. Add to the solution 40 parts of lemon essence prepared and directed below, and 1,000 parts of simple syrup.

To prepare the lemon essence, proceed as follows: Peel thinly 25 fresh lemons, and cut up the peelings (about 14 ounces in all) into little pieces. Put the whole in a mixture of 24 ounces of alcohol of 90° and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints of water and let macerate for twenty-four hours. To the macerate add 10 drops lemon oil, and 10 drops of orange oil, and distill slowly until 2 pounds of distillate pass over. The distillate will be quite turbid, and must be set aside for eight or ten days, being agitated quite frequently, and at the end of this time it may generally be filtered off clear and bright. If this is not the case, add sufficient alcohol to clear. It is now ready for use but is

improved by the addition of a little vanilla. To color, add 1 dram tincture of turmeric and an equal quantity of solution of caramel.

For Orange Syrup.—Dissolve in 10 parts of alcohol and 10 parts of water, 5 parts tartaric acid, and to the solution add 45 parts of orange essence (made as directed above for lemon essence, substituting fresh medium-sized oranges for lemons), and 2 pints of simple syrup.

According to the *Berliner Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, these syrups keep indefinitely, are of exquisite flavor, and make clear solutions with plain or carbonated water, thus fitting them for soda-fountain use.—*National Druggist*.

#### Buchu as a Perfume.

For some time there has been a great scarcity of buchu leaves, and the value of the round leaves (*Barosma crenulata*)—which is the variety most commonly met with in our market—has risen from about 2d. to 6d. per lb., although it is now again falling. The drug belongs to those minor articles of materia medica of which the supply and demand are not sufficiently important to create a regular speculative market. It was introduced into European medicine in 1821, although long before that time the leaves were used by the natives of South Africa, not so much it would seem, as a medicine as a perfume! Says a South African traveller, in a book published early in the present century:—"The Hottentots perfume their bodies by daubing them all over with the powder of an herb, the smell of which is at once rank and aromatic, approaching to that of the poppy mixed with spices. For this purpose they use various species of the diosma, called by them *bucku*, and which they imagine to be very efficacious in the cure of disorders. One species of this plant, growing about *Gond's river*, is said to be so valuable that no more than a thimbleful of its powder is given in exchange for a lamb.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

#### Cement for Broken Meerschaum

CURDLE a little skim milk with acetic acid; separate the albumen and dry it quickly. When dry triturate to a very fine powder, add to it one-tenth its weight of dry quicklime, and to every one-hundred parts of mixture add one of camphor. Triturate well together and keep in a well-corked bottle. To use make into a paste with water, and apply quickly. Let the joined pieces rest in a warm place unmoved for 24 hours, so as to allow the cement to set thoroughly. If the parts you wish to join are colored you can make the joint almost invisible by first treating the cement powder, before wetting it, to the desired shade.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The man who never does a kind action robs himself of a great satisfaction.

Did you ever know a man who did himself any good by living for himself alone?



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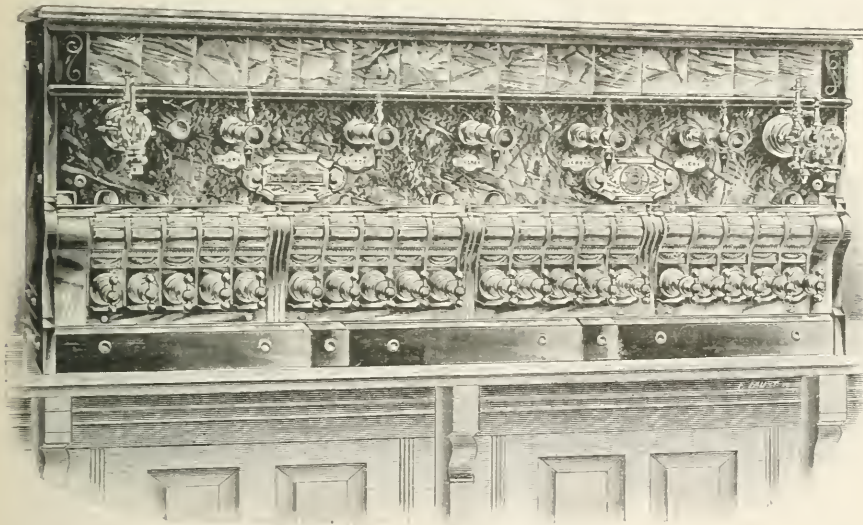
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First-class Druggists throughout the United States find Soda Water the most profitable branch of their business.

Every first-class Canadian Druggist who does not dispense Soda Water should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures.

It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and will invariably pay for itself in a very short time, usually the first season.

If you have a soda fountain which is not profitable, it is because you have not kept abreast of the times. You can make soda water as profitable as thousands of your fellow druggists make it.



## HOW TO MAKE IT PAY.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it and will make terms of payment for balance so easy, that in all probability the increased profit will pay it.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the latest and most popular drinks, and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

There is today a promising field in Canada for a soda water dispenser, who will take pains to produce a high grade of beverages and serve them promptly.

Second-hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices, and on particularly easy terms.

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- FOR THE -

**1890—DRUG TRADE—1891**

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Push is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B. As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

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**PEARS' SOAP,**

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Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

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Send postal for sample to 1011 Bank of Montreal.

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Carbolic Acid lb. bottles | WRITE FOR  
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Is daily approaching completion.

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We are daily adding to our line of S. C. PILLS, TRITURATES and HYPO-DERMIC TABLETS.

Write for Quotations on

**S. C. Quinine Pills**

## TRADE NOTES.

Mr. J. Lawrence, of Hamilton, Ont., is now manager of the Rhynas' Estate drug business, Goderich, Ont.

E. Shoff, Walkerville, has sold out to H. J. Childs, of London. Mr. Shoff is going into business in Axtell, Neb., U. S.

A. Marling, druggist, New Westminster, B. C., was a sufferer by fire on Feb. 15th. Insurance, \$10,000, on a stock of \$25,000.

C. R. Sneath, formerly of Penetanguishene and late of St. Marys, has bought out J. Stewart's business, Broadway Avenue, Toronto.

G. S. Robertson, who formerly represented Wyeth's Pharmaceutical Preparations on the road, has opened a drug store in Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Shannon, of Goderich, one of the oldest practitioners of that town, who a year ago went to New York to have a surgical operation performed on his eye, keeps hale and strong, with perfect vision, after suffering from loss of sight for a great number of years.

Mr. John A. Clark, President Ontario College of Pharmacy, has removed from the stand so long occupied by him, on the corner of King and Hughson Sts., to 77 King St. East, opposite the Post Office. His new premises are more commodious and handsomely fitted up.

Dr. Alice McGillivray, the first lady Professor in the Women's Medical College, Kingston, Ont., has gone to practice medicine in Chicago, Ill. While in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons she won the only medal offered for third-year students. She is also a gold medalist of Queen's University. In 1881 she was appointed Professor in the Women's Medical College.

## British Columbia Notes.

Business during the past month has continued good, and all lines, drugs included, look forward to an increase of trade with the approaching spring.

Langley & Co., wholesale druggists, Victoria, are contemplating a new departure in their business which is the putting in of a full line of dental goods. Having a complete stock of dental supplies so centrally located from which orders may be filled in two or three days at the farthest, will prove a boon to the dentists of British Columbia, who at the present time are greatly inconvenienced by the delay in getting supplies from the east. We predict for Messrs. Langley & Co. success in their new venture.

Messrs. Cochrane & Munn, the aggressive and enterprising retail druggists of Victoria, seem determined to keep at the top. They have placed their store, which is already the handsomest in the city, in the hands of a noted New York frescoer, and they confidently affirm that, when he has completed the contract, they will have the finest drug store west of Toronto.

Mr. Munn, of Cochrane & Munn, was elected one of the representatives of James Bay Ward in the City Council, at the recent elections on Jan. 15th.

The Pharmacy Bill has passed its second reading in the House and is at present in Committee, with good prospects of becoming law.

There is a rumor abroad that a wholesale drug house is shortly to be established in Vancouver by a local syndicate, with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars.

T. R. Morrow, of Vancouver, has recently started a branch store in the suburbs of the city, in the vicinity of False Creek.

A fire at New Westminster on Sunday, Feb. 15th, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property in the business portion of the city. Among those burnt out was A. M. Herring, druggist. The fire made a clean sweep of his stock, nothing being saved. Mr. Herring carried \$12,000 insurance which will in some measure indemnify him for his loss. It is generally reported that he will not start in business again.

## Manitoba Notes.

Mr. J. K. Patton, of Minnedosa, has removed to his new store, the interior arrangement of which reflects credit on the designer, Mr. Mason, of that town.

Dr. Crookshanks, of Rapid City, has added greatly to the appearance and convenience of his store by refitting and enlarging.

Dr. Gunn & Co., of Glenboro, are about to open a drug store at Cypress River.

Dr. Siemens, Gretna, has opened a well equipped drug store in that town, and reports trade good.

Messrs. Harrison & Co., of Neepawa, have removed to better premises.

Mr. Moncton, of Messrs. Inman & Moncton, Winnipeg, with his wife and daughter, are spending the winter in Oaklands, Cal.

Mr. N. H. Jackson, Winnipeg, has removed to enlarged premises on the corner of Main and McWilliam streets.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The druggists of Nova Scotia are incorporated as the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. Members pay an annual fee of two dollars, and no person can legally do business as a retailer or dispensing druggist who is not on the register of the Society. This body was originated in 1876, as a means of self-defence against threatened encroachments by some of the medical men, who were seeking to require from druggists examination at the hands of the Medical Board, and payment of fees therefor. The druggists, while resisting successfully the interference of the "medicos," took the matter up themselves and secured the passage of a law by which all druggists then in business were incorporated, and provision made for an annual

examination and the granting of diplomas of competency to those who should successfully pass it. The examining board consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Provincial Government, and three by the Council of the Society. The examinations, though of a very simple and elementary character at first, have steadily improved in quality. The number of candidates, from two or three at first, now number from six to ten at each examination, and two examinations are frequently held in the year. The effect, on the whole, of our legislation has been good, in evoking and encouraging an *esprit de corps* which did not before exist, and our examinations have done, and are doing, excellent service in raising the standard of acquirements among drug-clerks and young druggists. Our law is, however, defective in many points, and its amendment is being agitated by the more progressive members of the Society. There is no limit to the number of shops which a registered man may keep, and he is not required to put any of them in charge of a registered clerk or manager. Medical men are entirely exempt from the operation of the Act, and thus a door is opened for evasion of the law, by their lending their names to unregistered men. The penalties for infringing are much too light and do not effect their purpose. In all these respects we hope to see improved legislation ere long.

The Halifax Medical College recently approached the Pharmaceutical Council with a proposal to have their diploma recognized by the Council so that their graduates may be admitted to the Society without further examination. The proposal has resulted in an agreement by which the Lecturer on Pharmacy at the College will be nominated by the Pharmaceutical Council, and be a member of the examining board of the College, and the requirements for examination made in all respects equal to our own. This arrangement will certainly add to the practical value of the College diploma, and it is believed will also be of service to many young men seeking admission to the Society.

BLUENOSE.

## Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

## NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

THE Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 14th, 1891, at 6.30 p. m. and will be held in the Lecture Rooms of the College of Pharmacy, 555 LaGauchetiere Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 4th of April. Printed Regulations and Form of Application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the Applicant.

E. MCIR, Registrar.

In business matters, remember that a few drops of honey attracts more bees than a barrel of vinegar.



## Chicago News.

The graduating exercises of the Illinois College of Pharmacy (Pharmaceutical Department Northwestern University) for the term of '90 and '91, were held in the Grand Opera House, Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 24. Twenty-nine, out of a class of forty-two, were granted diplomas. Eight students could not graduate with the class because under age or deficient in experience.

The degrees were conferred by the President of the University, Dr. Rogers, who, in his address to the class, said that pharmacy is rapidly advancing to the dignity of a profession, notwithstanding its mercantile side, and cited in evidence the circumstance that so many of the great universities are establishing departments of pharmacy. He believed that colleges of pharmacy were as much entitled to recognition by the universities as the colleges of law and medicine, and was glad to welcome the young gentlemen before him to the privileges of alumni of the university which he had the honor to represent. He urged upon the graduates the importance of broadening out their education by reading the best English literature (not the newspapers) of the day and of the past, and of keeping abreast of the progress of science, and, in short, of making themselves worthy of their degree.

President Rogers was followed by Dr. McPherson, whose address emphasized the importance of strict integrity in their business transactions, of always bearing in mind the ethics of their profession, and of never swerving in their loyalty to their Alma Mater. He closed with a humorous reference to the relation between the professions of medicine, divinity and pharmacy, the pharmacists, said he, assists the physician in the cure of his patient, while the clergyman assists in the covering up of his mistakes.

After announcing the honor men, Prof. Uldberg pronounced a little benediction and assured the members of the class that if all the good things of the world were bestowed upon them in the abundance he wished, they would never have cause to complain of his weights and measures.

The class was banquetted by the alumni association at the Wellington, Prof. Quine officiating as toast master. Speeches by President Rogers, Prof. Oldberg, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dean of the Medical Department (Chicago Medical College); Hon. Henry Booth, Dean of the Law School; Dr. J. S. Marshall, Dean of the Dental College; Will H. Lowe, class of '89; Louis E. Bonn, '89; Cary Hopkins, '88; J. H. Taylor, '89, and last by Prof. Quine, who treated the guests to a humorous dissertation which convulsed even such sedate old gentlemen as Dr. Davis and Judge Booth with laughter.

The warm sunshine and the gentle zephyr may melt the glacier which has hid defiance to the howling tempest; so the voice of kindness will touch the heart which no severity could subdue.

## The Kola Nut of Africa.

BY P. L. SIEMONDS, F. L. S.

THIS seed or fruit, known under a variety of names in different parts of Africa, as kola, gourou, ombene, nangone, kokkor-okon and matrassa, has only within a few years come into important notice as a food stimulant. Twenty or thirty years ago, it was incidentally described by Dr. Daniel and Prof. Attfield, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, but its extensive employment in Africa was comparatively little known. Although its use as a stimulant, in the place of coffee, tea, mate and cocoa by other people, had been very general, almost from time immemorial among the various tribes of Equatorial Africa, the product was little known in Europe.

The opening up of Central Africa and the increase of trade on the West Coast has demonstrated its importance as a local article of commerce, and its chemical advantages have become duly appreciated. There are, however, two distinct products; one, the true kola nut, the product of *Sterculia acuminata*, popularly known as the female kola, and the false, or bitter kola, designated as the male kola. The true kola tree grows spontaneously over the range of Western Africa comprised between 10° N. latitude to the 5° S. latitude. This tree, to which attention has of late years been prominently directed by the authorities of Kew, has been introduced from time to time into India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Cochinchina in the East; Zanzibar and Sydney, and in French Guiana, British Guiana, Guadeloupe, Dominica and Jamaica in the Western Hemisphere.

Incidental mention of this nut has been already made in this *Journal*—1880, pp. 6 and 7; 1883, p. 27; 1884, p. 166, and 1886, p. 391. The tree commences to bear at 4 or 5 years, but it is not until 10 years that it is in full fruit, when it will produce on an average 120 pounds of seed twice yearly. Flowering in June the pods will ripen in October and November, and a second crop will be yielded in May and June following. The fruits as they ripen have a yellowish-brown color, and, as the central suture opens, exposes both red and white seeds. The women remove the seeds, which are most appreciated and valued when they are fresh and moist. To preserve them, they are placed in baskets, in layers, with the leaves of *Sterculia cordifolia*, which are kept damp. If they are kept, or to be transported any distance, the nuts are washed and fresh-moistened leaves added every month. The packages, weighing about 1 cwt., are sent to the Gambia, Gono and other districts. When the nuts become dry, they are reduced to powder, and taken in this state by the caravans to the interior. They frequently arrive, however, in a fresh state at Sokoto and Kouka, in the Soudan, and at Timbuctoo.

Not only are the kola nuts consumed in Africa, but they are also exported to Brazil for the use of the negroes there.

The seeds of the *Sterculia Chica* and *S. lasiantha* are also eaten in Brazil.

Sierra Leone is the principal market for these nuts. Ten years ago, about 750,000 pounds of kola nuts were imported there, and 600,000 pounds to the Gambia.

The unerring instinct of man, even in uncivilized countries, has led him to select from the many thousand plants presented to him by Nature, just four or five, which, from their alkaloid active principle, theine, seem to be a necessary rather than a luxury of life. These nuts contain more theine (viz., 2.34) than most of the other dietetic products in use. The properties of the nut are said to be two-fold. In the first place, it enhances to many palates the flavor of food eaten afterwards; secondly, it possesses the more important function of staying the cravings of hunger, and enabling those indulging in it to endure prolonged labor without fatigue. Being bitter, they are used as a stomachic and a tonic.

It is beneficial in periodical and chronic headaches, in heart complaints and diarrheas; and, mixed with cocoa, it has been found a sustaining and stimulating adjunct in exhaustive and wasting diseases. It is said to clarify beer and spirits, and, like the clearing nut (*Styglia putatorum*), to render drinkable foul water. It is even spoken of as a cure for drunkenness, from the amount of theine it contains. Probably other species of kola or *sterculia* may furnish seeds equally used if they contain caffeine.

The false kola nut has been named *Garcinia Kola* by Dr. Heckel, but is not yet well defined, although it resembles the Eastern *Garcinia Morella*. These seeds are employed like the true kola nuts, although they have not the same properties, being destitute of the alkaloid. They are contained in a large berry, like an apple, to the number of three or four; oval, cuneiform. They are chewed generally on the West Coast, and have a bitter flavor, like green coffee. They are said to be an effectual remedy for cold in the head, a few seeds being chewed in the course of the day.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

## Grains of Gold.

If you have great talents, industry will strengthen them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiency.

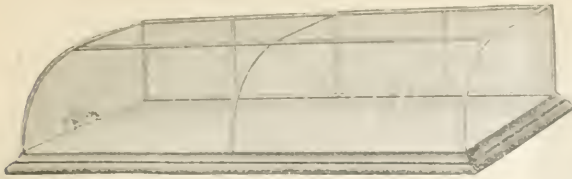
Let your recreation be manly, moderate and lawful: the use of recreation is to strengthen your labors and sweeten your rest.

Good is slow; it climbs. Evil is swift; it descends. Why should we marvel that it makes great progress in a short time?

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything: it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion.

Business neglected, is business lost.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.



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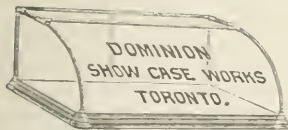
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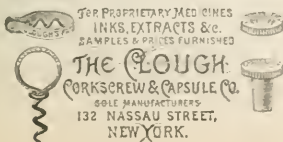
Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

### CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

### CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.



TOP PROPRIETARY MEDICINES  
INKS, EXTRACTS & C.  
SAMPLES & PRICES FURNISHED

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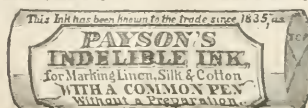
Dr. Sey's Remedy,

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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

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McGale's Butternut Pills.

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## CORN - CURE.

THE BEST SELLING—

—BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

## Progress in the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

THE last decade has been signalized by marked progress in therapeutics, in respect both to the discovery of new drugs and to the new application of familiar ones. The pharmaceutical art has kept pace with the science, and has in many cases succeeded in rendering concentrated preparations so palatable that the repugnance of the patient need no longer oppose the application of drugs. Germany is entitled to the credit of being the pioneer in these directions, but it was reserved to American energy and American enterprise to elevate the manufacture of pharmaceuticals to the degree of perfection achieved by the well known firm of Parke, Davis & Co. It is this firm that has ever opposed the constantly increasing patent and proprietary medicine evil and which has insisted that the manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations should not seek his profit in the secrecy of the formula introduced by him, but only in a manner of production which safely permits of the most searching analysis, and open competition.

None of the preparations manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co. are protected by patents. The formulae are known, and it is only to the uniform excellence of their products that the firm is indebted for their universal recognition by the medical profession. A number of drugs, which have been discovered in part in the laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co., and partly by botanists and chemists in their employ, and have since been made official, have thus become common property. We mention only coca erythroxylon, cascara sagrada, Jamaica dogwood, viburnum prunifolium, grindelia robusta, manaca, gelsemium, duboisia, eucalyptus globulus, yerba santa, convallaria majalis, coto, chicken, and pichi.

Also in that field of pharmaceutical industry, in which, in the interests of the medical profession, greater accuracy, elegance, and palatability are sought for familiar agents, Parke, Davis & Co. have not been backward. Mention is due to their normal liquids, pure, reliable and absolutely uniform fluid extracts; their soluble elastic capsules which facilitate the administration of foul-tasting, disagreeable drugs like quinine, castor oil, copaiba, cubeba, oil of eucalyptus, etc.; their sugar-coated pills; their digestive ferments; their pepsin and pancreatine products; as well as their recently introduced hypodermic tablets. This list, to which we could add all the newly discovered alkaloids and glucosides, is too long for continuation. This firm, which have gained for themselves a world wide reputation for the excellence of the medicinal articles manufactured by them at their main establishment in Detroit, have lately determined to extend their manufacturing business into Canada, and to this end they have erected a large and complete laboratory in Walkerville, Ontario,

on the opposite side of the river from their home manufactory. Here they propose to manufacture all the standard medicinal products and fine pharmaceutical specialties for which their Detroit establishment is so famous, and we believe the machinery and apparatus which they have erected for this purpose are of the newest and completest kind. Parke, Davis & Co., whose energy, perseverance and originality have no bounds, have recently placed upon the market preparations of beef that are calculated to fulfill all the requirements for therapeutic and dietetic use.

## Styrone—A New Antiseptic.

DR. H. H. A. Beach announced to the Boston Society for Medical Observation, in 1879, the antiseptic value of styrone, or a compound of styrax and balsam of Peru, but owing to the cost of production, there was little demand for the drug. Now that it can be prepared at a reasonable figure, it bids fair to enter into competition with other antiseptics, notably those whose odors are objectionable, or that are feared because of their toxicity. The origin of styrone suggests the reason for employment and effectiveness of balsams in ancient, and even modern surgical dressings.

As an antiseptic, Dr. Beach claims for it three important advantages:

1. Efficiency.
2. Non-poisonous character.
3. Agreeable odor.

Surgeons universally admit the desirability of an agent offering adequate protection to wounds, and known to be devoid of toxic properties. A fluidounce administered internally to dogs, produced no unfavorable results. As a deodorizer of foul or offensive wounds or ulcers, particularly those associated with malignant disease or necrosed bone, it is as prompt, effectual and lasting as either of the offensive or poisonous applications in common use. Its odor is not unlike that of cinnamon-water. In ulcerating cancerous growths it may be conveniently sprayed upon parts too sensitive to bear the douching necessary for clearing the surface of decomposing discharges. The following formula has been found useful in such cases, with the addition of morphine as required:

R Styrone .....	1 drm.
Glycerin .....	1 drm.
Distilled water .....	1 drm.

"To raw surfaces, pure styrone is somewhat irritating; but in the form of an emulsion with olive oil, water or liquid vaseline, it may be applied freely to open wounds. In the pleural and peritoneal cavities where the greatest opportunity is offered to poisonous antiseptic for absorption, it may be freely used without danger. One part to twelve, with water, is sufficiently strong to disinfect a foul and ulcerating surface. Its action upon the cholera bacillus is so marked that a trial of it in cases of Asiatic cholera is indicated. It may yet corroborate the brilliant discovery of Koch by killing the bacillus

with which he explains cholera, and curing the patient. A solution 1:60, with a portion of glycerin added, tastes agreeable and has a gentle stimulating effect upon the mucous membrane of the mouth, not unlike that of ginger syrup."

Dr. Beach further remarks:

"I have known it to give great relief, with diminution of cough and expectoration, in a number of cases where the patients were subjects of phthisis, no other medicine being used at the time. It may be substituted for carbolic acid in gargles requiring antiseptic action. I have excised the female breast repeatedly, and after tying all vessels, washed out the resulting cavity with styrone and liquid vaselin (1:12), closed the wound with catgut sutures, enveloping the projecting ends of the drainage tubes with a bunch of charpie as large as the fist, which had been saturated with the mixture and squeezed dry, then covering the wound with two layers of sheet-lint saturated with the mixture, overlapping the incision an inch on each side. A layer of borated cotton was afterward applied to maintain an even compression. Upon removal of the dressing at the end of eight or ten days, good union without suppuration was found. No unfavorable effects from its use have been observed in any instance."—*The Medical Age*.

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID AS AN ANTIFERMENTATIVE.**—That hydrofluoric acid is a powerful antifermentative has long been known, but a practical use of this property has until recently been made only on a small scale. Some years ago an English analyst proposed to preserve specimens of milk, intended for analysis, by adding to them a minute quantity of hydrofluoric acid, which was, indeed, found to be highly efficacious. Effront has now made use of this fact for preventing the development of too large an acid fermentation in mashes from which spirit is to be distilled. It has been found that the formation of lactic acid can thus be either retarded or entirely suppressed, and that of butyric acid is still more energetically resisted. In consequence of this, the alcoholic distillate is found to be much purer and less contaminated with odorous principles, fusel oil, etc.—*Amer. Druggist*.

**NEW COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—S. S. Beman has prepared plans for the new home of the Illinois College of Pharmacy to be erected on Dearborn street, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street. It will consist of four stories and basement, 106 x 100 feet, pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, hard wood finish, steam heat, electric light, architectural iron work, and the latest appliances. There will be such complete and commodious lecture and recitation rooms, laboratories, museum and library as will render it by far the most thoroughly equipped college of its kind in the country. Cost about \$1,000,000.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.



# To Council Electors.

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Readers of this page will readily have recognized the unwillingness displayed in our last article to launch into Council troubles in connection with the college staff.

We didn't desire to prejudice in any way the interests of the professors, and therefore waited until the change was made before proceeding to discuss the pros and cons relating thereto. That disability has now been removed, and we are free to consider the matter from every point of view. Our last article ended by a reference to the work devolving on the druggists' representatives—the Council. In a late article, we quoted from the Pharmacy Act the duties and powers of this body, as laid down therein, in the interests of the professors they represent. A consideration now of how they have discharged those duties and powers will possibly be the means of throwing light on many parts of the vexed subject which now seems dark.

Prior to the Council Elections of 1887, the affairs of the college seem to have been managed very largely by Prof. Shuttleworth, under sanction of an existing Council, which either had unlimited confidence in his ability to do so, or a very limited amount of confidence in their own abilities to perform the obligation their selection as Councilors imposed on them.

At anyrate such appears to have been the position of affairs when the election for that year approached, as we find that what was termed "new blood" sought to introduce itself.

It may be that it considered the old blood had become vitiated; belonged to a preceding generation; lacked vitality to continue through another term, or that it had become so conservative that it wanted to parentalize the position for all time. At any rate what was then the nucleus, now the backbone of the present Council, made an earnest bid for the support of their confreres, when, as you are all aware, they came out last on the first count, and first on the recount, but only after they had made a legal fight for it, a fight which practically commenced then and ends now, when their last opponent has been obliged to give into their hands a management which he has so long contrived to hold, and which he has not relinquished without making a fight for its retention such as will establish a precedent in that particular sphere of action.

It has been patent to every observer who has watched College affairs with any degree of interest, that the privileges and powers accorded Prof. Shuttleworth by the old regime, have been gradually withdrawn by the new regime, who, whatever sins they may have to answer for, are freed from the charge of inertia. They took hold of the position with the avowed intention of performing themselves the work attached thereto; of husbanding the finances, and of raising the School to a place, such as an institution—provincial in character and supported by at least two-thirds of the entire number of druggists in the Dominion—is entitled to and should be expected to assume.

The demand for the writer's Preparations on page 17, are not only provincial but continental.

*(To be continued.)*

## Historical Sketch of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

BY J. E. D'AVIGNON, WINDSOR, ONT.

THE Toronto Chemists and Druggists Association was formed in June, 1867, and numbered in its membership Messrs. H. P. Brunell, Wm. Brydon, J. Coombe, W. H. Dunsbaugh, John Henderson, Geo. Hodgetts, C. E. Hooper, J. Howarth, W. Hunter, J. C. Lander, Geo. H. Leslie, N. C. Love, Geo. Massey, A. Matheson, H. Miller, E. B. Shuttleworth, R. R. Owen, W. T. Shapter, Wm. Elliott, R. W. Elliott, Jos. Davids, H. J. Rose, J. Dilworth, F. McCallum, L. P. Stickney and G. Matheson, and was very soon added to by druggists from other parts of the Province, especially from the city of Ottawa, where nearly every druggist joined, and the growth of the Association was hastened by the publication of a monthly periodical, issued under the authority of the Association, and placed under the editorial control of Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth, who still continues his duties in that capacity. The Association steadily grew in numbers and influence and soon took measures to secure pharmaceutical education for its members and their apprentices. Free classes in chemistry were conducted in conjunction with those of the Mechanics' Institute in Toronto, and also at the house of Prof. Shuttleworth. A great deal of good was done in this way. Efforts were soon made to secure legislation for the protection of the public, and of the drug trade, and after many difficulties had been overcome an Act of Incorporation was granted by the Legislature in 1871. The title of "Ontario College of Pharmacy" was given to the organization, which had for some time been known as the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Society," and, as before said, had originated as the "Toronto Chemists' and Druggists' Association." The Act was modelled to a large extent on the Act of Great Britain (which latter was passed in 1868) and gave to druggists the exclusive privilege of dispensing prescriptions and poisons, and of selling certain specified drugs, and also conferred on them the right to examine and license those who desired to practice pharmacy, the authority being vested in a council of thirteen members, elected every two years. Power was also given to erect buildings, and to carry on a teaching college, but many years passed before sufficient money could be accumulated for this purpose. The sole revenue during these years being derived from the compulsory fees of four dollars each per annum from the druggists.

The first Council was composed of Messrs. Bickle, Brendon, Dunsbaugh, Elliott, Hodgetts, Holden, Lyman, Miller, Rose, Parker, Roberts, Sanders, and Shuttleworth. Mr. Wm. Elliott, who had occupied a similar position in the old society, was the first President, and Mr. Hugh Miller was elected Vice-President. Mr. Elliott was some years later again

elected President. His son, Robert W. Elliot, who has shown for many years the deepest interest in the cause of pharmaceutical education, has since also served in the same capacity. The late Mr. Benjamin Lyman, who, during his lifetime, was the senior member of the firms of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, and Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto,—the oldest established drug houses in Canada—has also been President of the College for several terms. Mr. Wm. Sanders, so well known to all pharmacists, who has filled the office of President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and is now Director of Experimental Farms for the Dominion Government, served a term as President of the College. Until 1882, the College existed as a corporate body only, exercising examining and licensing powers similar to those held by various State Associations, but in that year the Council decided that a teaching department should be organized. Prof. Shuttleworth was



PROFESSOR E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

appointed Principal, and with the assistance of Messrs. Rose and Robinson began the school in April, 1882, with an attendance of 21,—which became 45 the succeeding session. Since then the number has averaged about 60, with over 90 for the current term.

The classes were first held in a building temporarily fitted up for that purpose, at the expense of the Council, the lecturers being paid solely by the fees of the students. The entire management of the school was vested in the faculty, who were appointed by the Educational Committee, and who received and acted on any suggestions made by the latter. This plan was followed very satisfactorily until August, 1889, when the Council thought best to take more direct control of the teaching department, and fixed the salaries of the faculty at \$1800 per annum for Prof. Shuttleworth, as Dean and Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy; \$1000 for Dr. Avison, and \$900 for Mr. Harrison; being for the first two named gentlemen a

large reduction from the amount of remuneration previously received by them.

This arrangement continued until the meeting of Council held last August when a resolution was passed that the engagements of Prof. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison should terminate August 15th, 1891, and that notice to that effect be given to the gentlemen named. The writer strongly protested against what he still believes to have been a very unwise action, and was supported in this view by Messrs. Watters, Lawrence and Jeffrey. Mr. Harrison has since received a Government appointment, which necessitates his leaving the College, so that next session will likely see an entirely new staff in charge of the teaching department.

The teaching department was successful from the beginning and the Council felt encouraged to such an extent that they decided to erect a suitable building.

This was rendered easier by the accumulated savings of past years. Building operations were begun in August, 1885, and in September, 1886, the College was ready for occupation, and was formally opened by the Council on February 3rd, 1887. The original cost of the building was about \$20,000. It is of brick with cut stone facings, and is located opposite the local headquarters of the Department of Education of the Ontario Government in St. James' Square—one of the very best positions in the city of Toronto, and one which is not likely for many years to be closely built up, and so to some extent ensuring healthy surroundings.

The basement floor, only slightly lower than the ground, is taken up by the two chemical laboratories which are now completely fitted up. There are also reading and recreation rooms for the students, lavatories, and accommodation for steam heating apparatus. On the main floor are the museum, already fairly well supplied with specimens, and receiving frequent additions, and the handsomely furnished Council chamber and Registrar's office. The chemical lecture room is also on this floor, and is arranged in amphitheatre style, and is capable of accommodating 90 students, each being provided with a separate desk. The Professor's rooms open out from this lecture room so that preparations for the lectures may be conveniently made. The Pharmaceutical Laboratory occupies the upper story. This has been fitted up with great care, the desks and working tables, which are detached, being furnished with gas, and the drawers and cupboards have a complete Pharmaceutical outfit, comprising Pill Machines, Plaster Iron, Mortars, Ointment Slab, Graduates, etc. The examination hall is quite a large one capable of affording writing accommodation for 100 candidates, each seat having six feet of clear space around it. A good view of all parts of the room is given to the Examiner and Inspector from the raised platform at the end of the hall. The oral examinations are conducted in separate rooms, the candidates passing one at a time into the presence of the several ex-

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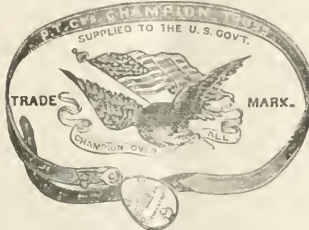
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aminers. The regular examinations of the licensing body take place in May and December and the candidate is required to secure a minimum of 66 per cent. of the possible marks, and at least 50 per cent. each in Dispensing, Pharmacy and Prescriptions in order to obtain the diploma which entitles him to practice in Ontario. He will also be required to pay to the College an annual fee of \$4.

The course of instruction is divided into junior and senior branches. The junior classes meet from October to December, and the senior classes are held from January until May. Students are expected to give all their time and attention to their studies, the days being fully occupied with either lectures or practical instruction. Each student is required to pass a matriculation examination of which the subjects are English, Geography, Arithmetic (including mensuration), Algebra and Latin. Attendance, for at least the senior term at the College, is made compulsory by the Pharmacy Act of 1889—but even when not so, before the Act of 1889, very few failed to take advantage of the lectures before presenting themselves for examination.

The subjects for the junior course are Chemical Physics, Chemistry as far as the metals, Botany (including Organography), Histology and Physiology, *Materia Medica* (constituents of drugs, geographical distribution and general classification), Pharmacy (taking up all general processes), and Dispensing, with the construction and reading of prescriptions.

Practical instruction is given in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Dispensing.

The senior course includes the advanced branches of the preceding course to which microscopy is added.

The faculty consists of the Principal, or Dean, Prof. Shuttleworth, who is also lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy; Prof. A. O. Avison, M. D., who takes the subjects of *Materia Medica*, Botany and Microscopy, and Mr. F. T. Harrison, the demonstrator in Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The officers of the College for the current term are J. A. Clark, of Hamilton, President; John J. Hall, of Woodstock, Vice-President. J. H. Mackenzie, of Toronto, is Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Isaac T. Lewis is Registrar-Treasurer of the College.

The following table showing the names of the officers of the College since its organization may be of interest:—

#### LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE 1871.

July 1871—President, Wm. Elliot; Vice-President, Hugh Miller; Treasurer, W. H. Dinspangh; Registrar, H. J. Rose; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, W. Saunders, Hugh Miller.

Dec. 1871—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, T. Bickle; Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Registrar, H. J. Rose; Examiners, Wm. Saunders, R. W. Elliot, Fred Brendan.

Aug. 1873—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, Wm. Saunders; Treasurer, Hugh Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, Hugh Miller, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory.

Aug. 1875—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, Neil C. Love; Treasurer, K. A.

Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory.

Aug. 1877—President, Wm. Elliot; Vice-President, Wm. Saunders; Treasurer, K. A. Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, Wm. Saunders, H. J. Rose, L. W. Yeomans.

Aug. 1879—President, Wm. Saunders; Vice-President, N. C. Love; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, H. J. Rose, W. Brydon, A. B. Bennett, W. S. Robinson, P. Jackes.

Aug. 1881—President, Hugh Miller; Vice-President, G. J. Waugh; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, H. J. Rose, W. Brydon, E. Gregory, W. S. Robinson.

Aug. 1883—President, Neil C. Love; Vice-President, E. Harvey; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, W. S. Robinson, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Saunders, A. R. Fraser, C. E. Hodggets.

Aug. 1885—President, E. Harvey; Vice-President, R. W. Elliot; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Saunders, A. R. Fraser, J. E. Kennedy.

Aug. 1887—President, R. W. Elliot; Vice-President, W. B. Saunders, Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodggets; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Saunders, A. R. Fraser, J. E. Kennedy.

Feb. 1888—President, Harry Sherris; Vice-President, John A. Clark; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis; Examiners, A. R. Fraser, B. Jackes, D. S. Sager, Frank Holman, A. W. Ball, C. R. Sneath.

Aug. 1888—President, J. A. Clark; Vice-President, W. B. Saunders; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis.

Aug. 1890—President, J. A. Clark; Vice-President, John J. Hall; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis; Examiners, A. R. Fraser, B. Jackes, C. R. Sneath, Frank Holman, D. S. Sagers, W. Murchison.

The Council is now contemplating important additions to the building and there is no doubt that the College will continue to maintain the high standard and good reputation which it now has, and which has been the means of attracting students from all parts of the Dominion, and even from the neighboring Republic.

### Antiseptic Sponges.

PROF. J. PERRINS.

TAKE a string of fine, new sponges, neither too large nor too small. Commence by beating them with a small hammer, or a piece of wood, in order to knock out the dust and any mineral particles that they may contain. Examine particularly the point where the sponge was attached to the rock: often there are minute grains of sand firmly adherent at this point, and which should be absolutely removed to avoid irritating an already painful wound. It is better to cut this point off with the scissors. Having done this, wash the sponges freely in water, squeeze, and place them in fountain basins, preferably enameled ones, containing the following solutions:—

Hydrochloric acid . . . . . 10 grams.  
Water . . . . . 1 litre.

Allow them to remain six hours in this mixture, then wash freely again in water, and steep them for six hours in the following:

Water . . . . . 1 litre.  
Permanganate of potash . . . 1 gram.

By treatment of a chameleon solution of a beautiful, intense violet hue, they will become more or less rapidly discolored, and after washing freely in water, will retain a brownish shade.

Immerse the sponges next in the following liquid for two hours:

Liquid bisulphite of soda . . . 10 grams.  
Water . . . . . 1 litre.  
Hydrochloric acid . . . . . 1 gram.

A slight odor of sulphurous acid gas will be perceived. After a little while the sponges lose their brown color, and assume a beautiful whitish yellow shade.

Wash again freely in water and introduce them into a preserving fluid made as follows, where they should be kept until needed:

Water . . . . . 1 litre.  
Carbolic acid . . . . . 1 gram.  
Alcohol . . . . . 5 grams.

Dissolve the carbolic acid in the alcohol and mix together in the aqueous solution.

In order to remove the odor of the carbolic acid, which the laity always associates with hospitals, we may use in place of the above solution the following preserving fluid:—

Thymol . . . . . 1 gram.  
Alcohol . . . . . 4 grams.  
Water . . . . . 1 litre.

—*Gaz. du Gynce.*

### American Camphor.

The possibility of Florida as a future field for the supplying of camphor is deserving of attention. It is even said that the experiments in that line which have thus far been made proves the product to be nearer that of Japan than the Chinese article, the Japanese saffron odor being distinctly present in the Florida product. If the hopes of those interested in the growth of camphor trees in Florida are well-founded, and the industry reaches reasonable proportions, it will be of great advantage to the drug and allied businesses of this country, as the consumption of camphor in new manufactures is yearly increasing and in a formidable ratio. At present the government of Japan really controls the product of the world and permits the regulation of the supply in the manner best suited to increase the revenues of the merchants in whose hands it places this traffic. China is no important competitor because its supply is both comparatively small and inferior. To be sure, Japan with its cheap labor, might be able to prepare it in the crude state it reaches this country at much less than the American crude could be produced, but then there is the expense of ocean freight to more or less offset that advantage. In any event the manufacture of the refined article from the product of American trees would be of great advantage to home industries, and particularly so in preventing the periodic tightness of the market due to the withholding of shipments from Japan when better prices are thought advisable by the merchants of that enterprising little empire.—*Paint, Oil, and Drug Review.*

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### Montreal Notes.

The semi-annual (Minor and Major) examinations take place in Montreal on Tuesday, April 14th, and following days, and the preliminary examinations will be held in Montreal and Quebec on April 2nd.

Mr. Parker assumes the proprietorship of Mr. Coverton's branch store, on the upper part of Main St., on May 1st. Branch stores are difficult things to manage and Mr. Coverton may be congratulated on having made such a satisfactory arrangement to all parties. Mr. Parker has been in Mr. Coverton's service a number of years.

A writer on the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* asks "Why are not chemists richer?" Most chemists know the reason pretty well. Expenses have been going up rapidly this last 10 years, notably rent, taxes and clerk hire, while the profits have gradually been getting smaller, to say nothing of the direct competition of wholesale drug houses.

A local journal speaks rather harshly of the criminal way druggists dispense deadly drugs, whereupon "Chondrous Crispus" calls upon the President of the Pharmaceutical Association to oblige the editor of the said local journal to retract such a damaging statement. It may be that some druggists deserve the strictures of the journal in question; let us hope not.

To the regret of a great many the Pharmacy Clerks' Association does not seem to be as vigorous as was expected. It seems a pity that the students do not avail themselves of the Association, to show their ability by reading papers on subjects connected with the professional part of their business.

A very interesting case is before the Superior Court this morning (March 14), Hon. Judge DeLorimier presiding—Tucker versus the Corporation of Montreal. Mr. Tucker is a Herbalist (what is known as an Indian Herb Doctor). He has a number of specialties, such as Green Mountain Balm, Worm Chocolates, &c., &c. When St. Lawrence street was expropriated and widened he was turned out of his stand, where he was undoubtedly doing a good business. The Commissioners only adjudged him a small indemnity and he appeals, probably with reason, against it. The prevailing opinion is that many of the awards of the Corporation were notoriously unjust, and Mr. Tucker has a good deal of public sympathy with him.

### Adulteration of White Lead.

If any one has a suspicion that white lead is adulterated, buy a pound or two of the substance and place it in a ladle and set it on fire. After it is completely burned there will be a quantity of metallic lead in the bottom of the ladle. After the ladle is washed and dried, it may be weighed; should it weigh exactly as much as the whitelead before being burned,

then the whitelead is pure. Should a less weight of lead be found, there is an adulteration, the per cent. of which may be obtained by dividing the loss of weight by the weight of the white lead before being burned.—*North Western Mechanic*.

ELDER BARK AS A DIURETIC.—G. Le-moine, of Lille, recommends the inner white bark of the European elder, *Sambucus nigra*, as a valuable diuretic, a handful of the fresh material being boiled in a liter of water, and the decoction administered during the day; it has also a laxative action.

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William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.  
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KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
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OUR COMMUNION WINE,

### "St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analysts Special Committee Synod of Ontario, for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$1.50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

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TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
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Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
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HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.  
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# FRED'K STEARNS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1855—36 YEARS)

Manufacturing Pharmacists,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

WINDSOR, ONT. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
NEW YORK CITY.

We offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classed in double any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

## PILLS AND GRANULES

Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated, Tinted Granules, 1000 or 10000, with buyer's name.

### FLUID EXTRACTS,

Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.

Syrups--Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

### DIGESTIVE FELTS.

Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

LOZENGES, MENTHOL PENCILS AND INHALERS.

### SAXOLINE,

Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

### CASCARA SAGRADA,

In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

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In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

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National Formulary Preparations--Elixirs, Wines and Syrups.

## NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Fluid, Powder, Liquid, or any other form, we can deliver a dose (any form) more elegant than the retail dealer can possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

### SPECIALTIES.

Stearns' Effervescent Granular Hydrobromate of Calcium.

Caffine Sedlitz--Very efficient headache remedy.

Improved Bronchial Lozenges--Very soluble. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

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Tonic Hypophosphites--Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

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Imperial Tooth Paste--The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed hinge-top tin boxes.

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## GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diabetes, as the Starch is mainly converted into dextrose. Many physicians recommend it in stead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

## DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gastric Derangements.

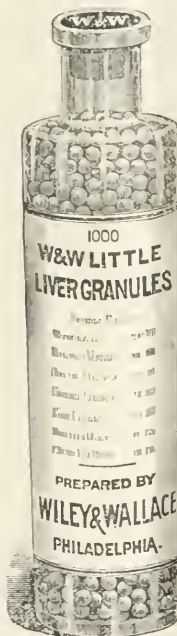
## BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 40c. per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

Alolin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; E. Hyoscymus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nuc Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Small, Pleasant, Prompt, Effective.

10,000 (one bottle) \$8.00.

1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$10.00.

1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$8.50.

1 gross in glass, 30 in each, 7.00.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.

1,000, 90 Cents.



## E. AULD'S

PURE

MUCILAGE

Sticks Everything

BUT THE BUYER.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

759 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

# T. MILBURN & Co.

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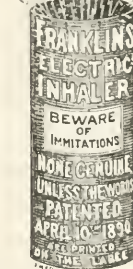
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## SPECIALTIES

Burlock Blood Bitters, Burlock Healing Ointment, Burlock L. and K. Plaster, Burlock Pills, Victoria Hypophosphites, Victoria Linch and Lactin, Hagar's Pain Remedy, Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, Hagar's Cathartic Pills, Hagar's Yellow Oil, Hagar's Black Oil, Hagar's Condition Powders, Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment, Hagar's Catle Spice, Dr. Boyer's Galvane Fluid, Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry, Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges, National Pills, Egyptian Salve, Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy, Freeman's Soothing Syrup, Freeman's Worm Powders, Freeman's New Domestic Dyos, Dr. Low's Worm Syrup, Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap, Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, Milburn's Quinine Wine, Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

## FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER



The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

It is well recommended by Physicians and others who have used it for Frenging the Head of all Thick Mucous, and Clearing the Nasal Cavities. It is something every Druggist should keep in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's English Remedy.

Gold Oil Liniment.

Blair's Cement.

Sole Wholesale by Lamb Bros, Elliott & Co., Toronto, also by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

UNEQUALLED.

R. - & - T. - W. Stamped on each drop.

### Notes on Lanoline in Powder Form.

BY J. A. MARTIN, DENVER—READ AT A MEETING OF THE DENVER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

In reply to the query of this association, I to-night present my report on lanoline powder, a preparation used as a dusting or sprinkling powder in various affections of the skin.

The practicability of preparing a powder from lanoline would on first consideration seem doubtful, but the subject has already received some attention.

According to Quaglio, (*Nat. Drug.*, Vol. XVII., p. 4.) lanoline powder is prepared by forming a solution of lanoline with ether or chloroform, mixing the solution with carbonate of magnesia and drying by evaporation at the ordinary temperature; the product is then finely powdered and mixed with an equal weight of powdered starch. If required, the starch can be replaced by oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth or powdered talc.

In the process of manufacture a large amount of water is incorporated with lanoline, varying from 23 to 28 per cent. Now to obtain a product of uniform quality, it is, of course, necessary to get rid of this combined water. Melting at ordinary temperature will not separate it; heated to 230° F. in an evaporating dish, and kept at this temperature for half an hour, failed to expel the water entirely, and fused chloride of calcium was used to remove all traces of water. Prolonged exposure to a high temperature will cause discoloration and develop a disagreeable odor. This method, therefore, of rendering the lanoline anhydrous cannot be recommended. A more satisfactory dry lanoline is obtained by mixing melted lanoline with an equal weight of chloroform or ether, setting the mixture aside until two distinct layers have formed; in the former the water rises to the top, and in the latter it sinks to the bottom. The water can now readily be removed by means of a separating funnel, or in the chloroform mixture with a syphon. In this manner also, the percentage of water present can be easily calculated by ascertaining the weight of residue after evaporating the ether or chloroform. The three specimens on the table labelled anhydrous lanoline, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were prepared by the three respective methods mentioned.

With an anhydrous lanoline the lanoline powder can now easily be prepared of uniform composition. Dehydrated lanoline is dissolved in two parts of ether, the solution rubbed up with sufficient carbonate of magnesia to equal three times the weight of dry lanoline used, exposed to the ordinary temperature until no traces of ether remain and reduced to fine powder. We thus obtain a dry powder containing 25 per cent. of dehydrated lanoline. Of course, any desirable addition can be made and the percentage of lanoline reduced. The specimens on the tables will show powders of different combinations, containing varying amounts of dry

lanoline. The one in bottle labeled Lanoline Dusting Powder E. D. is made according to E. Dieterich's formula, published in the *Amer. Journ. of Pharmacy*, 1890, p. 248, from *Pharm. Centralhalle*, 1890, p. 158:

"5.0 anhydrous lanoline are dissolved in 20.0 ether and rubbed up with 45.0 wheat starch; by exposure the ether is allowed to evaporate; .20 powdered boric acid and 50.0 powdered talc are mixed with the lanoline starch powder and flavored by the addition of one drop each oil wintergreen and oleo-balsamic mixture."

The percentage of lanoline in this preparation is less than 5 per cent., and certainly small to deserve the name *lanoline powder*. You will observe the powder has the appearance of having been wetted or dampened and not at all suitable for a dusting powder. This is owing to the absence of a proper absorbing material. The use of carbonate of magnesia before mixing the lanoline with powdered starch, as recommended by Quaglio, must be considered an improvement, as it permits the admixture of a larger amount of dry lanoline.

As shown by the specimen on the table, as much as 33 per cent. of dry lanoline can be incorporated with carbonate of magnesia, the mixture still retaining the powder form.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist*.

### Prescription Scales.

All prescription departments should be furnished with at least two pairs of prescription scales, one to be kept for weighing small quantities (never over twenty grains), and the other for larger quantities up to the half-ounce.

By keeping a scale for small quantities, its delicacy will be retained for a very much longer time than if used for all weights, heavy and light.

In too many pharmacies can be seen prescription scales that will not turn for a quarter of a grain; this is due to dull bearing points, too large a weight having been used on some occasion, or to rust or dirt being allowed to collect on them.

The prescription scale should be cleaned with water, and if care is exercised nothing else is needed. They should always be enclosed in a case, protected from the air and dust. Always see that your scales balance before attempting to weigh.

It is well to place pieces of paper of even weight on the pans, for by this means you avoid the danger of soiling the latter, and the substance weighed can be at once carried to where you wish to deposit it.

Keep the case door closed when the scale is not in use; put away the weights after using them; and when handling weights, use a little pair of nippers.

One thing, often neglected, is keeping the drawer containing the weights closed, especially when conveying anything on a spatula from a bottle to the scale pan; it is a very common, disagreeable sight to find this drawer full of all sorts of drugs that have dropped in at different times to destroy the accuracy of weights lying in the dirt.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

## HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

## This Beats All.

\$100 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

## DR. H. P. WILKINS' LIVER POWDERS

Promote Cheerfulness and Rest.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation,  
Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea,  
Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,  
Drowsiness, etc.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by DR. H. P. WILKINS, Toronto.

Wholesale by ELLIOTT & CO., Toronto, Ont.

# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MARCH 15TH, 1891.

Look at our proposition for free advertising on this page.

\*\*

If you are overstocked with any particular line of goods let your brother druggists know it through the columns of this journal. Perhaps he may want just what you are so anxious to get rid of.

\*\*

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST specially requests that, when corresponding with advertisers, special mention will be made of the fact that the advertisement was seen in these columns. This should be done in justice alike to the advertiser and the publisher.

\*\*

WE must thank our readers for the true appreciation of this journal as evinced by the many laudatory letters received, some of which were sent for publication, but which lack of space prevents. It is most gratifying at all times to be assured that your endeavors are appreciated, and none the less so in the case of the editor of a trade journal. That we may continue to merit this approbation will be our constant endeavor.

\*\*

A good way—to lose customers: Sit in an easy chair in your store, reading a paper; and when persons come in to buy, either keep on reading, or look over the edge of your paper and growl out, "What do you want?" On no account give the least hint that you are glad to see them, or would like to have them come again. Don't let them suspect for an instant that you are anxious to serve them.—*Exchange*.

\*\*

SOMETIME ago, an amusing paragraph went the rounds of the press, telling of the experience of a foreigner in trying to get hold of the dictionary equivalent of a common American word—"that'll do." In some places the expression is entirely insignificant; in others it indicates a pernicious habit. Too frequently it is the latter. When a man turns out a bit of work which he knows to be inferior, with the remark "that'll do," he runs the risk of injuring his reputation, and of cultivating the habit of "slouchy" performance. This no one, whether employer or employee, can afford. It is always worth while to do our best, if what we attempt is worth doing at all.

## Pharmacists by Act of Parliament.

WE notice by the Ontario Gazette that J. A. Brown, of Tottenham, and Remben Arthur Mason, of Markham, are applying to the Legislature for special Acts to empower them to practice pharmacy in this Province. We trust that all such efforts

will prove abortive, such special legislation only tends to weaken the acknowledged usefulness of our Pharmacy Act, and establishes an unfortunate precedent. The College is open to these gentlemen as well as to all and there should be no special privileges nor underground way of obtaining what others have to spend time and money to secure.

## Free Advertising.

If you want to—

BUY A DRUG BUSINESS,  
SELL A DRUG BUSINESS,  
OBTAIN A SITUATION,  
OBTAIN HELP,  
EXCHANGE UNSALEABLE GOODS,

You may advertise these facts FREE in the columns of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

## Publications.

We are in receipt of a neatly bound copy of the proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association to which is added a copy of the By-Laws and also the Act of Incorporation of the Association.

The American Art Printer for February announces a change of editor. Amongst the engravings in this number are "Yorkton's Editorial Carnival," "Yes or No," and a life-like group of the "Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers;" as usual, the letter press is *par excellence*.

## Answers to Queries.

"Pharmacist," Manitoba.—(1) They are applied with a mucilage of gum Arabic and, after being placed in position, a sizing of Isinglass or gum Arabic is applied, this, when dry and hard, is varnished with damar or other white spirit varnish; (2) Write Price Bros. Co., 125 Worth-St., New York City; (3) From eight to twelve dollars per week here.

"A. C. S."—The chloroform is insoluble in the glycerine. Dissolve the oleoresin and oil in 4 or 6 drachms of alcohol and you will have a satisfactory result.

## Homœopathy in Russia.

Homeopathy is said to be spreading in Russia, especially in the upper social strata. Societies for the propagation of the Hahnemannian doctrines have recently been established at Tschernigow, Odessa, and Warsaw. As has been noticed in other countries, the clergy are conspicuous among the supporters of the great medical heresy, and in Russia the military mind seems also to have an elective affinity for globules and infinitesimal dilutions. Thus, at Tchernigow, one of the founders of the new Society is the Bishop (Benjamin). At Odessa, among those who have signed the draft statutes of the Society are the Archbishop of Cherson (Nikanor), Generals Count Rostozew, Roop, Teplov, and Strandmann, and the Mayor of the city, M. Marasli, with his deputy, M. Ligin.

## Iodoform Substitutes.

At the last meeting of the Society of Therapeutics, Pharmacist Yvon said, after numerous trials for devising an iodoform substitute, odorless and easily prepared, he fixes upon cinchonine iodosulphate, a combination obtained when the alkaloid sulphate is thrown down with Bouchardat's reagent—that is, iodised potassium iodide. Cinchonine was selected owing to its comparatively low price. As to the iodine combination, it is one of a class well known since Herapath's remarkable works. The iodosulphate may be obtained as follows:—

(1.)

Sulphate of cinchonine..	1 gramme.
Water .....	80 grammes.

Dissolve.

(2.)

Iodine.....	1 gramme.
Potassium iodide .....	10 grammes.
Water .....	1000 grammes.

The second solution is to be added to the first, but an excess must be carefully avoided. The chocolate-brown precipitate produced is to be collected on a filter, washed until it contains no free iodine, and lastly dried in open air. The result is an odorless, light, impalpable powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It contains 50 per cent. of iodine, and, so far, has proved very satisfactory in clinical practice. As an antiseptic, it is in no way inferior to iodoform. From a pharmaceutical standpoint, it presents the advantage of being easily and inexpensively prepared.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## Origin of Titles.

Ergot is a title of French origin; Gelsemium from an Italian word; jalap from Mexican; manna and myrrha, Hebrew; camphora, Chinese; catechu, Japanese; cusso, Abyssinian; bucha, Hottentot; senna, Senaar; cambogia, Cambogian; benzoe, Siamese; kino, Malabar; cajuput, Moluccan; calumba, Mozambique; quassia, Surinamese; tamarindus, East Indian; guaiacum, West Indian; senega is named after the Seneca Indians of North America; cuprum, after the island of Cyprus; magnesia after a town in Asia Minor; gentiana after King Gentius of Illyria; kramera after Herr Kramer and nicotiana after Monsieur Jean Nicot.—*Prof. Oscar Oldberg on Pharmacopœial Nomenclature*.

## A Versatile Practitioner.

The following very amusing advertisement, says the *Medical Press*, appears in the columns of a Westmeath journal:—

MICHAEL KENNA, of Friarstown Parish, of Meelin, 4 miles from Tyrrellspass, 4 from Rochford Bridge, 3 from Castletown-Geoghegan. I propose to cure by Herbs—Water Gravel, Kidney Gravel, Rheumatism, Blast, Piles inwardly and outwardly, Falling Sickness, any person wishes to have the Blight stopped on their potatoes, the Tooth Ache, soft and hard corus. If you wish to have your hens laying in winter apply to me.

# FELS & CO'S

## American

# SOAPS

General Toilet,  
Transparent,  
Shaving and  
Medicinal

Made by FELS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

**THESE SOAPS** are peculiarly adapted to the wants of the **Drug Trade**, being beautiful in designs, of excellent quality and equal to any **TOILET SOAPS** produced, at much lower prices, (quality considered). We take pleasure in commending them to the general trade as of best value, and believe a first sample order for them will bring continued duplicates.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited,  
TORONTO.

## Circular to the Trade.

Having recently purchased from BROWN Bros. & Co. the Trade-Marks, Patent Rights, and business of

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

We beg to solicit your interest in keeping this old established and valuable remedy before the public.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is the oldest of the many emulsions now offered to the trade, and maintains its lead against them all.

It is a Native Preparation. It pays the dealer a good price, is a good seller, and therefore safe to stock with, and it is undeniably the best for the consumer, for the following among other reasons:—

1. It is the richest in oil.
2. The oil is pancreatized, that is, partially digested, and thus better suited to weak stomachs.
3. The bottles are fully one third larger than others sold at the same price—a point of great interest to the patient.

The Emulsion may be had of any Jobber or Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion, at \$4.00 per dozen, \$3.75 by three dozen, or \$42.00 per gross.

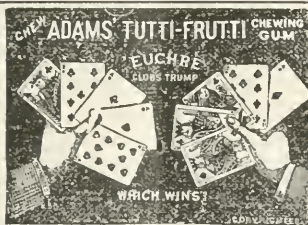
Soliciting the favour of your orders to your Wholesale House, we are

Yours respectfully,

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

February, 1891.



## ADAMS & SONS

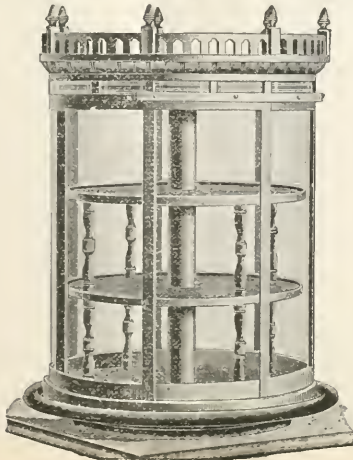
# Tutti-Frutti

## CHEWING GUM.

It is the fastest 5 cent selling article the Drug Trade handles to-day.

SEND TO ADAMS & SONS, 23 CHURCH-ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
For beautiful advertising matter.

## Coddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The bent glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationary.

## ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN

# Antique Oak Veneering.

Price \$28.00.

For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

# You Have Found It.

A SINGLE  
RUBBER STAMP

That does  
the Work of  
a Dozen.



\* The cut shows our hand stamp ready for use in one of many ways. The lettering in the stamp is changeable, and can be easily replaced with any other wording as often as desired. We furnish with each stamp a neat box containing several complete sets of alphabets and a line dating stamp, thus: **JUN 15 1890**

FOR \$3.00 WE WILL SEND (Charges Prepaid)

This Outfit No. 433, from which you can adjust at will various stamps for printing letter heads, business cards, envelopes, labels, price marks, tags, receipts, etc. Stamp the date on all orders and letters you receive and file away. This stamp will do the work of a small printing press. It consists of a Four-line and One-line Stamp, a Self-Inking Pad, a pair of Tweezers for adjusting the type, and a box of Rubber Letters containing 285 separate pieces, consisting of Letters, Figures, Points, Ornaments, Spaces, etc., also the word "Return in 10 days to," "From," "For Sale by," and the twelve months and dates in solid blocks of rubber. The following is specimen of type furnished:

AAAAaaa BBBbbb CCCcccc  
1122334455667788990\$. , , , , , - - "

FROM

RETURN IN 10 DAYS TO FOR SALE BY

We are willing to send this outfit No. 433 on approval, and if not found satisfactory, money will be refunded. Mention this paper. Catalogue free.

**WM. H. DIETZ,**

117 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



**Fly Poison!**

**BRIGGS'**

**FLY POISON MATS**

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and  
Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent  
Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison.

# Druggists of Canada.

We wish to again remind you to stock up with

**DAVIS' FLY FELTS**

AND BE READY FOR EARLY CALLS.

DAVIS' FLY FELTS was immensely popular last year. Sales exceeded the year previous by over 90 per cent. Sell an article that is guaranteed to give satisfaction and is satisfactory alike to all who buy it.

Buy in 3 box lots.

Profit over 100 per cent.

We are sending out, till supply is exhausted, an Advertising Card in Colors, 14 x 20 inches, with each box of Felts.

Place your orders early with your wholesale dealer. If they cannot supply you, drop us a card and we will see you are supplied.

Felts packed 100 packages in wooden case. Retail 5c. each.

**Powell & Davis Co.,**

CHATHAM, ONT.

The following Wholesale Firms will be pleased to supply  
FELTS in any quantities:

MONTREAL—Lyman, Sons & Co., Kenneth Campbell & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co.

TORONTO—Northrop & Lyman Co., T. Milburn & Co., Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co., Smith & McGlashan Co.

HAMILTON—J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCallum & Co.

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100% profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

**Brown's Alpha Wafers**

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	-	-	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	-	-	9.50 "
One Dozen,	-	-	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

**W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,**

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.



# IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED

SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE

REGISTERED JUNE 5 1877

**THIS** has become one of the most popular and best appreciated articles of diet for the last comers into the household. They thrive on it, get fat, make muscle, and have plenty of lung capacity, though they generally smile rather than bawl, especially when IMPERIAL GRANUM is placed in their sight. IT IS REALLY A CAPITAL FOOD, one that can be commended as furnishing the best principles for infant diet. It is called for not only for babes, but IT HAS A VERY LARGE SALE AS A FOOD FOR INVALIDS, and we learn from its proprietors that the sales are not only increasing constantly, but those who use it SEEM BETTER PLEASED THAN EVER with its results. — *New York Pharmaceutical Record.*

**MEDICINAL FOOD**

THE GREAT

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS JOHN CARLE & SONS NEW YORK**

HALLOTYPE PRINTING CO. BOSTON

## The Manipulation of Gum Acacia to Form Permanent Emulsions.

BY W. H. WEARN.

Gum acacia has long been known as an emulsifying agent, and many methods have been prescribed for its manipulation in forming emulsions, all of which are known too well to require an explanation. As an emulsifying agent, it is acknowledged by all to be a success, but unsatisfactory, because its emulsions do not remain permanent; the emulsified oil separating at an early date from the water used in its preparation. This fact, independent of the price of gum acacia, caused leading pharmacists to seek for other agents whose products would remain permanent; the prominent ones discovered being gum tragacanth and chondrons crispas, which have been advocated from time to time by various writers through the pharmaceutical press as preferable to gum acacia. Their principal features being: formation of permanent emulsions unaffected by iron.

My experience with them, and others, has demonstrated that they are inferior to gum acacia, and, strictly speaking, do not emulsify, as I will endeavor to show later. And that the non-permanence of emulsions formed with gum acacia is due to the construction and manipulation of their formula.

An emulsion is a product produced by mechanical manipulation, from an oil that is almost, if not entirely, insoluble, in Aqueous menstrua by the action of its emulsifying agent, which, by its solubility in water and inherent tenacity, first exerts its tenacious effect atom to atom of oil, which is intensified by the friction produced by continued trituration, breaking down the globules of pure oil and stretching them into the realm of solution, termed in pharmacy, emulsion. It is evident that the success of the product is dependent upon the tenacity and solubility of its agent in water.

In gum acacia we have an agent soluble in twice its weight of water, of very great tenacity; being dense in its nature it does not increase the consistency of the product beyond that of a thick liquid when used in its greatest proportion. With it I have been able to form a permanent emulsion by its use in the proper proportion and manipulation. That others may have the benefit of the result I have written this paper; its formula and manipulation being as follows: The excess of water usually separating in old formulas demonstrated the necessity of its being utilized by an increase in the amount of gum acacia and oil, forming a larger per cent. of emulsified oil per volume. This was tried with success, by the following formula and manipulations: using cod liver oil, as being the oil most difficult to emulsify: Oil 48 parts, gum acacia 24 parts, sacch. alba 24 parts and water 36 parts by weight. Sacch. alba fortifies strength of acacia. This will furnish a product yield-

ing 50 per cent. oil by volume; same formula applying to all oils.

Manipulations: Rub sugar and gum acacia up with just enough water to form a heavy tenacious paste, gradually adding the oil in fractional proportions, triturating vigorously then regularly until all the oil is incorporated, adding water at such intervals as the tenacity of emulsion seems to weaken, which is due to the oil being in great excess; always reserving 10 per cent. of water for last addition. The emulsion will not be formed at this stage, as will be the case of regular formulas and manipulations.

The manipulation consisting after this in allowing it to stand in the mortar long enough to allow gum acacia and emulsified oil to collect "en masse" again after each trituration, so that the gum and emulsified oil may renew the tenacity of their atoms, thereby enabling them to incorporate free oil each time, and stretching the emulsified oil into closer union. This process is slower, owing to the small amount of water used, especially where large quantities are prepared, but the product doubly repays for excess time in point of pharmaceutical elegance.

The emulsion when formed exhibits the united tenacity of its elements, by cracking with a loud noise when triturated, and as it runs from the pestle stretching itself in to a thread. It is of a beautiful cream-white color, and of semi-liquid consistency, and remains permanent. Strictly speaking, chondrons crispas and gum tragacanth are insoluble in water, and by virtue of their swelling properties simply occupy space instead of entering into solution, forming a jelly in a comparatively small portion of water, the inherent capacity of their cells being weak. Therefore, it cannot be expected that these elements could carry an associate into an element that they do not enter themselves. Oils emulsified by them form emulsions which are of gelatinous consistency and poor tenacity. The oil, strictly speaking, is simply forced into intercellular space and retained by minute tenacity of their swollen cells and their compact jelly formation, and are not emulsified.

**ADULTERATION OF PHENACETIN.** Phenacetin is said to be adulterated with antifebrin sometimes. If that be so one can easily detect it by boiling 5 grs. of the sample in a drachm of water; cool and filter. Boil the filtrate with a little nitrate of potash and dilute nitric acid, then add a few drops of solution of nitrate or mercury, and boil again. If no red coloration appears antifebrin is either absent, or present in less proportion than 2 per cent.

**MITES** in flaxseed meal and ground mustard multiply rapidly, and render the meal unfit for use. H. David (*Bulletin Commerce*) recommends the seeds of both, flax and mustard, be ground fresh for use. The mite is a species of acaridea, and is known as *Tyroglyphus siro*. It is also met with upon cheese in company with another species.

## Major's - Cement.



**MAJOR'S CEMENT**, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

**MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE** for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a plain home sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4x24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9x12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 25¢ Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

## - CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

**10c.**

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

**5c.**

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

**PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,**  
GRANBY, QUE.





LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY  
FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DEVINS,

No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overlooked with our goods when buying of us, but several got hit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

Eureka Chemical Co.,

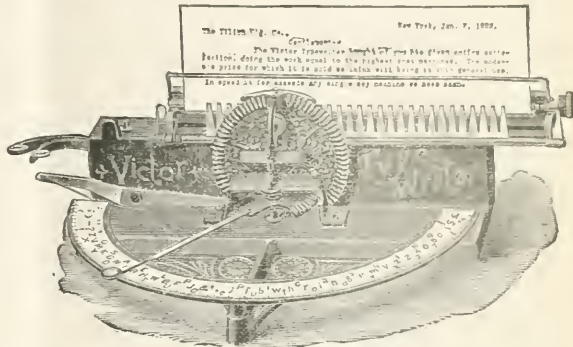
10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever it is sold. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping out FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

D. DENSMORE & CO., 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your whole letter. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR  
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.  
By GEO. M. McLean.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings, while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 28 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Ebb and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock—Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marking Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclusive Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Expenses—Co-partnership—Insolvency, its Cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Insure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Valuation of Business—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customer—Valuable Hints, comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid on Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

## GIBBONS' Toothache Gum

PREPARED BY

J. A. GIBBONS & CO., Toronto and Buffalo.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES  
IN CANADA.



## SELECTIONS.

**CITRAL** is the name given by Schimmel & Co., to the odorous principle,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , separated by them from oil of lemon. This body is present to the extent of approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**DIAMIDE IS POISONOUS.**—Trials to ascertain the toxic properties of diamide, made by O. Loew and H. Buchner, show that it, like hydracin, is a powerful poison, being toxic alike to plant and animal life. —*Ber. d. d. Chem. Ges.*

**SALINAPHTHOL.**—According to the *Therapeutic Gazette*, salinaphthol is a combination of salicylic acid with naphtha, analogous to salol, which is a combination of the same acid with phenol. Salinaphthol is said to be odorless, tasteless and insoluble in water.

AS MUCH DIFFICULTY has been found in the satisfactory administration, when in the form of fluid media, of such insoluble crystalline substances as benzoic acid, antipyrin, sulphonal, naphthol, etc., a writer in a recent issue of *Repertoire de Pharmacie* recommends that they be powdered with sugar or gum, and then suspended in the form of an emulsion in water.

**THE IODINE TEST FOR PEPPERMINT OIL** of the German and Russian pharmacopœias, in which an adulteration with turpentine oil is indicated by a rise in temperature or by slight detonation, has been examined by E. Hirschsohn, who finds that all peppermint oils produce with iodine an increase in temperature, and that to cause detonation at least 40 per cent. turpentine oil would have to be present, smaller quantities not being indicated. —*Pharm. Ztschr. f. Russland.*

**CONDENSED MILK FOR MAKING EMULSIONS.**—According to the *Pharm. Post*, condensed milk is excellently adapted for making emulsions of any kind. A 50 per cent. cod liver oil emulsion is thus made with it: Oil, 8.0; condensed milk, 3.0; glycerin or syrup, 3.0; water, 2.0. The milk is rubbed in a mortar, the oil added gradually and lastly the glycerin and water. To make it more palatable 10 drops of oil of bitter almond and 15 drops of oil wintergreen may be added.

**TO RECOGNISE TRUE PARCHEMENT PAPER.**—Dr. Maath states in *Dieingler's Polytechnisches Journal* that if true parchment paper be cut into narrow strips, and placed in hot water for a few minutes, it will retain its hardness and firmness. When torn, the edge of the true parchment paper is almost as smooth as though cut with scissors. The imitation quickly becomes soft when placed in the hot water, and tears with greatest ease, the edges showing the fibres of its structures even to the naked eye.

**VALERIANATES OF ANTIPYRIN AND QUININE.**—M. Sochaczewski in *L'Union Pharm.* announces the preparation of valerinate of antipyrin and a double salt with quinine. Valerianate of antipyrin is said to occur in regular cubic crystals very soluble in water and imparting a strong val-

erian odor and slightly disagreeable taste. The double valerianate occurs in long prismatic crystals, quite soluble in water and alcohol. It is said to have a marked action in neuralgia.

**CALOMEL AND COMMON SALT.**—It is believed by many to be dangerous to administer calomel with salt or other chlorides, though this theory is every once in a while contradicted. Paul Adam in the *Nor. Remed.* reports the results of a series of experiments which he made. He finds that boiling calomel in open vessels in presence of the alkali chlorides, ammonium chloride especially, mercuric chloride, is formed. If the atmosphere is excluded, however, even in the presence of organic matter, no corrosive sublimate is formed. There is no danger, therefore, according to Adam, in administering these two remedial agents together.

**A NEW ETHER.**—M. H. Meslans announces to the *Académie des Sciences* his successful preparation of a new ether, allyl fluoride. It is prepared by letting fall allyl iodide, drop by drop, upon silver fluoride, and differs from all the kindred substances hitherto known in being a gas. It is extremely inflammable, burning with a sooty flame and yielding in abundance the vapors and fluorhydric acid. It is described as smelling abominably of garlic, this being a characteristic of many of the allyl compounds. Allyl alcohol itself has the smell, and it was indeed from the common garlic (*Allium sativum*) that Werthheim first obtained allyl some fifty years ago. It is sulphide of allyl which is the chief constituent of and gives its odor to oil of garlic. It is contained also in oil of onion; and if it were not for a salt of allyl (sulphocyanate) a mustard plaster would have no more power to inflame the skin than a piece of dough.

**PILL COATING.**—Dr. Hughes Davis gives, in the *Pharm. Journ. and Trans.*, January 10, several processes for pill coating which have proved satisfactory in his hands. For gelatine coating he dissolves at a gentle heat 1 ounce of gelatin in 8 ounces of water, adds the white of an egg, heats until the albumen coagulates, strains through flannel into a water bath kept at a low temperature, and adds 2 drams each of glycerin and rectified spirits of wine with 6 grains of boric acid. The pills to be coated are attached to needles, dipped into the solution and revolved so as to make the coating even. The pearl coating of the pills should be as nearly round as possible and moderately dry and hard. Dampen the pills with a solution consisting of equal parts of mucilage acacia, simple syrup and water, and turn into a tin containing French chalk. Shake sharply and empty into a proper receptacle. Repeat the operation, removing as much of the loose chalk as possible before finishing in a dry gallipot polisher. Repeat once more and the work is complete. Where the pills contain essential oils, they may be first coated with a suitable varnish and allowed to dry before attempting the pearl coating.

# MITCHELL'S —AREKA NUT— Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

## Mitchell's Areka Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE MARK  
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.  
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. FULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

## PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anæmia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
FULFORD & CO.,  
Wholesale Trade Agents.



SECTIONAL VIEW.

— J. & S. —

## Sticky Fly Paper is the Best.

Packed in self-clamping wooden boxes, so that the edges of each sheet are kept perfectly clean, and your hands will not be soiled when opening the sheets.

Costs you only 65c. a box of 25 Double Sheets, and you sell it for \$1 25. A good Profit—This is Business.

OVER 254,000 BOXES SOLD LAST YEAR.

➡ For Sale by all the Wholesale Drug Houses.



## RAT PILLS

UNDOUBTEDLY  
THE BEST  
RAT POISON.

**BECAUSE**—Rats do not die in the house. Rat pills are always ready for use. They require no mixing. They are colored to make them easily distinguishable. There is no danger of being poisoned by accident, as these pills will color anything with which they come in contact. Each pill is strong enough to kill at least five rats. There is a peculiar aroma arising from these pills which is liked by rats and mice. One box contains enough pills to kill 200 to 300 rats. Through these advantages we can safely say that our Rat Pills are highly superior to other preparations of like character.

No mixing of poison necessary.

Simply distribute them where Rats and Mice congregate.

Rats and Mice like them and will eat them.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. BOX.



## EXTERMINATOR KILLS

### Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants.

This preparation will positively Kill and Destroy these Insects, as also their Breed—and Eggs.

We guarantee our EXTERMINATOR, and are willing to pay \$100 where it does not do the work, if used according to our directions.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. CAN.

## Infallible Moth Powder

WILL PREVENT AND KILL MOTHS, &C.

Nothing better for Woollen, Silk or FUR GOODS.

Packed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Cans. Retail, 25 and 50c.

Wholesale Price, \$2.00 & \$3 75 doz.

## Disinfecting Tablets, for

BASINS, SINKS, SEWERS,  
CLOSETS, &c.

These Tablets are very hard and possess all the Deodorizing qualities. It is not so obnoxious as Chloride of Lime, &c. One Tablet will last for one month.

\$1.75 Dozen. 25c. Tablet.

**JARMUTH & STEINKRAUS,**  
Manufacturers, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

## FORMULÆ.

## CURLING FLUID.

Take of

Carb. pot .....	2 drms.
Liq. am. fort. ....	1 dram.
Glycerine .....	4 drms.
Alcohol .....	12 "
Rose water .....	18 ozs.

Mix and filter. Apply sufficient to the hair to moisten it and loosely adjust. The hair will curl on drying.

## HAIR RESTORER.

Take of

Eau de Cologne .....	2 ozs.
Tinct. canthar. ....	2 drms.
Oil lavender .....	10 drops.
Oil rosemar. ....	10 "

The addition of rectified spirit affords a cheaper preparation.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

## GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

Mr. Ballard finds that good and permanent glycerine suppositories may be prepared in the following manner:

Glycerine .....	2 parts.
Lanolin .....	2 "
Cacao Butter .....	1 part.
White Wax .....	1 "

Melt the lanolin, wax, and cacao butter, then add the glycerin. Mix intimately, and at once pour into moulds which had been set into a freezing mixture of salt and ice. The glycerin is thus prevented from separating.

Each suppository is made to weigh 6 Gm. (90 grains).—*After Report de Pharm.*

## PALATABLE CASTOR-OIL MIXTURE.

In the following preparation of castor-oil the disagreeable taste of the oil is replaced by a pleasant flavor of almonds:

R Castor Oil .....	30 parts.
Bitter Almonds .....	2 "
Sugar .....	30 "
Gum Tragacanth .....	1 part.
Orange-flower Water .....	10 parts.
Water .....	120 "

Mix.

The only drawback to this mixture is that it requires a good deal of it for a dose, a teaspoonful of the oil being contained in about five teaspoonfuls of the mixture.

## SALICYLATE OF SODA AS A COLD MIXTURE.

Sodii Salicylas .....	1 oz.
Syr. Aurantii .....	5 oz.
Aq. menth. pip. q. s. ft. f. .	4 oz.

Sig. A teaspoonful every three or four hours.

The *Memphis Medical Journal* starts this on its mission of relief, and says that if given as above until the ringing in the ears is a pronounced effect of the remedy, it will prove an excellent remedial unusually efficacious, as compared to many others that are advocated.

## AROMATIC TINCTURE OF IRON.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following:

Soluble saccharated oxide of iron, 320 parts.	
Glycerin .....	100 parts.
Simple syrup .....	200 parts.
Distilled water .....	950 parts.

Mix the glycerine, simple syrup and water, and with the aid of heat dissolve the iron in the mixture and strain the solution. When cold add:

Raspberry water (quintuple) ....	40 parts.
Orange-flower water .....	40 parts.
Bitter-almond water .....	5 parts.
Cinnamon water .....	5 parts.
Alcohol, 90° .....	330 parts.
Water, sufficient to make whole.	2000 parts.

The resultant tincture contains five per cent. of iron, has a pleasant taste, and remains clear for a long time.—*Nat. Dr.*

## AROMATIC PASTILLES.

Roasted coffee .....	75 parts.
Wood charcoal .....	25 parts.
Boric acid .....	25 parts.
Sugar .....	60 parts.

Pulverize each separately and very fine; mix, add vanillin to flavor and mucilage of tragacanth to form a mass. Divide into suitable pellets or pastilles.

—*Pharm. Central.*

## THOR'S MOUTH WATER.

To be used as a mouth wash or gargle for bad breath.

Saccharin .....	1 part.
Sodium bicarbonate .....	1 part.
Salicylic acid .....	4 parts.
Alcohol, 45° .....	200 parts.

Mix and dissolve. A few drops in a glass of water make a gargle or colutoy which is to be used frequently.

—*Nat. Dr.*

## An American Beeswax Mine.

We have all heard of the famous mine of shaving soap which was discovered in one of the Western States some years ago, and of the natural razor deposit which was subsequently found in close proximity to it. Another marvel has now turned up at Hehalem, Oregon, in the shape of a "beeswax mine." It is described by a correspondent as follows:—"Enormous quantities of beeswax are deposited on the beach near Hehalem. Specimens are found along the beach in various places, but it is plentiful near the mouth of the Hehalem. As the sea shifts the bars pieces of it are washed ashore, and large quantities are found by plunging in some of the low land near the beach. There are spots where the sea has never reached in the memory of the oldest settlers, and which are covered with a good-sized growth of spruce, where deposits of wax may be found by digging. Several tons have been unearthed, and one man shipped a large amount to San Francisco once, for which he received £100. In quality it is as good as any in the market, and has retained its familiar odor through all its rough usage and age. It is stated that it came from the wreck of a Spanish vessel or a Chinese junk over a century ago. These traditions in regard to the wrecks come from the Indians, and are not reliable." But the body of the story about the beeswax itself evidently is.—*D. O. and P. Reporter.*

## A Substitute for Gum Arabic.

Sulphurous acid is now being used to act upon starch under pressure and at a high temperature. The product, after neutralization, is Schumann's universal gum, which is soluble and extremely adhesive, and closely resembles gum arabic, which is now very scarce and dear.

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

A Marvellous Remedy for all  
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat  
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hundreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical source in America.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Trade.

For Sale by all Retail Dealers at

Large Size Bottles, - 25 cents  
Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One-half the price of inferior remedies.

**A. J. LAWRENCE,**

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer  
for Canada,

MONTREAL, . . . . . QUEBEC.



Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

**LISTERINE.**

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

**LAMBERT'S  
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

**SUBSTITUTION.** In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

**REMINI CANADIAN DRUGGISTS**

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,**  
**ST. LOUIS.**

**KNICKERBOCKER BRACE****NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS****KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.

**4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF****Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil****IT LEADS THEM ALL.**

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in perfecting the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever prepared, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. E. of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is :

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

15 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

**THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,**

New York and Kingston, Ont

Wholesale by Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.

**THE DORENWEND****Electric Belt and Attachments****FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.**

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electric Appliances, which, when treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.**

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made—and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.**

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro Medical Treatment.

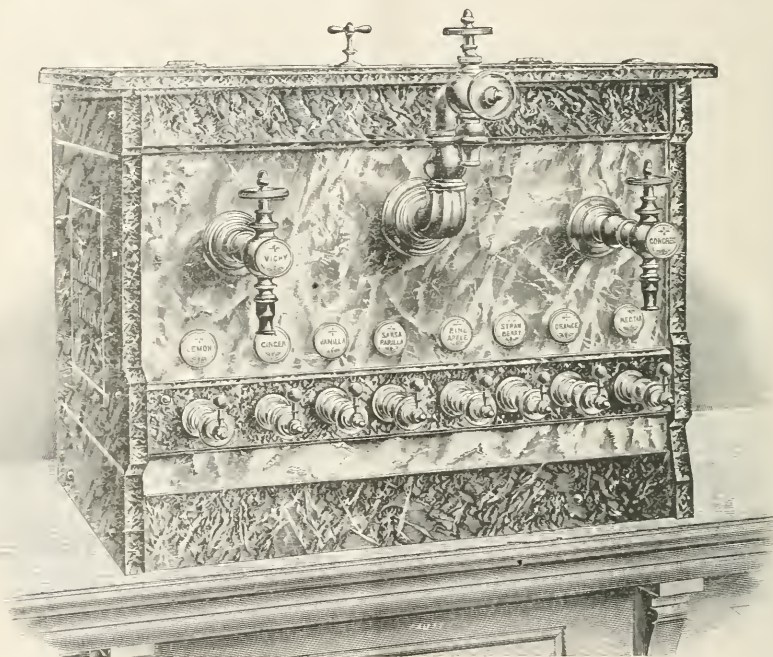
**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.**

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

# Green's Improved SODA ♦ WATER ♦ APPARATUS.

Low Prices. - Easy Terms of Payment.



A COMPARISON of the principles of construction and prices of our Apparatus with those of other makes, will convince anyone that ours are not only the **LOWEST IN PRICE**, but also contain the **MOST IMPROVEMENTS** of any on the market

When you wish to purchase an Apparatus, or exchange your present one, we shall be pleased to open correspondence with you on the subject, and send our

**New Illustrated Catalogue Free.**

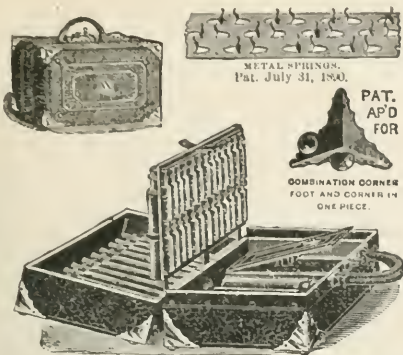
➡ **SECOND HAND APPARATUS**, of all makes, in thorough repair, at **VERY LOW PRICES**. - Send for List.

**ROBERT M. GREEN CO.,**

1413, 1415 and 1417 Vine Street, - **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

# REVOLUTION.

No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the case.

## No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases TEN TIMES that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these Patent Springs and the Combination Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and 26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/2 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

## Western Leather Mfg. Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline + Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

## To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write:—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment." The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., Vancouver, B. C., April 1889, wrote: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSE ANI, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6.00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

Advise your Customers to

SMOKE

Creme de la Creme,

Canvas Back,

Rose Celeste,

and El Caza

CIGARS,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. FORTIER,

MONTREAL.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of T. A. Slocum, whose preparations are meeting with a steady sale.

NO EXPENSE TO YOU.—Never be without advertising matter for Humphreys' Preparations. A postal card sent to the address of the Company (corner William and John Sts., New York City) will bring you a handsome sign or supply of Dr. Humphreys' Manuals with your name and address printed on each; all charges prepaid, *no expense to you*.

THE SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the opening of their laboratory in Windsor, Ont., a branch of their Detroit house, which has been doing business successfully for the past twenty-nine years. They are now prepared to manufacture their full line of fine perfumes, etc., which have been held superior by the American people for so long. Their perfumes will no doubt find favor in those who use them in the Dominion. The Company's advertisement appears on page 32, and should interest every druggist who reads it.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—As Sulfonal-Bayer and Phenacetine-Bayer are insoluble and supplied to the trade in fine crystals (to insure purity) we respectfully suggest when prescribing the above to your patients to instruct the dispenser to have the dose or powders "finely powdered" as the good effects of these modern remedies are greatly retarded when administered in the crystal form. Samples, pamphlets, &c., of Phenacetine-Bayer, Sulfonal-Bayer and Aristol (the new odorless substitute for Iodoform) manufactured only by the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany, mailed free of charge, on application to the Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., 77 Front Street, East, Toronto, Sole Agents for Canada.

AN EASY TEST FOR BELLADONNA PLASTER.—Authoritative assays for atropia are somewhat difficult and seldom applied by physicians or druggists to Belladonna Plasters. The following method, while not offered as a substitute for assay processes, may be used as a ready method of approximating the amount of Belladonna Extract in the plaster mass, as well as to determine whether coloring (lump black, etc.) has been added:—Dissolve one square inch of every brand of Belladonna Plaster possible to obtain, in one ounce of benzene. Compare the resulting color, with a solution of one-half grain of Extract Belladonna Root in one ounce of solvent. The result will be surprising. It is so simple we would recommend every druggist to try it. See advt. on first page of cover.

WHAT A CANADIAN HAS DONE IN THE STATES.—Some few weeks ago the editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST had the pleasure of meeting one of our countrymen in the person of Mr. H. Jarmuth, whose "ad." appears elsewhere over the firm name of Jarmuth & Steinkraus, manufacturers of the celebrated "J. & S." Sticky Fly Paper. In 1887 this firm commenced in Chicago to manufacture their products, having but a small capital to do business with, but through push and energy they have now quite an extensive plant on one of the main streets of Chicago. The first year of their fly paper the sales were only 2600 boxes, which has increased to the enormous number for last year of 284,000 boxes, of which about 40,000 were sent to Europe. Their products are all put up and packed in a novel and practical manner, as well as made so. Mr. Jarmuth, of the firm, is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy of the class of '78. We would suggest to the druggists of Canada to try their goods, especially the J. & S. Sticky Fly Paper.

## Gathering Turpentine.

TURPENTINE forests are divided into "crops" of from eight to ten thousand trees. Two men can box a crop in a week or ten days. The axe used has a long narrow bit, and the hole cut—which must be on the sunny side of the tree, and about two feet from the ground—is some eight or ten inches across the face, four deep, and shaped somewhat like the bucket of a grain elevator. Each contains from a pint to a quart of turpentine a week from the cutting, and they are then "cornered," which means that the corners are chipped to expose more fresh surface to the sun. Every week after this they are "chipped" or "hacked," that is, strips of bark some three inches wide are removed, so that the bare surfaces converge toward the box like spokes toward a hub, and lead the gum down into it. These naked strips are afterward continued up the tree with a spud-like tool having a handle some ten or twelve feet long, to the height of twenty feet, which is as high as trees can be worked. This process is called "pulling."

Meantime the "dippers" have gone around visiting each tree, about once a week to dip the turpentine into buckets and empty it into barrels placed here and there. One negro can perform one of these various processes for a crop in a week, so that as many men are required to work a crop as there are distinct processes going on. A competent white superintendant "rides the woods" to see that everyone does his work properly. A store and distillery at the nearest convenient point on the railway completes the outfit.

After a forest has been worked over on one side it is "back-boxed"—that is, the same operations are carried on upon the other side of the trees. As much turpentine is often secured at this second working as at the first, but it is not of so good a quality. After this the trees are of no further use except for lumber or shingles,

and when a forest of the long-leaf species is thus cut it is followed by the short leaf, which does not yield turpentine.—*Paint, Oil, and Drug Review.*

## Extemporaneous Pancreatic Liquid.

M. Bouvret gives a process for preparing a fresh pancreatic liquid which, in many cases, is preferable to any of the pharmaceutical preparation of pancreatin, as follows: Take the pancreas of a hog, as fresh as possible, and, after depriving it of fatty matter, mince it finely, and add from 1 to 2 volumes of water. Let stand at a temperature of 45° to 50° C. (113°–120° F.) for half or three-quarters of an hour, and then squeeze through strong linen. The expressed liquid may be kept in a refrigerator for several days. The dose is from 12 drams to 2 ounces, taken just after the two principal meals of the day. Salt and pepper may be added, but no alcohol or alcoholic fluid should be mixed with it, as alcohol tends to injure the activity of the juice.

## Liquid Glue.

A French formula for a liquid glue directs that a solution of eight ounces of glue be made in a half-pint of water, in the usual way by placing it in a vessel of water until solution is effected. To the solution it is directed that 2½ ounces of strong aqua fortis (nitric acid) be added, stirring all the while. Effervescence will take place with the evolution of orange nitrous fumes. When all the acid has been added, the liquid is allowed to cool. It should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle, and will remain permanently liquid. It will never gelatinize nor putrefy, and it is said to make a very serviceable cement for various domestic uses, such as repairing cabinet-work, chinaware, etc. Another formula directs that a jar or bottle be filled with glue broken into small fragments, and the same covered with acetic acid. It should then be placed in a vessel of hot water for several hours until all the glue is dissolved.

## A Blush.

A blush is a temporary erythema and calorific effulgence of the physiognomy, actologised by the perceptiveness of the sensorium when in a predicament of unequilibrium from a sense of shame, anger, etc., eventuating in a paresis of the vasomotor nervous filaments of the facial capillaries; whereby being divested of their elasticity, are suffused with radiant, aerated, compound-nutritive, circulating liquid, emanating from an intimidated precordia.—*Diele Doc.*

While glue, a new article of commerce, is manufactured on the Russian island of Jeretike from the jelly remaining on extracting train oil by means of superheated steam.



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbe or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,  
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



For Sale Wholesale by

Toronto :

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,  
T. MILBURN & Co., ELLIOTT & Co.,  
F. F. DALLEY & Co., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Hamilton :

J. WINER & Co., ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,  
F. F. DALLEY & Co., G. O. BRIGGS & Sons.

London :

LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,  
JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

British Columbia :

LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal :

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S  
Soothing - Syrup  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

The Northern Pine  
REMEDY  
IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE  
FOR  
ASTHMA, HAY FEVER  
—AND—  
CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventive from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES

Or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, or Ulceration of the Glands, Flim, Weakness of Sight, from any cause.



AS A LIP SALVE it is Unparalleled and should be kept on every Lady's Toilet Table, and in Gentlemen's Pockets for immediate use. For Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Pimples, or Roughness of the Skin, its healing and soothing powers are truly marvellous.

For Piles it is worth its weight in gold.

Golden Eye Salve is sold by all Druggists.

Use Golden Eye Salve for weak and inflamed eyes.

For weak or inflamed eyes use Golden Eye Salve.



A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, &c., free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.



Marvellous!

Wonderful!

"ALUMINUM"

Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98% FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Blond's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)  
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at .9c. & \$1.00.)  
Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25c. & 50c.)  
Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)  
Rosaderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 10% OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. SPENCER CASE,  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. WINER & CO., or A. WILSON & CO.

### Drug Review.

Trade during the past month has been fair considering the country was on the eve of an important election.

Heavy Chemicals of all kinds are higher on account of high cost of importation at this season of the year.

Opium is easier.

Morphia, so far, has not sympathized with it so much as usual.

Citric and Tartaric Acid firmer.

Carbolic Acid much lower.

Camphor, good demand; firm in price. Quinine unchanged.

Ambergris has doubled itself in price.

Sulphur, advancing.

Cocaine, firm at advance.

Chlorate Potash higher.

Chloral Hydrate lower.

Orris Root is higher.

Oil Lemon higher and firm at advance.

Salicine easier.

Bitter Almonds much higher.

Capsicum, sharp advance.

Oil Cloves is lower.

Platinum has doubled itself in price; for some time they have been throwing it away in Sudbury. It is worth now from \$25 to \$30 an oz.

Cantharides firm and advancing.

### Brevities.

A singing class—canaries.

Board wages—directors' fees.—*Fun.*

An idle worship—A magistrate on his holiday.

Which of the reptiles is a mathematician?—The Adder.

WHY, INDEED?—Why do people call for a piece of string, and did anybody ever hear of a whole one?

The line of a woman's fancy is supposed to be the mascu—line; and the favorite "nine" of a man is the feme—nine.

REPORT ON CHANGE.—"I feel myself at home in the city," said His Majesty the Shah. "Here, at least, we all worship the profit."

"I always sing to please myself," said a gentleman who was humming a tune in company. "That is just what I think when you drive me off to school every morning," said his son.

A confectioner was charged with having whipped cream. He said, in his defence, that it was only a trifle. An ice man he must be to talk like this! He ought to be beaten into a jelly.

A foreign physician has discovered that goats are not subject to consumption. The general belief has been that they beat all known quadrupeds on consumption, and took in everything from a circus poster to an oyster can.

THIS TITLE IS NOT REGISTERED.—Boy: "Half an ounce of shirt-buttons, please."

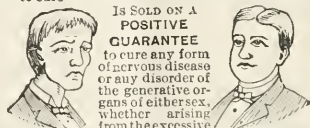
Chemist: "Don't keep them; must go to draper's." Boy: "Oh! mother says I was to be sure to go to the druggists; they be for a sore throat." Compressed tablets of potass. chlor. supplied.

"Hay fever," said the moderator at the Influenza Convention, "may be likened to a tie vote."

"Hear, hear!" cried the audience. "The eyes and nose both appear to have it."

## Do You Want —TO— Make Money?

The Celebrated French Cure,  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money  
to cure refunded.



Is Sold on a  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure any form  
of nervous disease  
or any disorder of  
the generative or-  
gans of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the excessive  
use of Stimulants,  
BEFORE  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscre-  
tion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain  
Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the  
back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Pro-  
stration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Dis-  
tension, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and In-  
fertility, which if neglected often lead to premature  
old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes  
for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.  
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for  
every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if  
a Permanent cure is not effected. We have  
thousands of testimonials from old and young,  
of both sexes, who have been permanently cured  
by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.

CANADIAN BRANCH,

Box 456. Victoria, B. C.

### A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,

Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.



Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

(Established in 1862.)

## Perfumes.

(DELICATE—FRAGRANT—LASTING.)

—THE—

## Seely Manufacturing Company

Has opened a Branch Office and Laboratory in WINDSOR, ONT., for the purpose of manufacturing a complete line of *Fine Perfumes and Toilet Articles* for the Canadian Trade.

As our Odors have been regarded, for several years, by the American trade, as the *Standard Perfumes*, we feel certain that it would further the interests of every Druggist in the Dominion to carry them in stock.

We not only manufacture a full line of Staple Odors, but also several *Specialties*, amongst which are:

VICTORIA REGIA.  
EASTER LILY.  
MARY ANDERSON.  
HIGHLAND BELLS.  
GOLDEN ROD.  
WHITE HELIOTROPE.  
LILAC FLOWERS.  
MIN-NE-HA-HA.  
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Our Bulk Perfumes are put up in pound and half pound packages, at \$1.00 per lb.

We carry a full assortment of *Small bottled Goods*, ranging in size from 2 oz. to 1 c s., put up neatly, and attractively boxed.

We should be pleased to receive a *Trial Order by Mail*, which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

TERMS.—60 days net, or 2 per cent. cash in 10 days.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
WINDSOR, ONT.



# WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S

## OLD ENGLISH

# PURE TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Absolutely free from the irritating effects of the cheap imitations. These can be readily detected in other soaps by applying the tongue, when the powerful erosive action which these noxious articles have on the skin will be at once perceived.

Unscented Ovals, 6 <sup>1</sup> in 3 doz. boxes, -	\$15 gross	No. 2 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes, -	\$48 gross
30 Glycerine, in 1 doz. parcels, -	18 "	No. 1 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes, -	18 "
30 Glycerine, in 1 doz. boxes, -	18 "	No. 2 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes, -	21 "
No. 1 Balls, in 1 doz. boxes, -	21 "	No. 3 Shaving Sticks, in 1 doz. boxes, -	\$3.60 doz.

We sell these Goods to DRUGGISTS ONLY, and thus secure the Trade a handsome profit.

SAMPLE CAKES mailed upon receipt of price in stamps.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., Hamilton,

Sole Agents for Canada.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MARCH 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$3 68	\$3 85	CASIOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep. see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prep. see, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERN, Althca, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	10	15	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs., lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	34
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs., lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindella robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Camella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hearmond, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	39	35	ERIGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERIGOTIN, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb. ....	15	20
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs., lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	25	22	Sage, Ozs., lb. ....	21	25
Henlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmin, lb. ....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb. ....	15	18
Orange-peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb. ....	20	22
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillay), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HOSEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	18	20	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BRASS, Cashbar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	ISNIG, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Funika, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	Ground, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISNIG POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	GRM ALGEE, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	ISNIG, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	Ephedra, lb. ....	30	50	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Sootyline, lb. ....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Arabie, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Buchu, long, lb. ....	40	45
BUS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Digitidis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPBOK, lb. ....	65	85	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 40	2 10	Camfuge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Hyoscyamus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Guaiac, lb. ....	90	1 00	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Timnevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Opium, lb. ....	3 90	4 00	LECUCES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb. ....	45	50
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Shellac, lb. ....	33	40	Grasso, lb. ....	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RYM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SECH, Adise, Italian, sifted, lb.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MUSC, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERUIC, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NITGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	20	25	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colebitum	1 00	1 20	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 09	1 10
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Crotan, oz.	75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	20	CINCHOSINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHOSINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
ONIMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	85	90	Flax, cleaned, lb.	33	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10 00	10 50
Citirine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Hemp, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Mustard, white, lb.	5	12	COFFERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50
Burgundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	40	50	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2 25	3 25	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSEN, Common, lb.	21	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	31	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SERMACTI, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althaea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	51	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Blood, lb.	15	16	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyz. S. Solution, lb.	51	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	CHEMICALS.				40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Syrup, lb.	45	50
Clasol, Black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Colebitum, lb.	40	45	Benzole, English, oz.	21	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	11	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Cucuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Gallic, oz.	14	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 51	1 60	Rad, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	tles doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	31	1
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lbs.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Chem. pure, lb.	18	23	Carbonate, oz.	39	35
Po., lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	101	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	28	30	Oleic, purified, lb.	12	13	Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oxalic, lb.	1 00	1 10	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	18	20
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	41	45
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	14	3
Indian Hemp	18	30	Salicilic, white, lb.	2 00	2 25	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Iperac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	5	6	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	21	25	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 00	1 55
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETASALID, oz.	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACOSITINE, grain	14	12	Iodic, Proto, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	3	4	Bis., oz.	30	35
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	20	22	ACROSTICH, Bromide, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parvina Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Pink, lb.	75	80	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Muriate, lb.	12	14	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	2 00	2 10
Peunsey, lb.	20	25	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Poke, lb.	15	18	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHENACETIC, oz.	75	80
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	Potass. & E. Muriate, grain.	5	6
Rhany, lb.	20	30	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Round, lb.	40	45	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Cut, lb.	50	55	Iodide, oz.	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Senega, lb.	55	65	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Squill, lb.	13	15	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bromide, lb.	50	55
						Carbonate, lb.	11	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20	VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65	
Citrate, lb	75	90	Carbonate, lb	25	30	Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz	13	15	Orange, lb	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Iodide, oz	60	65	Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb	13	60	Origanum, lb	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10	Sulphate, lb	9	11	Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80	
Permanganate, lb	65	70	Valerianate, oz	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				Peppermint, lb	4 00	4 50
Yellow, lb	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35	Sweet, lb	50	60	Rhodium, oz	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb	25	30	Anise, crude, lb	40	45	Rose, oz	6 00	7 00	
QUINAMINE, oz	35	40	Rect., lb	65	70	Rosemary, lb	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	35	Anise, lb	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz	25	30	
Doz., oz	35	45	Bay, oz	50	60	Sandalwood, lb	5 50	6 00	
QUININE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Bergamot, lb	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb	65	70	
SALICIN, lb	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb	90	1 00	Savin, lb	1 60	1 75	
SANTALIN, oz	20	22	Caput, lb	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz	60	65	Spruce, lb	65	70	
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb	4 25	1 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35	Cassia, lb	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb	63	65	Citronella, lb	70	75	Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb	3	6	Clove, lb	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12	Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>			
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6	Croton, lb	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb	13	14	
Iodide, lb	40	45	Cubeb, lb	20 00	22 00	Cod Liver, N. E. gal	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, oz	15	17	Ergoster, oz	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb	2	3	Eucalyptus, lb	2 00	2 10	CUTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb	10	12	Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75	Lard, gal	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRI, lb	30	55	Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80	Lassce, boiled, gal	75	78	
STROXYLUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20	Rose, lb	3 20	3 50	Raw, gal	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 10	1 20	Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00	NEATSFOOT, gal	1 25	1 30	
SULFONAL, oz	50	55	Wood, lb	70	75	OLIVE, gal	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2 1	4	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50	Salad, gal	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20	Garden, lb	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb	12	13	
TARTAR EMEtic, lb	50	55	Lemon, lb	2 00	2 25	SPEEM, gal	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65				TERPENTINE, gal	70	75	

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND  
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.



## MENTHOL PLASTERS

SUPERIOR TO ALL

Old Fashioned Poroused Plasters.

Again we call your attention to the "D & L" MENTHOL PLASTERS, the most attractive plaster in the market, and the only one that is put up, a single plaster in an air-tight tin box. We now say we have a plaster that is sure to keep and give satisfaction every time. Do you handle them? They pay you a good profit, and as they are thoroughly advertised, we think it will pay you to carry them in stock.

PRICES: — { Per dozen, with rack, - - - - - \$ 1.75  
Per gross, with racks, - - - - - 21.00 less 10 per cent.  
Per gross, without racks, - - - - - 20.00 " "

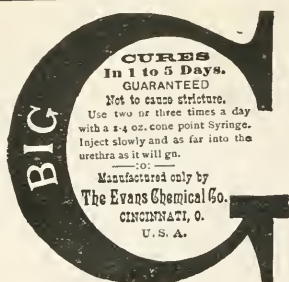
**It Will Pay You** to push the "D & L" MENTHOL PLASTERS in yard rolls among the PHYSICIANS. Call every-ones attention to it. If they prescribe it, you create a demand for the large roll, and your trade is increased by the patient becoming familiar with our Plaster. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Prepared by

**Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)**

Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL, CAN.





TRADE MARK.

## INJECTION "G"

OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely  
NON-POISONOUS cure for

## GONORRHOEA &amp; GLEET

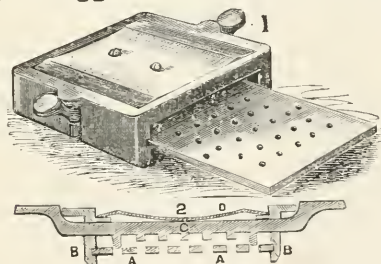
All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only,  
are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon  
becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.  
3 " " @ 23.25 " 55 " "  
6 " " @ 45.00 " 60 " "

The manufacturers, THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati,  
O., will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

Every Druggist Should Have Them!



## Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.

SIMPLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one-half to one-third less time with this  
machine than is possible with any other. Machines for making from 25  
tablets up to 200.

## ANDERSON'S PRESCRIPTION FILE.

COMPACT, COMPLETE, PERFECT.

This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescrip-  
tions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

## Anderson's Double-pressure Percolator

PRACTICAL, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL.

This Percolator is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is suitable for  
making Tinctures, Fluid or Solid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. No matter what  
you want in the shape of a Percolator we can furnish one adapted to  
your wants.

For Catalogue and Price Lists of these and other Pharmaceutical  
Apparatus, Supplies, etc., address

## ANDERSON MANUFACTURING Co.,

159 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Or W. J. DYAS, Canadian Agent, Strathroy, Ont.

## O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

amous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land  
as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following  
Female diseases :

Inflammation and Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion,  
Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Uleer-  
ation, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult  
Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation  
and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages,  
Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a  
charm, often with the first application removing pain from  
which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its  
use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each pack-  
age contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL &amp; Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

## THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands  
without a rival. Its sales are  
unprecedented.



All pronounce it "The Best Prepara-  
tion for the Skin ever  
used."

## Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White  
and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

APRIL, 1891.

{ G. WELLINGTON ST. WEST, } No. 1.  
{ TORONTO, ONT. }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all orders for insertion should reach us by the 10th of the month.

All advertisements and drafts payable to the editor. No alterations or changes of address.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
FOR ONTARIO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### The Position of the Drug Trade.

THE keen competition which exists in mercantile affairs and its trying results are perhaps nowhere more realized than in the drug business of to-day. In Great Britain the "stores," as they are termed, meaning principally the places of business of co-operative associations, and of minor tradesmen, have not only "cut" largely into the trade in proprietary medicines and toilet goods, but also are dealing largely in drugs proper, such as are usually sold over the counter as household remedies. In the United States not only is this trade in "patents" more largely indulged in, but numerous other lines which in the good old days druggists alone were wont to handle, and which afforded reasonable profits, notably perfumery, toilet goods, manufactures of rubber, brushes, combs, and innumerable other goods are handled by the leading dry goods houses in the larger towns and cities, and sold by them at greatly reduced prices, in many cases lower than the retail druggist can purchase them for. With us in Canada the same abuse has crept in and in some places is severely felt.

No wonder then that the exclamation is frequently heard, "What is to become of the drug trade?" a query much easier to propound than to answer, but a few suggestions as to helps in this problem may not be amiss. In the first place druggists must place their confidence in the fact that they have a profession that en-

titles them to the public confidence provided it is not abused, that no matter what trade in the lines mentioned may be taken from them by the dry goods or other merchant, still they, as educated, intelligent masters of the art of pharmacy, possessing also a knowledge of its allied sciences, must and always will command from the general public a generous support, if from no other reason than that the druggist alone is commensurate with the task of the preparation and dispensing of medicines and the testing and proving the purity and accuracy of what he sells, and the tradesman can never wrest this power from him. Again, druggists must put away many of the prejudices which some of them hold in regard to the way of doing business. It is right that the first consideration must be pharmacy in all its details, but very few doing business to-day can get a proper return for years of careful study, assiduous attention to the rudiments as well as the higher branches of pharmaceutical education, and their knowledge of drugs and chemicals, without the addition of some branches of business which combine with theirs. There is no denying the fact that the pharmacist who can afford to confine his business *exclusively* to the dispensing and sale of drugs and chemicals is a *rare* *art* and the question is, what shall we sell? into what lines shall we branch out? that, while upholding the dignity of the profession, we may obtain in some measure a return not only for our talents but our time. In this matter we would suggest the carrying in stock of some outside lines which might prove not only profitable but easily handled, and if any of our readers are not dealing in those we mention, let him consider whether his trade would not warrant the addition of some at least of these. Amongst others which might be enumerated—homoeopathic remedies, not only specifics, which in reality, come under the heading of patent medicines, but all remedies of this school, profits on which are large and the study of them most interesting. Optical goods which prove to be one of the best additions to a druggist's stock, although care must be taken to keep the selection complete, without overstocking. Artists' materials have also proved in the hands of some to be very remunerative, and a means of encouraging a taste for the fine arts. Fancy goods in leather, plush, etc., have proved themselves excellent sellers and quite in keeping with the druggist's tasty display.

Fancy stationery and stationer's sundries, including gold pencils, pens, etc., are also suitable goods, as well as smoker's sundries, pipes, etc.

Still another point we would urge, is the preparation and pushing the sale of one's own specialties principally in the way of household remedies and family necessities. Why should not every druggist, for instance, prepare his own baking powders, furniture polishes, stove varnishes and goods of this description which are now for the most part handled by grocers, but which the druggist would have no difficulty in selling if he has the confidence of his customers. In these as well as in the ordinary lines of household remedies, such as cough syrups, etc., the druggist may command his own price, if he has an article of merit. Other lines might also be taken to advantage, such as medical and surgical instruments and appliances, preparations for microscopic work, photographer's supplies, etc.

Conservatism is well enough in its way but we frequently have too much of it in business, and we must plan out new ideas and bestir ourselves to get our share, at least, of the outside lines that may with propriety be incorporated with a general drug stock.

### The Future of Pharmacy.

ON the eve of the publication of the addendum to the B. P., which will take official cognizance of what is already well known, it is very interesting to find that pharmacists have recently been receiving rather a large share of advice from several members of our profession. Some of it has been directly addressed to them, and some has been in the form of criticism of the ready reception so eagerly afforded to new drugs. The character of the advice seems to be conflicting and perplexing, and yet, although detached sentences appear to show a difference of opinion, we believe that on careful investigation the divergence will be found to be much less than even the speakers themselves would suspect. In all the three addresses we propose noticing here, vigorous onslaught is made upon new remedies,—one, because they are often secret and so partake of quackery; another, because the rage for new drugs is absolutely fatal to accuracy of observation and precision in treatment; and the third, because no sooner is a new drug placed upon the market than everybody rushes to try it. Mr. Lawson Tait's

amusing life-history of "rubbishin" was no doubt very little overdrawn, but his conclusions against new drugs as the "great burden" of our lives scarcely seem to be justified by his fanciful sketch. Dr. Broadbent, while more guarded in his remark, was no less severe upon the rage for new drugs which seemed to have taken possession of the profession. "When the drugs were recommended simply by an advertising chemist, it was humiliating to see their statements command general acceptance." In spite of Dr. Broadbent's cautious reservations, his remarks and those of Mr. Lawson Tait might well be understood to discountenance progress, and to discourage all original work outside the comparatively limited circle of familiar remedies. On the other hand, Sir E. H. Sieveking, in his address at the opening of the School of Pharmacy, spoke quite as emphatically upon the need of greater energy, perseverance and research. He remarked that within the last few years we had been indebted to the continent for numerous remedies which have been employed largely and beneficially in this country, but have not been discovered here. Curiously enough, he instanced one—chloral—which had previously fallen under the ban of Mr. Lawson Tait; Sir E. H. Sieveking considered it a matter for regret and for serious consideration that so much of the progress of modern pharmacy should reach us from foreign sources. If they attend to such advice at all, pharmacists might well hesitate how to frame a satisfactory line of conduct. They are urged forward by Sir E. H. Sieveking; they are told practically to work in the old grooves or not to work at all by Mr. Lawson Tait. Is all research to be paralyzed from the dread of its results receiving the appellation of "rubbishin," or are eager investigations to be continued on the lines followed abroad? If pharmacists be induced to follow Sir E. H. Sieveking's advice may they not lay themselves open to the charge of being "advertising chemists" when their results are published, and when they attempt to reap the reward of their labors? In our department, headed "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," we publish the experience of practitioners and observers in all parts of the world with respect to the action of well known drugs, and endeavor to afford aid to our readers in forming an estimate of the value of remedies recently introduced.

The difficulty seems to reside chiefly in a misapprehension of the meaning of terms. In speaking of the value of any new drug, it is well to distinguish carefully between its therapeutic and financial value. The latter may be, and indeed mostly is, dependent upon certain purely business considerations, such as the constant presentation of an easily remembered name in attractive advertisements, but the therapeutic value of a remedy is not necessarily antagonistic to its financial value. In other words, although advertisements may push into notoriety many relatively worthless substances, it cannot detract from the activity of the many

possessed of valuable therapeutic properties. Whether it does more harm than good is another matter. Certainly many medical men instinctively withhold their confidence from new remedies, and the more they are pressed upon their attention the more they feel the dread of being entrapped by another fashionable craze. Still, to take only those mentioned by Sir E. H. Sieveking—chloral, antipyrin and its congeners, and sulphonal,—it may be safely asserted that these have survived their period of probation, but it is none the less true that each in turn has run the risk of being designated "rubbishin." The truth appears to be that undue haste in the publication of results, and undue eagerness to claim priority, will always discredit original research in any direction and this truism applies most particularly to new remedies. An energetic worker in original fields makes what he believes to be a genuine discovery, and the new substance is immediately dubbed anti something. Subsequent impartial investigations show, perhaps, that the original claim is as incorrect as the hundred other uses to which the remedy has been hastily applied, and then its fate is sealed. False to its name, false to the statements of the many who have welcomed it merely as a novelty which could be utilized for their own especial hobbies, it is speedily relegated to the limbo of useless matters. Frequently, we believe, this fate is undeserved, and might have been averted by a little more circumspection. There is, no doubt, a disinclination to reinvestigate a substance which has had its day of fashion. It is cast aside in favor of newer combinations, and its properties may have to wait a long time for recognition. Nearly every pharmacopœia has shown indications of curious waves of fashion, of prejudice, and of tardy justice. Remedies pass in and out of the official circle almost mysteriously; the exit, often the result of a temporary lack of appreciation, no more proves the uselessness of a drug than the frequently prolonged hesitation about its admission. It is simply set aside for further work, like a candidate referred to his studies, and if it is of any real worth it will go on presenting itself at intervals of varying length until the knowledge of its power to do good work appears beyond dispute.

The whole question of the future of pharmacy lies in a nutshell. New remedies are not to be desisted simply because they are new; they are not necessarily useless because they are advertised, but they frequently receive less than their meed of attention, simply and solely because the first statements concerning their powers are made prematurely. Although for a moment Dr. Broadbent spoke so strongly of the advertising chemist, the whole tenor of his argument is in entire sympathy with Sir E. H. Sieveking's wish that the future of research should be more firmly based upon slower methods. It is only by investigations which must be both painstaking and prolonged, and by careful consideration of every possible source of

error before publication, that pharmaceutical results can leave little room for sarcasm and none for scorn.—*Lancet*.

### Druggists' Business Methods.

WHILE it is a well known fact that among druggists there are many excellent business men, it is probably true that in scarcely any other line of trade is there as little attention paid to the close and careful buying of goods. This comes in part from the fact that the pharmacist occupies a professional as well as a business position, and his qualifications for the professional side of his calling are independent of and sometimes antagonistic to the qualities which go to make an enterprising and successful merchant. It is also true that where the business is principally in the compounding of prescriptions and in the strict line of pharmacy, it is not a matter of very great importance what prices are paid for his drugs, inasmuch as their cost is a comparatively trifling matter, it being much more important that they be of the best quality. In these days, however, business is rapidly changing, and there are comparatively few of the old-fashioned apothecary shops, druggists finding it necessary, in accordance with the spirit of the times and the movement of business, to enlarge their line and to change their methods. In this condition of things it becomes necessary for the successful druggist to be a skillful merchant as well as an educated pharmacist, and attention must be given to the buying of goods to the best advantage, availing himself of the best discounts and lowest prices obtainable. It is obviously a matter of considerable importance whether by careful buying he be able to purchase a case of mineral water or of pharmaceutical preparations at an extra 5 or 10 per cent. discount, and the profitability of his business will in many instances depend upon his management and skill in this regard. It is a well-known fact that in the present condition of the market there are better prices in most lines for those who look for them than for those who are simply content to pay the prices demanded by the houses with whom they regularly deal. For this reason it is the part of wisdom for druggists generally to give their best attention to the buying of their goods. The result of well-directed experiment in this direction by those who have heretofore given comparatively little attention to the matter, will, we are confident, be a pleasant surprise in the way of more advantageous prices and larger profits.—*Pharm. Record*.

MEM.—A fireman writes to say that if your pianoforte should catch fire the best plan is to play on it.

Neighbor.—How does it happen that your oldest daughter has consumption, while your youngest daughter is the picture of health? They appear to be of exactly the same temperament. Hostess.—My oldest daughter got her winter fashions from Paris; the other got hers from Canada.—*Amer. Exchange*.



# "TYRIAN" RUBBER GOODS

Under this Trade Mark we manufacture a full line of first-class druggists' sundries. Ask your Wholesale Drug House for Tyrian Rubber Goods.

Fairbank's Fountain Syringes,

Bulb Syringes,

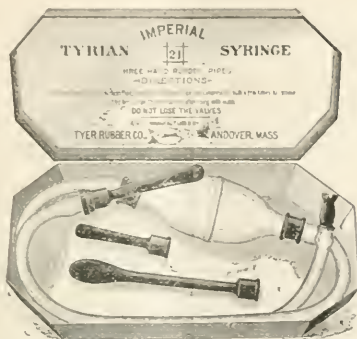
Atomizers,

Nursing Bottles,

Bandages,

Urinals,

Nipples, Etc.



Hot Water Bottles,

Irva'id Cushions,

Letter Bands,

Sheeting,

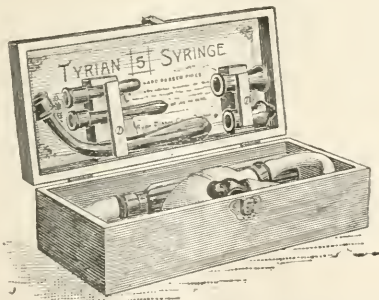
Bed Fans,

Catheters,

Gloves, Etc.

## THE TYRIAN IMPERIAL SYRINGE

Is manufactured to meet the demand for a first-class syringe at a moderate price. It has a good bulb and tubing, hard rubber valve boxes, three hard rubber tubes in a neat box, and is a good instrument in every way.



## TYRIAN No. 5 SYRINGE.

This instrument is first-class in every respect, is made of the very best rubber, has hard rubber valve boxes, six hard rubber pipes, and hard rubber sinker. It includes bent fluted vaginal and corrugated irrigator. It is put up in a handsome wooden box. The most complete bulb syringe that can be made.

If you are in need of Syringes, Atomizers, Nipples, Nursing Bottles, Teething Rings, Air Goods, Sheeting, Bandages, Etc., write to your wholesale druggist for "TYRIAN" Goods.

MANUFACTURED BY

# TYER RUBBER COMPANY,

OFFICE AND FACTORY, ANDOVER, MASS.

SAMPLE ROOM, 50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

## HOLIDAY - GOODS

—FOR THE—

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

### Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

### KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
MONTREAL.

CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

## This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

### PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

### Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!**

**WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to dye more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

*We offer the following:*

### LUBINS' 27 OZ.

Frangipani,

Grand Trunk,

Guards' Club,

Heliotrope,

Jockey Club,

Lily Valley,

Marie Stuart,

Night-blooming Cereus,

Ocean Spray,

Opoanax,

Sweet Briar,

Violet,

White Rose,

Widow Machree.

Howard's Quinine,

Howard's Cocaine,

Morphia Sulphate,

Kilner's Feeders,

Coutts' Acid,

Pears' Soaps.

## Lyman Bros. & Co.

## TRADE NOTES.

George G. Ingersoll has purchased the heavy drug store at Point Edward, Ont.

Dr. C. E. R. Vidal, late House Surgeon of Montreal general hospital, has located at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dr. Goulding, of Gladstone, Man., has sold his drug store and residence to M. Wilson and has moved to Virden.

C. H. Coven has sold his branch store, corner Parliament St. and Wilton avenue, Toronto, to J. Stewart, of Alliston.

N. A. Bosworth, Stratford, Ont., has moved into his new premises, one of the finest and best fitted drug stores in Western Ontario.

Mr. George A. Fear, formerly of Brussels, Ont., has purchased the drug business of the estate of the late Geo. Rhynas, of Toderich, Ont.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, formerly of J. H. Nasmyth & Co., Stratford, Ont., has purchased the drug business of V. E. Chantler, Owen Sound, Ont.

The new drug store opened by F. Yapp at the corner of James and Cannon Sts., Hamilton, Ont., is handsomely fitted up and one of the most attractive drug stores in that city.

A. W. Draper, who recently sold out his drug business at Vancouver, has formed a partnership with James Leithhead, of Montreal, with the object of carrying on a wholesale tobacco and cigar business at Vancouver.

Prof. P. W. Bedford, of the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned from the faculty, owing to the fact that his time is fully occupied as editor of the *Pharmaceutical Record*.

Among the prescriptions that came into the Rossin House drug store, Toronto, was one from the famous physician and medical writer, Sir Morell Mackenzie. The Rossin House drug store is now in possession of the prescription, together with the great doctor's autograph.

H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, have bought out the business of A. W. Draper, druggist, of the same place; the latter store will be under the management of H. H. Watson, who has been connected with the business for upwards of a year, and has now been taken into partnership.

Mr. H. J. Dager, druggist, of Norwich, is the possessor of a handsome and valuable gold-headed cane which was presented to him by Mr. C. Dake, proprietor of the Duke House, a few days ago, as a token of esteem, and bears upon its handle a neatly engraved inscription to that effect.

Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., claim to be the largest purchasers of strychnine on the continent, their sales of this drug for this year so far being nearly one hundred pounds. The heavy demand for the drug is in the spring of the year and it is used very largely for poisoning gophers.

E. J. Skelly, of Elmvalde, who has just assigned, seems to have been as unlucky

in the way of fires as he is versatile in his manner of making a living. He formerly kept a livery stable, but when he was burnt out in 1885 he gave that up, and branched out in the drug business. He was again burnt out last October, and as his business was only a small one, and he was mainly in the hands of one house, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that he made an assignment. *Journal of Commerce*.

The last British Columbia *Gazette* contained the advertisement of the association of the "British Columbia Roburite Explosive Company, Limited." The capital stock is placed at \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each. The trustees are James Dunsmuir, Hon. F. G. Vernon, and John Wilson, all of Victoria. Their object is to acquire, for British Columbia, the invention of an improved explosive called roburite, to manufacture it and other explosive substances, compounds, etc., etc., the company to exist for fifty years, with principal place of business at Victoria.

It now transpires that Chinese cigar manufacturers in Havana are flooding this continent with "Havana" cigars made from Chinese tobacco. These cigars are very cheap but sell at retail at the same price charged for genuine stock. No Chinese name appears on the boxes. The wary Celestials adopt some mellifluous Spanish cognomen, and their counterfeits are blazoned with such titles as "Don Leon de la Para" and other impressive names. The business is entirely new and one that is liable to make a hopeless cynic out of connoisseur smokers.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Mr. Walter G. A. Hemming, acting on the advice of his physician, has resigned his position as financial manager of the Hemming Bros. Co., Toronto, and will in future devote himself to the business of winding up insolvent estates, an occupation which will, we trust, give him enough out door exercise to keep him in health. The Company will, however, still have the benefit of his advice and invaluable experience as he will retain its presidency, and give its interests a share of his time. His former position will be filled by Mr. Thomas McNaught, who for several years past has looked after the financial interests of A. C. Anderson & Co., of Toronto. Mr. Hemming is deservedly popular with the trade and has their good wishes in his new sphere of labor.

One of the handsomest drug stores in the Province is that of Mr. N. A. Bosworth, Market Street, Stratford, Ont., in the Rankin block, which he had especially fitted up for himself at a cost of \$1,500. In the fitting and arranging of the store Mr. Bosworth has shown his usual good judgment and excellent taste. The large plate glass windows are neatly capped and the entire store has been neatly fitted up. It has been repapered with costly gilt paper, a new furnace has been put in, and some of the most artistic and handsomely carved oak store furniture ever turned out of a factory put in. The entire inside

fittings are of massive oak. The counter fronts have glass fitted into them, with movable shelving surmounted with beautiful oak, and plate glass show cases. There are neat show cases also of oak. The dispensing case is at the left of the store as you enter, which is well supplied with light afforded by the magnificent plate glass front. In the centre of the store is a large oak stand surmounted by double plate glass show cases. In the rear of the store is a large work room. The store is well supplied with light, having an arc light, incandescent and gas. The fittings for the store are so arranged that in the case of fire they can all be moved out in a very short space of time.

## Manitoba Notes.

Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie, left for home a day or two ago after ten days treatment in the Winnipeg Hospital for lumbago. His many friends will be glad to know that he has been greatly benefitted.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell was in Winnipeg for a few days and seemed to enjoy the hearty welcome he received from his numerous friends.

The examination of the students of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy began 1st of April and continued for three days. The names of the successful students will not be made known till after the 8th inst., when the Council meets to grant diplomas and transact other business.

We have been pleased to note from the remarks of several correspondents the gratifying success which our esteemed friend, Mr. Rossier, has met with since embarking in business in Winnipeg, and we have now the pleasure of congratulating him on his still further success in the wholesale trade. Harry never did anything by halves, and his present venture seems to have been of the duplicate order. As a correspondent remarks, "population is what is wanted to make this the greatest country on the earth" and that Mr. R. "has grasped the proper idea." May the "pair" live long and carry out this idea is the wish of the editor.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The drug business in this Province appears to be in a healthy and flourishing state. Most of the druggists seem to be busy—doing well and expecting to do better. New ventures are starting at several places. We hear of two recently at Truro—Crowe Brothers, who have acquired Mr. Atkins' branch business, and R. O. Christie, who is about to open a new store. Truro is already pretty well supplied with drug stores, and it is perhaps somewhat doubtful if there is room at present for more. But it is a thriving place, with many prosperous manufactories, and the centre of a fine farming region, and we trust the hopeful forecast of these new beginners will be justified by the demands of the rapidly growing town, and that they will all make their fortunes.



We hear that it is likely a new store will soon be opened in Windsor.

Mr. Lockwood, at Amherst, has recently moved into a handsome and spacious new store, showing commendable enterprise, and evidencing the success that has attended him during the two years he has been in business.

Albert H. Buckley, the enterprising and popular young druggist, has purchased the property occupied by him, on the corner of Spring Garden road and Dresden row, Halifax, for \$6,000. Rumor has it that he is about to take a "partner for life."

The case of an unregistered and unequalled man keeping open shop and boldly defying the law has caused our Pharmaceutical Council some trouble. Judgment obtained against him before the magistrate was appealed against on some technical point, and most vexatious delays occurred before the conviction was confirmed by the higher court. Meantime the offender has been breathing threatenings loud and deep against one, in particular, of our Councillors, upon whom had fallen the disagreeable duty of securing evidence and prosecution. The issue of the appeal was too much for the delinquent's self-control, and his threats of personal violence compelled his opponent to take steps to have him bound over to good behaviour. The latest we have heard of this case is that the stock of the offending shop disappeared between dark and daylight, and the proprietor with it, so the Society are left masters of the field, but minus the fine and costs.

### The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

THE 13th annual meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Dayton, Ohio, on June 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1891. All communications in reference to the exhibition of drugs, chemicals, &c., should be addressed to the local Secretary, Mr. J. G. Spengler, 2nd and Webster-Sts., Dayton.

LEWIS C. HOPP,  
Permanent Secretary.

### Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

#### GEOGRAPHY—TIME, TWO HOURS.

Examiner—H. E. Neilands.

- (a) Give the boundaries of North and South America.
- (b) Name the largest river in each.
- Name five cities in Europe with their location, and what they are noted for.
- Sketch a map showing the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, marking the location of the principal cities through which it passes.
- Name the capital of each Province of the Dominion of Canada, where situated, and write five lines about each capital.

- Sketch a map of Asia, showing the different countries, with their capitals.

#### ENGLISH.

- Punctuate the following passage and, where necessary, put in capital letters and correct the spelling:—

"men when they talk generally convey some idea or give expression to some feeling weomen rarely do either they are not in any way embarrassed by a want of ideas they can do without them and will desceant with marvelous volubility upon the most airy of nothings."

- Analyze fully the following sentence and parse the italicized words in it:—

"Valiant gentlemen,  
Let us survey the *advantage* of the field;  
Call for some men of *sound* direction;  
Let's want no discipline, *make* no delay;  
For, lords, *to-morrow* is a busy day."

- Write thirty lines on Electricity or Hudson Bay Railway.

- Define — Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Mood.

- Are the following correct? If not, correct them:—

"Wrong hath but wrong, and blame the due of blame."  
"Them is my sentiments."  
"Them are my sentiments."  
"I won't never tell."  
"Let's you and I go for a drive."  
"Every one should try their best."  
"If he was to go (which he isn't likely to) who would care?"

#### ARITHMETIC—TIME, THREE HOURS.

- A. invests £200 and B. £500 in a business; after four months A. adds £800, and after five months B. adds £700. At the end of the year the profits are £113, 5s. How should it be divided?

- In what time will \$70 amount to \$225 at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.?

- Reduce to its simplest form —

$$\frac{5\frac{5}{8}}{7\frac{7}{8}} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{10}}{7\frac{7}{8} - 5\frac{5}{8}}$$

- How many grains in one oz. apoth.? In one oz. avoird.? In one oz. Troy?

- How many grains in a 3 oz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sol. of Cocaine?

- Divide 8.214 by .000019, and the result by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

The working of these examples as well as the answers must be written in full.

#### HISTORY—TIME, TWO HOURS.

- What do you know about Unrestricted Reciprocity? What is the cause of the dispute between Canada and the United States regarding Behring Sea?

- Tell all you know about Wm. Pitt, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Parnell.

- Give date and cause of the American revolution.

- Write twenty lines on the battle of Waterloo.

#### LATIN—TIME, THREE HOURS.

From Ovid, Book V.

- Translate into English:—

Prinus ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro  
Prima dedit fruges alimentique mitia terrum,  
Prima dedit leges; Cereris sunt onus munus  
Illa canenda mel est, utinam modo decere possen  
Carmina digna dea; Certe est dea carmine digna.

- Translate into English the following:—

Regia solis erat sublimibus alta calumnis,  
Clara micante auro flammisque imitante pyropo,  
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa Cerebia  
Argenti bifores radibant lumine valvae;  
Materiam superabat opus; nam mulciber illic  
Alquora cultural medias cingentia terras

Terrarumque, orbem, collumque, quod imminet orbe.

- Give the principal parts of the italicized verbs in the above.

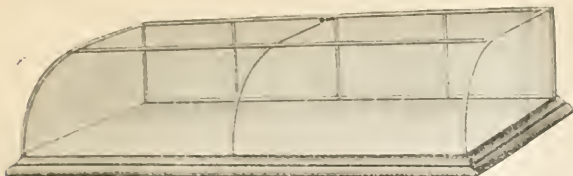
- Translate into Latin:—

(a) He asked me my opinion.  
(b) Though the strength fails, still the will should be approved.  
(c) Take a tablespoonful when required.

#### A Drug Clerk Arrested.

A drug clerk named Robert Hossack, who had a room at No. 323 Sherbourne street, and managed a drug store at No. 338 Queen street east, owned by Dr. Hastings, was arrested on February 10th, on a charge of stealing goods from the wholesale establishment of Messrs. R. W. Elliot & Co., Front street east, and was lodged at police headquarters. It appears that Hossack was formerly employed by Messrs. Elliot & Co., but a short time ago he was employed by Dr. Hastings to manage that gentleman's drug store. Hossack frequently called at the wholesale house to purchase goods, and on several occasions it was suspected that he had clandestinely carried off small packages of goods without paying for them. On the day mentioned he called at Elliot & Co.'s establishment to make some purchases, and the firm suspecting him, an employee who was set to watch him took refuge in a large vault, where he had a good view of the premises. While making his selections Hossack went into the vault, and immediately after his departure a bottle of cocaine, valued at \$9.50, was missed. A warrant was at once taken out, and Hossack arrested. The prisoner was tried on March 10th, and being found guilty, was sentenced to three months in the Central prison.—Mail.

Keep your promise to the letter; be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.



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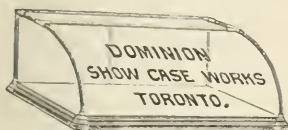
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# STUDY

## This Comparative Analysis.

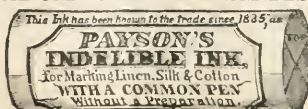
Albumen, Febrine, (nutritious element) - - -  
Soluble Salts of Flesh, (stimulating element) - - -  
Mineral Salts, (bone forming element) - - -  
Moisture, - - -

Johnston's Fluid Beef.	Beef Extracts.
22.10	None.
33.40	58.50
12.60	21.50
31.90	20.00
100.00	100.00

The only conclusion from these absolute figures is that

Beef Extracts are Merely Stimulants.Johnston's Fluid Beef is REAL FOOD.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name of plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

### Mr. R. W. Elliot's Figures.

To the Editor:

SIR,—In the February number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* appears a letter from Mr. R. W. Elliot, in which a number of figures are given, representing these as a summary of a "searching audit," made in 1886, of the amount of fees received from students and the distribution of the same among the teachers of the College, and refers to the *Journal* of March, 1886, page 121.

No such figures are given in this number, or any other, that show such details.

If this document, as represented, was presented to the Council in 1886, it was not published.

I have written to the Registrar to ascertain if such an "audit" is among the papers of the College. He replied there is "no such document in the possession of the College."

Is it possible that it has shared the fate of the voting papers of the election in July, 1887?

The only sources from which members of the College can obtain information are from the published accounts or from papers in the possession of the College.

The amounts given by me, as fees from students, were taken from the annual announcements, and the estimate of the amount received by the teachers are, by the admission of Mr. R. W. Elliot, very nearly correct.

In the 15 terms, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years, there is only a difference in my estimate and the amount as stated by Mr. Elliot, of \$418.16, or an average of \$27.87 per term.

As might have been expected this has formed an excuse for a violent attack upon the writer.

Mr. R. W. Elliot states that he was Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Council when the agreement was made with the teachers in 1886.

Mr. Elliott was also Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee for the College when the *Journal* contract was made.

All the information given to the members of the College regarding this contract will be found in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* of September, 1883, page 19, and March, 1884, page 115, which is practically nothing regarding the provisions of this agreement or gift.

There are a number of inaccuracies in this letter from Mr. R. W. Elliot, but as this letter has little bearing upon the main points in my letter of December 22nd, 1890, published in the January, 1891, number of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, I will not refer to these inaccuracies.

Mr. R. W. Elliot is undoubtedly aware that personal abuse is the last resort of a man who has no substantial argument to advance.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

A typographical error was made in my communication of Dec. 22nd, regarding the number of students, spring term, 1882. It is printed 41, and should be 21.—J.A.C. Hamilton, April, 1891.

### Reply to Mr. W. B. Sanders.

To the Editor:

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for April is a three-column letter from Mr. W. B. Sanders, of Stayner. He is a member of the Council and as such his statements may have weight with those who do not know him. Please, therefore, allow me space to correct his mis-statements.

We did, as a Council, choose Canadians of experience as teachers, where possible. We were quite aware of the excellent record of Mr. Scott, of Paris. He, however, had no experience in teaching the subjects taught in our College. I have just received a letter from his father, Mr. Geo. L. Scott, of Paris, who generously says, I can see good reasons for the preference of those chosen.

Mr. Geo. Suttie, of Detroit, may be a good man. He applied for only two positions, Materia Medica and Botany. His application was dated Saturday, Jan. 31, and did not reach us until the evening of Monday, and the Council met on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. As we had to make inquiries as to the character, &c., of all applicants, the time was much too short.

I repeat we hoped to find a Canadian of experience as a teacher, capable of taking the important department of Practical Work—an all-round man who could exercise a supervision over all departments of our College, not necessarily to interfere with the other Professors. Our reasons for wishing such must be apparent to all. No such man offered from Canada. We therefore chose Prof. Heebner, of New York.

As to the salary statement he makes, my report of February last shows that the new staff of four Professors will give double the work given by the three teachers in 1888 and 1889 for less money. And that we will pay the four only \$300 more than we were paying the three teachers under the readjustment of salaries by which Mr. Shuttleworth got \$1800, Dr. Avison, \$1000, and Mr. Harrison \$900, altogether, \$3700; and because I say it is altogether \$4,000, he grows wrathful and says, "it is by methods such as this that the Council and their dupes are led, and wants to know how long it is to continue."

This is the explanation. Although the Council decided to pay to each Professor a definite fixed salary, Dr. Avison claimed that he could compel us to pay \$350 for extra services on the microscopes and he rendered the Council an account, I believe, for that amount. The account was referred to the Educational Committee to deal with. It was under deliberation by them

when my report was presented to the Council. In preparing my report it would have been incorrect to have put the salaries of the three teachers, as Mr. Sanders states, at \$3,700, because the account of Dr. Avison's was part of his salary he contended. I thought that the Doctor would not feel disposed to take much less than \$350 if it was an honest account, so I put \$300 down as the amount that might be settled upon. That's how I got the \$1,000. Immediately after the adoption of my report the Educational Committee brought in their report (*Pharmaceutical Journal* for March, page 121) recommending that we pay Dr. Avison \$200 instead of \$350, so that I misjudged the amount by \$100, and Mr. Sanders is incorrect to the extent of \$200 with all the facts before him. If Mr. Sanders had read, as some other members of the Council did, the applications, testimonials, &c., of the persons applying for teachers, layed before him at the Council Board, or if he would follow the proceedings of the Council better than he does he would not write such nonsense and show such ignorance. He sat there and never mentioned either the claims of Messrs. Scott and Suttie, nor did he point out my alleged error in my salaries. I ask who is the dupe? and who is being led? For some reason best known to himself he devotes his time throwing obstacles in our way, lobbying against our Pharmacy Act, and helping men to get special Acts through Parliament to run a drug store without passing our examination, as he did recently in the case of Mr. Brown, of Tottenham.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL.

A NEW USE FOR STICKY FLY PAPER.—A paper mouse trap? Certainly, and an uncommon good one it is, too. It was invented or discovered—Josh Billings used to say that all our inventions are mere discoveries—by a bright little housekeeper in a neighboring city, after this fashion: Despite all screens, the ubiquitous fly persisted in visiting her kitchen, and to stop his buzzing she bought some sticky fly paper and told madame the cook to display its attractive and retentive surface freely in various parts of the room. And it was so, but the next morning there was a sound of squeaking and of squealing, and lo! upon a sheet of the paper, which had been laid flat on the tub-ids, was Master Mus Musculus, very much distressed in mind, and as to all four feet very much stuck fast. Up to date, eight have thus been taken, and the paper still holds good. No patent applied for. —*Exchange*.

IODOFORMOIL.—Klingmann in the *Muth. prakt. Derm.* prepares iodoform oil by shaking one part of iodoform with six parts olive oil for twelve hours and filtering. In this way a saturated solution of iodoform, clear and transparent, is obtained, containing two and one half to three per cent. of iodoform.



## To Council Electors.

---

To an outsider such as I, it seems very strange that any one possessed of the capabilities of Prof. Shuttleworth should oppose the actions of those whom he must have known were his masters in authority, especially as it has yet to be shown that he wasn't anxious to retain his long filled position.

He is popularly credited with being a skilled diplomat in pharmacy matters, but in the present instance it is hard to harmonize such a reputation with the opposition he has invoked against the powers that be, as similar actions on the part of any other individual so placed, would at once be construed as suicidal to his personal interests.

Those who claim to be familiar with the personal characteristics of the Professor, are free in asserting that he is very tenacious of purpose, and adheres to his convictions, under opposition, with a pertinacity which the well known policy he has hitherto evinced cannot overcome.

It is generally believed, and with very good ground for such belief, that his opposition to the present Council, or at least to those who now represent its power, originated when a number of the present members first sought election, as we find the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* of that period giving an indirect negative to the gentlemanly character and reputation of these gentlemen in a body. And ostensibly because they saw fit to associate for election purposes in issuing a circular in which they criticized the manner in which the finances of the College had been husbanded, and also because they opposed the right of his friend—a prominent wholesale druggist—to act in that capacity as a representative of the retail trade. The personal dislike which he seems to have entertained for Mr. Pearen, who was a well advertised if not prominent member of the new regime, may too have been a factor in generating an opposition which has since continued, and unfortunately for him, to his own hurt.

That all these things had an influence in promoting such an unfortunate antagonism, we are safe in assuming, but that they were not the sole cause is rendered very evident from the statement made by Mr. Shuttleworth at the late Council meeting, that "he was an old regime man." This short sentence as a statement, coming at such a time, and from such a source, is now looked upon as being an open and candid expression of the reason why his sympathies and support could not be given those members, who in position and commanding influence now form the new regime. Unhappily for the peace of the present Council, Mr. Shuttleworth was not the only one intimately associated with its doings, who was an old regime man. Messrs. D'Avignon and Sanders could also lay claim to the honor, and well have they sustained it; although a sad minority in point of numbers, they were well posted in Council routine, and failed not to make untenable, if possible, any position which the majority sought to take.

The majority of the Retail Druggists of Canada are now taking considerable interest in the Council news, which the advertiser on page 17 furnishes each month.

(To be continued.)

## The Glucosides.

BY MR. J. C. UMNEY.

THE author defined glucosides as bodies which, under the action of ferments, of dilute acids, or in some cases of electricity, split up into one or more molecules of glucose, and a second non-saccharine substance. They were not esters, but ethers, of the glucoses, derived from the combination of the latter with other hydroxyl compounds. The classification still adopted was that introduced in 1867, namely, substances yielding one or two molecules of true glucose, phloroglucosides, compounds containing mannite, and glucosides containing tannin.

The author proposed to deal consecutively with the constitution, methods of preparation, decompositions, general characters and reactions, and occurrence in plants of glucosides, followed by an epitome of the features of the glucosides most interesting pharmaceutically.

### CONSTITUTION.

Glucosides were compound ethers containing the group  $C_6H_{12}O_4$ , which was turned out on hydrolysis. Their constitution was by no means simple. Attempts have been made to synthesise them with partial success; phenol glucoside had been prepared, for instance. Naturally, glucosides were neutral bodies, though there were exceptions; some were acid, salicin was basic, and almost alkaloidal; the sugar was mostly glucose. In some cases sugars were separated, which were considered peculiar, but they were shown later to be ordinary dextro-glucose. The second body which results from the splitting up of the glucoside was, in some cases, a hydrocarbon, sometimes an alcohol or aldehyde or phenol, whilst in many cases the chemical nature of the decomposition product had not been correctly determined.

### METHODS OF PREPARATION.

The author mentioned five methods as follows:—(1) Extraction with alcohol alone when the glucoside was in the free state with little tannin; (2) The lime process; (3) The litharge method, not always suitable, as it involved long boiling, which converted some glucosides into resinoid bodies; (4) Precipitation with subacetate of lead and separation of the glucoside from the lead compound formed; and (5) The mixed method adopted when the plant contains much tannin, or the application of sulphuretted hydrogen is contra-indicated. The author did not describe the processes, as they are well known, and detailed in the text books.

### DECOMPOSITION.

The characteristic splitting up of these bodies could be accomplished by high temperatures, dilute acids, ferments, or, in some instances, by electrolysis. *Esculin* and *salicin* could be split up at 170° and 240° C. respectively, while *arbutin* was unaffected. Others were decomposed by prolonged heating with water only. Of dilute acids, hydrochloric and sulphuric

were effective, but not equally so; saponin was readily split up by hydrochloric acid, but not at all easily by sulphuric acid. In some cases organic acids could affect the decomposition. Alkalies were also able to determine the dissociation, but when the alkali was strong the sugar first formed was decomposed further. With respect to the effect of ferments, it might take place at ordinary or elevated temperatures. Emulsin decomposed amygdalin with which it was associated in the almond, but also salicin and resculin, though the effect was less complete than that of dilute acids. The ferment of saliva, myrosin (found in mustard seed), the bacteria of alcoholic and of lactic fermentation, were also effective dissociators of glucosides. The action of such bodies on a glucoside could not, however, be prejudged by analogy. Salicin was easily decomposed by emulsin, while benzoyl salicin could not be. Amygdalin was not decomposed by the digestive ferments, but its poisonous action was probably due to ferments producing putrescent decomposition in the intestines.

By the use of 150 Bunsen elements salicin had been decomposed, and amygdalin split up into benzoic aldehyde, prussic acid, and a small quantity of ammonia.

### GENERAL CHARACTERS AND REACTIONS.

The majority of glucosides contained carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; some included nitrogen in the molecule and a few sulphur. Many were difficult to isolate in a state of purity, but when thus obtained, crystalline. Glucosides were characterized by a marked insolubility in ether, and most, but not all, reduced alkaline copper solution on boiling. Some coagulated when the aqueous solution was heated with ammonia. They might be distinguished by the property of splitting up when heated with dilute acids, by the reduction of copper solution, by precipitation of molybdate of ammonia, slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Many glucosides when treated with benzoic chloride gave very stable benzoyl compounds.

### OCCURRENCE IN PLANTS.

It had been maintained the glucosides were the first assimilation products of the activity of chlorophyll. This theory had more recently received support from further research. Certain acids of a glucosidal nature did occur in unripe fruits, but disappeared in the process of ripening. The weight of evidence was in support of the view that adopted by Sachs that starch and not the glucoside must be considered the first assimilation product of plants. Liebig promulgated the theory that carbon dioxide is converted into carbohydrate by the condensation of the molecule with water, but Bayer formed the hypothesis that carbonic oxide is first reduced to formic aldehyde, six molecules of which condense to form sugar in the presence of some body not yet determined. He assumes that under favorable conditions the molecule of glucose may lose

three molecules of water forming a body isomeric with phloroglucinol.

The author had drawn up a table showing the approximate constitution of those glucosides already determined.

### PHARMACEUTICAL GLUCOSIDES.

*Esculin* obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut (*Esculus hippocastanum*), from the root bark of *Gelsemium semper-circans* and other plants. Soluble in hot water and alcohol, it crystallises in fine needles. The aqueous solution exhibits a fine blue fluorescence, which is destroyed by acids. It is decomposed by boiling hydrochloric acid, or by heat alone at 236° C. into glucose and *esculetin*.

*Amygdalin* occurs in the bitter almond and in an amorphous modification in the cherry laurel. Woehler and Liebig showed (1837) that both bitter and sweet almonds contained emulsin, which in the presence of water is capable of splitting up the glucoside. The dissociation was affected by pure water alone at 150° C.

*Arbutin* was first discovered in 1852. It is found in many plants of the Ericaceae, and is always contaminated by methylarbutin. It crystallises in fine needles with a bitter taste, and when boiled with dilute acids splits up into hydroquinone and glucose; methylarbutin is resolved in methylhydroquinone.

*Carminic acid* was found not only in the insect (*Coccus cacti*), but in the leaves of *Momordia spec.* and a few other plants. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it separated into carmine red—a dark red mass, soluble in water and alcohol—and an unfermentable sugar.

*Chinorin*.—The *a* variety is obtained from cinchona barks, and the *B* from eupreas. By hydrochloric acid chinorin is resolved into chinovic acid, and a sugar  $C_6H_{12}O_4$ , which is dextrogyre and not fermentable by yeast. The work of Dr. Passmore upon Behinovin had shown it to be a mixture of dextro-glucose and another body.

*Coniferin* was obtained from species of *Abies*, *Pinus* and *Larix*. By means of emulsin it can be resolved into sugar and another crystallisable body, and by the oxidation of this second substance (or of coniferin itself) vanillin was obtained.

*Convallarin* was obtained from the lily of the valley, where it was associated with convallamarin.

*Crocin*, the peculiar glucoside of saffron was split up by dilute acids into another coloring matter and sugar. The latter was dextrogyre, and had only half the reducing power of dextro-glucose.

*Daphnin*, isomeric with resculin, yielded glucose and daphnetin or dioxyconvallarin.

*Digitalin*.—The active constituents of digitalis were partly glucosidal. According to Schmiedeberg, pure digitalin was only one constituent of the commercial article. Digitalin was an amorphous yellow substance, soluble in water.

*Frangulin*, by the action of dilute acids, was hydrolysed into glucose and frangulic acid, probably isomeric with alizarin, and found to give the same reactions as emo-

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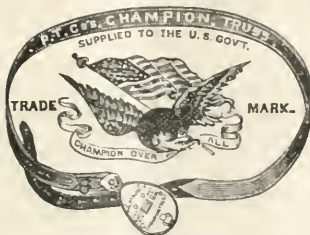
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Be sure you get an article that is free from acid and oil and will not turn red.

All our goods are **SPECIALLY PREPARED** for the Drug Trade as a camphor substitute for destroying moths.

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din from rhubarb, with which it seemed to be identical.

*Glycyrrhizin* was originally stated to correspond to a tribasic acid containing nitrogen, but the identity seemed doubtful; in the liquorice root it existed in combination with lime. *Glycyrrhizin* was not decomposed by emulsin.

*Hesperidin* split up into dextro-glucose and hesperetin, an ester of phloroglucinol.

*Myronic acid* occurred in black mustard seeds. It split up by the action of myrosin (not by emulsin or yeast) into glucose, allyl sulphocyanide and potassium hydrogen sulphate.

*Phloridzin* was found in the root-bark of the apple, pear, and other fruit trees. By the action of dilute acids it was resolved into phloretin, and dextro-glucose, once supposed to be a peculiar sugar. Phloretin was an ester of phloroglucinol.

*Ruberythric acid* was obtained from madder root. It was noteworthy as the original source of alizarin into which, with glucose, it was resolved by boiling with dilute acids or alkalis. As a source of alizarin it had been displaced by artificial processes.

*Salicin* had been synthetically prepared. It was obtained from species of willow and poplar.

*Saponin* was met with also as quillain and senegin.

*Solanin* was the glucoside found in the fruits of *Solanum nigrum* and other species, and doubtfully in *Scopola japonica*. The glucoside also existed in the shoots of potatoes. It was only slightly soluble in water, alcohol and ether. *Solanin* was peculiar as containing nitrogen.

*Strophanthin* was stated by Fraser to be the active principle of strophanthus (in the extract of which he found 65 per cent.), but now regarded as doubtful. The aqueous solution froths when shaken.

Of glucosidal tannins many were still unknown, and very varying statements were made about them. They had been classified according to their decomposition products, and oxidation products, and this classification the author included in a table.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist*.

### Literary Notes.

#### A NOVEL OFFER.

We have received a copy of the *Dominion Illustrated*, which is the only high class illustrated journal published in Canada. With the beginning of the present year it was enlarged to twenty-four pages weekly, and new and striking literary features have been added. It is profusely illustrated in the highest style of photogravure art, and is altogether a highly interesting journal and a credit to Canadian skill and enterprise. The publishers have inaugurated a prize competition for the current six months, which bears the stamp of originality. Six questions are published each month, and the material for answering them is found in the numbers for that month. Only subscribers compete, and the prizes, which number 100, exceed \$3,000 in value. The smallest is valued

at \$5, and the first is \$750 in gold. The publishers announce that any dissatisfied prize-winner may exchange the prize for the cash value at which it is rated in the published list. As the *Illustrated* is not a "fake" journal it has every reason for keeping faith with subscribers. The publishers (The Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal) announce that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps (Canadian or American) they will forward to any address a sample copy with full particulars as to terms, etc.

\*\*\*

#### AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., the Medical Publishers of Philadelphia, announce for early publication, "A Handbook of Local Therapeutics," being a practical description of all those agents used in the local treatment of disease, such as Ointments, Plasters, Powders, Lotions, Inhalations, Suppositories, Bougies, Tampons, etc., and the proper methods of preparing and applying them.

The diseases which chiefly require local treatment are those of the Respiratory Passages, Ear, Eye, Skin, together with certain general Surgical affections, including the Diseases of Women. In order, therefore, that the various uses of each remedy may be thoroughly set forth the following gentlemen have assumed the authorship:—Harrison Allen, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Physiology in the University of Penna.; Laryngologist to the Rush Hospital for Consumption; late Surgeon to the Philadelphia and St. Joseph's Hospitals. George C. Harlan, M. D., late Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, and Eye and Ear Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Surgeon of the German Hospital; Instructor in Clinical Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and Arthur Van Harlingen, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; late Clinical Lecturer on Dermatology in Jefferson Medical College; Dermatologist to the Howard Hospital.

Each remedy will be taken up in alphabetical order, and after a succinct description of their pharmaceutical properties, by Dr. George I. McKelway, will be considered with reference to the local treatment of the affections above outlined. The authors believe that the information contained in this work will not be found elsewhere. The activity in the various lines of special medicine is one of the most striking phases of the times, and has materially changed many of the older methods of treating disease by local means. The greater part of the literature which has appeared is not accessible to most physicians. The Handbook, it is believed, will be of value to general practitioners as well as to those who, like themselves, are especially interested in sub-divisions of the clinical field.

The work will form a compact volume of about 400 pages, arranged in a manner to facilitate reference and containing, besides the usual index, a complete index of diseases, that will greatly enhance its usefulness.

\*\*\*

NO MORE COMPLETELY illustrated copy of the *Cosmopolitan* has ever gone out than that for April. Miss Elizabeth Bisland, always a bright and attractive writer, is fairly fascinating in her description of dancing, the oldest of the arts, and the illustrations charmingly interpret the article itself. The executive mansion, the "White House," always an object of interest to the people of the United States, and one of the first points to be visited by those who go to Washington, is described by Mr. George Grantham Bain, the Washington correspondent, while the interior is illustrated with many views taken specially for *The Cosmopolitan* by permission of the President.

Perhaps the feature which will appeal most strongly to literary people, is Brander Matthews' article on the Women Writers of America. Mr. Matthews' criticism should be read by every American woman who writes for the press, for magazines, or for the book publisher. Mrs. Cruger, Amelie Rives, and all the best known modern writers, come in for a touch of criticism. (Price 25 cents, *Cosmopolitan* Publishing Company, Madison Square, New York.)

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AN INTERNAL REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF  
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Having found the 2 oz. or sample size objectionable, from the quantity being insufficient to produce satisfactory result in extreme or chronic cases, we have decided to withdraw our size and in future only put up the 10 oz. or \$1.00 bottles.

Supplied to Druggists at \$7.50 per doz.

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YOU WILL FIND FAIRCHILD'S GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

*It is the most active, convenient and economical.*

*It is a highly potent glycerine solution from the stomach, free from all suggestion of animal origin. Freely miscible with all the fluids or agents with which pepsin is, or should be combined in solution.*

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NO CYLINDERS.

NO GENERATORS.

I have had one of your Founts for about one year. I am so well pleased that I would not be without it on any consideration what ever, knowing as I do its fine quality of drinks which are increasing my trade every day. I have run my Fountain all winter, which paid me well. I put them up hot or cold.

ROBERT WOOLFE.

Listowel, Feb. 14, 1890.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

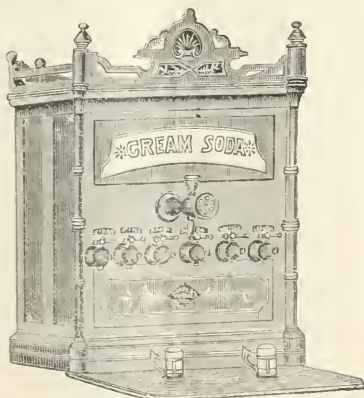
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Parry Sound, May 16, 1889.



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Or 458 Parliament Street, TORONTO.

### British Columbia Notes.

The new Pharmacy Bill has passed the Legislature and now awaits the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor before becoming law.

The brick building on the corner of Fort and Government streets, Victoria, part of which was occupied by Geo. Morison, druggist, has been torn down, and is being replaced by a handsome five story brick block. Mr. Morison will occupy one of the stores in the new block when it is completed.

Business during the past month has continued good and the prospects for the summer are very encouraging.

### Commercial Travellers.

The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada has succeeded in obtaining the following concession from the corporation of Victoria, B. C.: The full amount of the license tax, \$50, which is now levied on commercial travellers, will be collected as prescribed by law, but a rebate of \$10 will be allowed bona fide commercial travellers who pay said license, making the net license fee \$10. This latter amount the said corporation have collected for years past, not merely from travellers representing foreign houses or Canadian houses outside of Victoria, but from local travellers as well. The \$50 tax, until it was thus reduced to \$10 again, was also collected from local travellers. The remission is secured not only to the members of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, but to all genuine travellers.

A new idea for commercial travellers comes from far off India. A Calcutta railway official proposes to put on exhibition cars, to run over the various lines of railway, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of merchandise.

In Japan there do not exist at present any special regulations with regard to commercial travellers. Under the existing treaties no foreigners are allowed to travel in the interior of the country for purposes of trade, and at the ports of Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Niigata commercial travellers are allowed, in common with all other foreign traders, to pursue their calling within the limits of the settlements existing at these places, and are not obliged to pay fees or take out licenses.

### Competition.

In order to ascertain the views of chemists throughout great Britain as to which of the remedies for outward application had the largest and greatest popularity, *The Chemist and Druggist* instituted a post-card competition, each dealer to name on a post-card the preparation which had the largest sale and was the most popular with customers, and the publisher received

635 of these cards, with the following results:—

St. Jacobs Oil .....	584
Elliman's Embrocation .....	172
Holloway's Ointment .....	32
Alcock's Plasters .....	19
Bow's Liniment .....	7
Pain Killer .....	7
Vaseline .....	4
Caticura .....	2
Scattering .....	8

Total ..... 635

### To Pharmacists.

LABEL plainly every article that goes from your store. Positively refuse to sell poisons to children. Do not let your customer put a price on your goods; do that yourself. Be firm, positive and polite. Take the standard drug journals; read them, yes, study them well. Buy nothing but high grade goods, let quality be first, last and always your consideration. Examine your drugs and chemicals to see that they are what the labels call for. See there are used the best prescription vials and corks, as they are in all respects much cheaper in the end. See that a good article of plain white paper for wrapping is kept in your store. Buy your goods for cash, sell for money. Keep sober, let curds and their associates alone, and we guarantee success.—*Drugs.*

### Successful Collections.

In making collections be courteous, firm and persistent. The sale of goods is a dead loss unless the pay for them is collected. Don't get angry with the debtor, as this affords him the opportunity to delay payment, which his inclination may sufficiently prompt him to do, but press the point until successful. A stylish youth once owed a merchant a small bill which he was always promising to pay, but never did. One day while conversing with several friends, the merchant approached him in a friendly way to lend him a sum, just the amount of the bill saying, "I'm so much short, and want to raise some money." The young fellow hesitated, but had not the courage to allow his friends to believe he had no money, so the change was produced. Of course he saw the point, but never asked repayment of the loan.—*Mixed Stocks.*

TRADE journals, says the *Money Maker*, are even more indispensable to the manufacturing and wholesaling interests than to the retailer, if a comparison can be made. As an advertising medium the trade journal is the "short cut" to the retailer. A thousand dollars judiciously expended in the trade journals will reach the eye of more retailers in any given line than double the amount spent in daily or weekly newspapers, or even magazines. The daily papers would reach more readers, but not more dealers in the particular line sought. Then, too, the retailer looks upon his trade journal as a sort of "directory." If he wants any special line of goods not sold by his regular wholesale house, his first recourse is to his trade journal.

## HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

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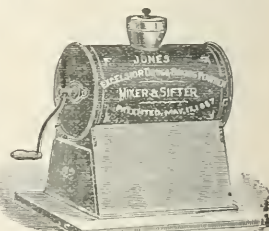
Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

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Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.  
80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.  
Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Biscuit Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

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Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated, Tinted Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

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Concentrated Liquors For Extemporaneous Use.

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Caffeine Solititz--Very efficient headache remedy. Improved Citronelle Lozenges--Very soluble. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Licorice and Tolu Tablets.

The Ideal Inhaler (Mouthed Air)--For catarrh, cold in the head.

Tonic Hypophosphites--Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

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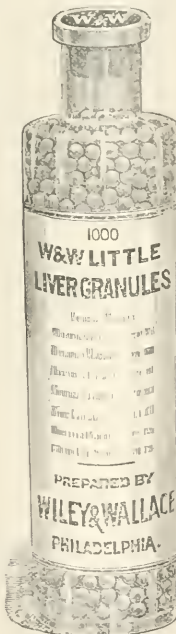
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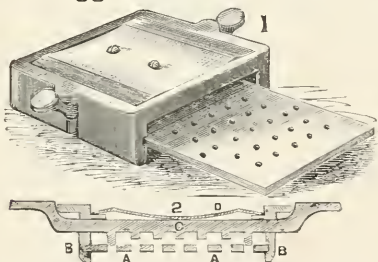
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The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

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### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
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Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
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### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.



## Formulæ for Disinfectants.

BY G. S. CLUTE.

The following formulæ for disinfectants comprise most of the liquids and disinfecting powders on the market.

## BROMO-CHLORALUM.

Alum (in lump) .....	2 pounds.
Boiling water .....	2 quarts.
Aqua ammonia .....	q. s.
Muriatic acid .....	q. s.
Bromine .....	1 ounce.
Water .....	q. s.

Reduce the alum to a coarse powder and dissolve in the boiling water. Add to the solution five gallons of cold water, and stir; then add aqua ammonia to the mixture as long as a precipitate is formed, or until, after having stood a few moments, a very slight odor of ammonia will be perceptible. Allow the precipitate to settle, and pour off most of the water; put on fresh water again, stir up, allow to settle, and pour off as before; pour the precipitate upon a wet muslin strainer and drain out as much of the water as possible. Put the precipitate in a close vessel and add the bromine (taking care not to inhale the fumes of the bromine), then add just enough muriatic acid to dissolve the precipitate, and make up the measure with water to one gallon. A short time should be allowed after adding a portion of muriatic acid before adding more, so that it may have time to act.

## CHLORALUM (ENGLISH).

Chloride of aluminium .....	20 ounces.
Sulphate of lime .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water enough to make .....	1 gallon.

## BROMO-CHLORALUM (TILDEN'S.)

Chloride of aluminium .....	13 ounces.
Bromine, sulphate of lime, etc .....	a trace.
Water .....	1 gallon.

## ANOTHER (TILDEN'S.)

Bromine of aluminium .....	8 ounces.
Chloride of aluminium .....	16 ounces.
Boiling water .....	1 gallon.

## CHLORIDE OF LIME DISINFECTANT.

Muriatic acid .....	2 ounces.
Zinc in strips .....	q. s.
Water .....	1 pint.

Mix the acid with water and add strips of zinc as long as they will dissolve.

## COUTARET'S WHITE FLUID.

Sulphate of zinc .....	1½ ounces.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## A DISINFECTANT.

Sulphate of zinc .....	
Hyposulphite of sodium .....	
Sulphate of iron .....	
Muriatic acid, each .....	1 ounce.
Water enough to make .....	1 pint.

Mix and dissolve.

## DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Permanganate of potassium .....	5 grains.
Sulphate of Potassium .....	150 grains.
Carbonate of potassium .....	1½ ounces.
Chloride of potassium .....	1½ ounces.
Water enough to make .....	1 pint.

## DE WESSEY'S SOLUTION.

Ferrous sulphate .....	1 ounce.
Ferrous chloride .....	3½ ounces.
Zinc chloride .....	1½ ounces.
Water enough to make .....	1 pint.

## DUNG &amp; SON'S SOLUTION.

Ferrous sulphate .....	5 drachms.
Carbolic acid .....	7 drachms.
Water enough to make .....	1 pint.

## SQUIBE'S SOLUTION.

Carbolic acid .....	135 grains.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## SEELEY'S SULPHATE OF MANGANESE DISINFECTING SOLUTION.

Sulphate of manganese .....	2½ ounces.
Sulphate of iron .....	1 ounce.
Sulphuric acid .....	1½ ounces.
Muriatic acid .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## DISINFECTING POWDERS.

The following are close approximates to the composition of some of the leading disinfecting powders on the market.

## CARBOLATE OF LIME.

Lime (freshly slacked) .....	10 ounces.
Carbonate of magnesium .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Marble dust or fine sand .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbolic acid .....	30 grains.

Mix the carbolic acid with the marble dust or sand, and then intimately with the other ingredients.

## EXCELSIOR DISINFECTANT.

Sulphate of iron .....	10 ounces.
Common salt .....	6 ounces.
Sulphur .....	2½ ounces.

Powder and mix.

## EGYPTIAN DISINFECTANT.

Fine sand or marble dust .....	12 ounces.
Lime .....	2 ounces.
Carbolic acid, crude .....	1 ounce.

Mix the acid with lime, and then thoroughly with the sand or marble dust.

## PHENIX DISINFECTANT.

Powdered clay or earth .....	9 ounces.
Sesquichloride of iron .....	1½ ounces.
Lime .....	1 ounce.
Carbolic acid .....	30 grains.

Mix.

## LE DOYEN'S DISINFECTANT.

Nitrate of lead .....	2½ ounces.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## LIQUID OF MANHATTAN CHEMICAL CO.

Ferrous chloride .....	1½ ounces.
Chloride of zinc .....	4½ ounces.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## MATTENHEIMER'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

Sulphate of iron .....	1 ounce.
Carbolic acid .....	7 drachms.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## MONSELL'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION.

Ferriessulphate (sub-sul. of iron) .....	7½ ounces.
Ferrie nitrate .....	1½ ounces.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

## PHENOL SODIQUE.

Carbolic acid .....	1½ ounces.
Concentrated lye .....	q. s. to neutralize
Water, enough to make .....	1 gallon.

## PHENOL SODIQUE, ANOTHER.

Crude carbolic acid, neutralized with lye.

## FARWELL'S DISINFECTANT.

Ferrous sulphate .....	2½ ounces.
Carbolic acid .....	5 drachms.
Water, enough to make .....	2 pints.

## GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT.

Sulphate of zinc .....	4½ ounces.
Sulphate of copper .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sulphate of lime .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water enough to make .....	1 pint.

## GRANTVILLE CARBOLIC ALKALI.

Carbolic acid .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.
Caustic potassa .....	150 grains.
Water, enough to make .....	1 pint.

—Rocky Mountain Druggist.

## The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Citrate of Magnesia.  
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.  
Spirits Ethers Nitrosi Pur.  
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.  
Fluid Extracts, a full line.  
\* Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

## POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, bibs, kegs and boxes.  
Pure Spices of all kinds.  
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,  
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,  
Major's Cement,  
Eugene's Corn Salve,  
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,  
Warrick's Real Flavors,  
Sloman's Indian Tonic-Genuine,  
William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
LONDON. MONTREAL.



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TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman,  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON - Archdale Watson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

B. ARAVENA  
MILK FOOD

FOR INFANTS is the safest,  
cheapest and nearest  
to Mothers' Milk of  
any Food made.  
Ask your Druggist.  
THE IRELAND  
NATIONAL FOOD CO. LO. TORONTO

PREPARED BARLEY,  
PREPARED GROATS,  
GLUTEN FLOUR,  
DESICCATED WHEAT,  
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR,  
RYE AND BARLEY MEAL.

The above Hygienic Foods are manu-  
factured and guaranteed fresh by us.  
DRUGGISTS SUPPLIED.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

# Druggists of Canada.

— We wish to again remind you to stock up with —

## DAVIS' - FLY - FELTS

AND BE READY FOR EARLY CALLS.

**DAVIS' FLY FELTS** was immensely popular last year. Sales exceeded the year previous by over 90 per cent. Sell an article that is guaranteed to give satisfaction and is satisfactory alike to all who buy it.

Buy in 3 box lots.

Profit over 100 per cent.

We are sending out, till supply is exhausted, an Advertising Card in Colors, 14 x 20 inches, with each box of Felts.

Place your orders early with your wholesale dealer. If they cannot supply you, drop us a card and we will see you are supplied.

Felts packed 100 packages in wooden case. **Retails 5 cents each.**

## POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.

The following Wholesale Firms will be pleased to supply **FELTS** in any quantities:

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**HAMILTON**—J. Winer & Co.

**LONDON**—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCaffam & Co.

**HALIFAX**—Brown & Webb.

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A SINGLE  
RUBBER STAMP

That does  
the Work of  
a Dozen.



The cut shows our hand stamp ready for use in one of many ways. The lettering in the stamp is changeable, and can be easily replaced with any other wording as often as desired. We furnish with each stamp a neat box containing several complete sets of alphabets and a line dating stamp, thus: **JUN 15 1890**

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This Outfit No. 433, from which you can adjust at will various stamps for printing letter heads, business cards, envelopes, labels, price marks, tags, receipts, etc. Stamp the date on all orders and letters you receive and file away. This stamp will do the work of a small printing press. It consists of a Four-line and One-line Stamp, a Self-Inking Pad, a pair of Tweezers for adjusting the type, and a box of Rubber Letters containing 253 separate pieces, consisting of Letters, Figures, Points, Ornaments, Spaces, etc., also the words "Return in 10 days to," "From," "For Sale by," and the twelve months and dates in solid blocks of rubber. The following is specimen of type furnished:

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FROM

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We are willing to send this outfit No. 433 on approval, and if not found satisfactory, money will be refunded. Mention this paper. Catalogue free.

**WM. H. DIETZ,**

117 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

## DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100 % profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

## Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	-	-	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	-	-	9.50 "
One Dozen,	-	-	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

**W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,**

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 15TH, 1891.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Druggists' Association of the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin is called for April 16th at St. Thomas, for the election of officers and nomination of Candidate as member of the Council.

\*\*

BRIMSTONE has greatly advanced in price being worth more than double our quotations of last month, particularly the brimstone that comes from Sicily, which is very largely used in this country for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and consequently the price of this latter article has also advanced. There is some talk of a combination among the manufacturers of sulphuric acid in the United States, which would probably be as formidable as that formed by the copper men.

\*\*

THE Council of the College took up the matter of special legislation to permit Reuben A. Mason, of Markham, and Jos. A. Brown, of Tottenham, to run drug stores without passing the examination, so energetically, that Mr. Mason quit and Mr. Brown is likely to be defeated in the House although his bill passed the committee. The college solicitor, Vice-President J. J. Hall, and Councillor McKenzie attended the meeting of the Private Bills Committee on behalf of the Council. It appears that Mr. J. A. Brown produced a letter from a member of the Council, Mr. W. B. Sanders, advocating his claims for a special Act.

\*\*

In our last issue we noted the fact that these two applications were to be made to the Ontario Legislature to enable the respective applicants to practice pharmacy in the Province of Ontario. The case of Mr. Brown came before the Private Bills Committee on March 26th and had for its purpose the suspension of the Pharmacy Act in the case of Joseph Alfred Brown, of Tottenham, and to enable him to register as a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Davis. The Pharmacy Act which was placed on the statute book in 1884, provided that all persons engaged in the drug business for three years previous to 1871 should on registering be licensed to continue that occupation. Mr. Brown, of Tottenham, used to keep a general store in Kanesville before 1871, in which he kept certain drugs and medicines. He neglected to register, however, as the law required. Recently he was fined for following the apothecary's occupation without a license. Hence the present application to the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Brown did not quite satisfy Mr. Gibson, the Provincial Secretary, who presided, or the committee as a whole, of his fitness for receiving a special license by Act. Mr. E. T. Malone, of Toronto,

appeared as counsel for the Pharmacy College, and opposed the bill. Dr. McKay, of Oxford, who is a member of the committee, submitted for Mr. Brown's consideration the following simple prescription, taken from a recent set of examination papers:—

Ol. ricini .....	dr. vi.
ol. terebinth. ....	dr. ss.
sp. ammonia aromat. ....	dr. i.
pulv. acaciae .....	q. s.
liqua ad .....	oz. ii.
M. Ft. mist. coch. dimid. min. omni. tert. hora.	sum.

Mr. Brown failed to interpret the prescription. The bill, which was in charge of Mr. Davis, however, passed the committee by a majority of three or four. The bill came up for its first reading on April 10, but up to time of going to press had not reached its second reading. It is anticipated that there will be an animated discussion when it comes up. Mr. Malone, solicitor for the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is looking after the bill in the interests of the College.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

THE renewal fee of four dollars for carrying on business as druggist in this province is payable on or before the first day of May.

\*\*

THE forty-first semi-annual examination will be held at the College, commencing Monday, May 11th. Candidates who intend presenting themselves for examination should send their names, accompanied by the fee of ten dollars, not later than April 27th. Certificate of having served the full term of three years with a qualified druggist must be enclosed. Form of application may be had from the registrar, I. T. Lewis, Esq.

\*\*

In accordance with the recently enacted by-laws the election of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on July 1st. The elections will be held in accordance with By-law 10, which provides for the division of the province into thirteen districts, as follows:—

## ELECTORAL TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

No. 1—Glengarry, Prescott, Stormont, Russel, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark and Renfrew.

No. 2—Leeds, Frontenac, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward and Hastings.

No. 3—Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham, Victoria and Ontario.

No. 4—Following Wards in Toronto: St. George's, St. Lawrence, St. John's, St. James', St. Thomas', St. David's and St. Matthew's.

No. 5—Following Wards: St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, St. Mark's and St. Alban's.

No. 6—Simcoe, York (except Toronto), Haliburton, Districts of Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Nipissing and Rainy River.

No. 7—Peel, Wellington, Halton and Dufferin.

No. 8—Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland.

No. 9—Haldimand, Brant and Waterloo.

No. 10—Norfolk, Oxford and Perth.

No. 11—Elgin and Middlesex.

No. 12—Huron, Grey and Bruce.

No. 13—Lambton, Kent and Essex.

Nominations may be made after the 1st day of May, and must be mailed so as to reach the registrar not later than thirty days previous to the election. A candidate must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the college, who must be resident in his division.

## Reciprocal Medical Certificates.

The Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons has been making efforts to get the certificates of Canadian physicians recognized in England as warrants to practise in that country, in reciprocity for admitting physicians with British certificates to practise in Canada. But the project has not been successful. It seems that Great Britain would recognize Canadian certificates, but the certificates of a province are not acceptable. As Dominion certificates are not issued the scheme falls through.

## Smuggled Opium.

United States officials at Lubeck, Me., acting upon information furnished from the local custom house have discovered at that point proof of one of the most extensive and successful series of opium smuggling operations in the history of the eastern department. David Wilbur Wood, now in jail at Boston charged with having attempted to land in that city fifty cases opium on which no duty had been paid, is alleged to be at the head of the band of smugglers which has been operating at that point for some years. Wood confessed at the time of his arrest in Boston to having smuggled the fifty boxes of opium over the line from Quebec. His base of operation was Lubeck. It is just 800 feet from that town to Canada, and those 800 feet across the Campbell narrow. There is no adequate protection here from smugglers, and it is asserted that in one year Wood has brought over the line 3,000 pounds of opium, the duty on which would be \$35,000. This is the sum which in a year only Uncle Sam has lost, and the Chinamen of Boston and New York have gained, for the opium was almost all sold to those people. Wood's system was this: With his young and beautiful wife he would leave Lubeck about once in four weeks, and going to Eastport, there take steamer for St. John, the nearest Canadian port, from there going west. He was always accompanied by four large trunks, none of which he ever brought back with him. These were landed on the return trip at St. Stephen, an unprotected Canadian port, and from there transported in the night to an island off Lubeck, where the headquarters of the smugglers were.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review*



# Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, --PEPSIN GUM.



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



## Fly Poison !

BRIGGS'

# FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison.

# Black's Patent Gream Soda Fountains

MANUFACTURED BY THE PATENTEE.

These Fountains are now in use all over the Dominion, and their popularity is increasing as their merits become known.

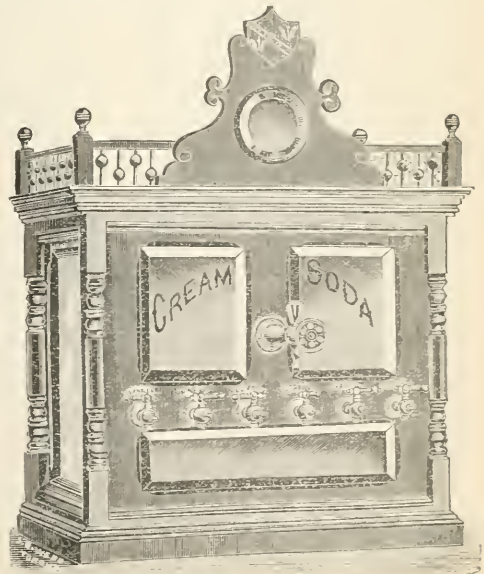
A pure, healthy, foaming beverage is produced without the use of gas, and when gas is abolished the profit on the drink is increased 25 per cent.

The Fountain, as shown in the accompanying cut, is a new design for the coming season. It is substantially built, and the panels in the front and ends are heavy bevelled plate mirrors, which set off a fountain like silver and are no trouble to keep clean.

It is by all odds the best and most attractive Fountain of the kind ever built, and will be sold at prices which defy competition.

Black's Patent Receipt goes with each Fountain, which I hereby guarantee the free use of against all interference.

Send for circulars and prices and address all communications to



J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer's Agent, - 509½ Yonge Street, Toronto.

### Pharmaceutical Hygiene.

ALTHOUGH pharmacists perpetually immersed in the drug-laden atmosphere of the shop or warehouse, become inured to the pronounced odor of their surroundings, so perceptible to the outsider, it by no means follows, that because they do not perceive by their senses the peculiar properties of the air they breathe, that it is therefore without physiological effect upon them. It is worth considering for a moment what may be the ultimate influence of the atmosphere of the pharmacy upon the health of the pharmacist. When it is necessary to manipulate for a more or less prolonged period such powerful bodies, as, for instance, aloe or podophyllin, the action of these is distinct and unmistakable. It would be interesting to learn, if possible, how far the exhalations of the less active drugs generally, the vapors of the pharmaceutical laboratory, and the dust thrown off in disintegrating and mixing the various ingredients employed in medicine may affect the health of those employed in the calling. In manufacturing laboratories it is well-known that dental caries is generally prevalent among the members of the staff, attributable to the frequent prevalence of nitrous and other acid fumes; in drug mills it is found necessary to protect the workmen from the effects of the fine powder suspended in the atmosphere by supplying them with respirators for the mouth and goggles for the eyes. Further, during the distillation of certain essential oils and analogous substances, the minute trace inhaled by those who are conducting the process is not without a very marked action on the bodily secretions. If such results are observed by those working on the large scale, the inference follows that sensible, if less pronounced effects, must ensue on the small scale. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that in manufacturing operations, those employed are rarely in direct contact with their work and its exhalations for more than ten hours at a stretch; whereas, the retail pharmacist, as a rule, absolutely lives in the atmosphere of his business. This is a matter which would seem to be worth considering from the point of view of the pharmaceutical neophyte; it is quite possible that some slight, almost imperceptible constitutional weakness, might, under the circumstances of confinement in a drug-laden atmosphere, become developed into a sufficiently serious chronic ailment. To the constitutionally robust, however, we do not suppose that the air of the pharmacy could be regarded as vitiated. In compensation for some slight personal discomfort or occasional malaise which such might endure, it is probable that they are surrounded by a more or less germicidal zone, and appearances seem to indicate that pharmacists enjoy a greater immunity from zymotic diseases than is possessed by the public at large.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Sugar added to ordinary ink forms a good copying ink.

A fine colorless varnish may be obtained by dissolving 8 ozs. of gum sandarach and 2 ozs. of Venice turpentine in 32 ozs. of alcohol by a gentle heat. Five ozs. of shell-lac and one of turpentine, dissolved in 32 ozs. of alcohol by a gentle heat, give a harder varnish but of a reddish cast. To these the solution of copal is undoubtedly preferable in many respects. This is effected by triturating an ounce of powder or gum-copal, which had been well dried by a gentle heat, with a drachm of camphor, and, while these are mixing together, adding by degrees, 4 ozs. of the strongest alcohol, without any digestion. Between this and the gold varnish there is only this difference, that some substance that communicate a yellow tinge are to be added to the latter.

THE ADVERTISER ABROAD.—A notice prominently inserted upon the front page of our Dutch contemporary, the *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad* illustrates the peculiar ideas upon the subject of publicity entertained by some Continental papers, and furnishes a reason, perhaps, for the backwardness of so many technical and commercial Continental journals. The notice runs as follows:—"Notice.—In consequence of the peculiar manner in which Scott's emulsion is being advertised (after the manner of hop bitters) by illustrations and pamphlets distributed in the public streets, advertisements recommending Scott's emulsion to pharmacists and medical practitioners will henceforth be refused admission in this journal."

Dr. Nencki, of Berne, has come into prominence of late as the reputed discoverer of "toxalbumen," a product of the cultivation of the tubercular bacillus. Dr. Nencki has treated consumptive patients by injections with this fluid; and the therapeutic value of toxalbumen has been thoroughly established. It is not known whether Dr. Koch's lymph and Dr. Nencki's toxalbumen are similar. Dr. Nencki is, however, about to publish a detailed account in French and Polish of his discovery.

Originally the peach was a poisonous almond. In older times its fleshy parts were used to poison arrows, and was for this purpose introduced into Persia. The transportation and cultivation, not only removed its poisonous properties, but produced the delicious fruit which we now enjoy in its season.

Fine Para rubber is likely to go to \$1.00. One of the largest importers in Boston says: "With the amount which this syndicate has in hand, and with the co-operation of the Brazilian government, the manufacturers of rubber goods in this country are confronted with possibilities which have never before been presented."

A fire on April 13th damaged the drug and stationery stock of F. W. Meek, Strathroy, Ont. Loss covered by insurance.

The Chinese are said to be the most ingenious in their advertisements. They make use of their deformities, even. "The Celestial Cook-shop of the pox-marked Wang," "The Celebrated Eel-pie shop of heavenly beauty," are samples of oriental enterprise.

### Wanted

A N assistant, 3 or 4 years experience. Send reference. Apply to C. J. exon & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

### Miscellaneous.

DRUG CLERKS—A practical course in Pharmacy, Materia-Medica and Chemistry by mail, for one dollar per year. Hundreds have enlisted. Address for particulars, "Ricinus," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ontario.

### For Sale.

HANDSOME Tufts' Soda Water Fountain, with two copper cylinders. A great bargain for spot cash to anybody who wants a Soda Water Apparatus. Cost over \$1200. Address, Box 234, Hamilton.

ONE of the best Drug Businesses in Western Ontario. Stock, etc., good, about \$2400. This chance is worthy of the attention of anyone desiring a nice, clean, profitable, established business. Address "Atropia," this office.

DRUG Business for Sale in a good live town of 3000 in Western Ontario. Established ten years, good trade, satisfactory reason for selling. Enquire of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE or to exchange for anything saleable and of equal value: 2 large iron mortars, 3 large wedgewood mortars, 1 brass beam scales, 1 pr. scales, 1 large three story engraved show bottle, 1 pair small two story show bottles, also a few 4, 6 and 8 oz. blue jars. Address, Box 286, Cobourg.

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FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

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Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

Persian Lotion,

Indigenous Bitters,

Audette's Hair Promotor.

# Fels & Co's Toilet Soaps

MADE BY

FELS & CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE UNIQUE IN QUALITY,  
BEAUTY OF FINISH,  
STYLE OF PACKAGE AND  
VARIETY.

They are unexcelled by those of any other manufacturer, and  
at less price, (quality considered.)

For information correspond with

THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited,  
TORONTO.

## Circular to the Trade.

Having recently purchased from Brown Bros. & Co. the Trade-Marks, Patent Rights, and business of

### PUTTNER'S EMULSION,

We beg to solicit your interest in keeping this old established and valuable remedy before the public.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is the oldest of the many emulsions now offered to the trade, and maintains its lead against them all.

It is a Native Preparation. It pays the dealer a good profit. It is a good seller, and therefore safe to stock with, and it is undeniably the best for the consumer, for the following among other reasons:—

1. It is the richest in oil.
2. The oil is pancreatized, that is, partially digested, and thus better suited to weak stomachs.
3. The bottles are fully one third larger than others sold at the same price—a point of great interest to the patient.

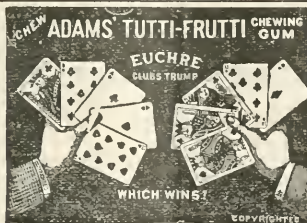
The Emulsion may be had of any Jobber or Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion, at \$4.00 per dozen, \$3.75 by three dozen, or \$42.00 per gross.

Soliciting the favour of your orders to your Wholesale House, we are

Yours respectfully,

BROWN & WEBB,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

February, 1891.



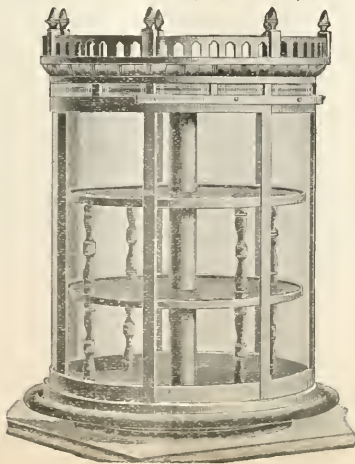
ADAMS &amp; SONS

## TUTTI-FRUTTI CHEWING GUM.

It is the fastest 5 cent selling article the Drug Trade handles to-day.

SEND TO ADAMS & SONS, 23 CHURCH-ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
For beautiful advertising matter.

## Goddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The bent glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationary.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN  
Antique Oak Veneering.

Price \$28.00.

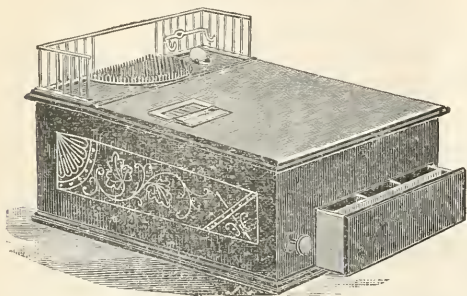
For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.



## THE CASHIER.



### The Greatest Success of All.

No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a **correct account** of your **daily cash receipts**.

Which is **THE BEST** Cash Register, is the question?

The "**CASHIER**" is not a high priced machine, but is within your reach. It is very simple in use; gives a **perfectly correct and separate detailed account** of each salesman's **daily sales and receipts**, shows amounts received on account, and enables the owner (and him only if desired), to know exactly what each salesman has done on each day. It prevents mistakes, and discovers them if made; takes care of the cash, and puts the owner in the way of stopping any leakage that may be occurring (unknown to him), in his cash drawer.

**ALL FOR \$45 00**

Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

Address—**GEO. F. BOSTWICK,**  
24 West Front St., **TORONTO.**

## A New Worm Remedy !

### DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

**Children Never Refuse Them.**

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.**

**Wallace Dawson,**  
**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.**

## DO YOU USE BOTTLES ?

**WE** manufacture **GREEN GLASS BOTTLES** of all kinds, and have moulds for **Plain Bottles**, similar shapes to the leading patent medicines sold in the Canadian market. Why not put up your own Sarsaparilla, Liniments, Soothing Syrups, Bateman Drops, Ginger, &c.?

We make **LETTERED PRESCRIPTION BOTTLES** at a Low Price, and make **no charge** for lettering.

We make **HOMEOPATHIC VIALS**, selected glass, carefully made and annealed.

### OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Than charged by other manufacturers supplying your market. We have low rate freight to Canadian points. Write to us.

**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**

Glass Manufacturers,

120 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

# Tufts' Siberian Patents.

Low Prices.

Monthly Payments.



\*\*\*\*\*

*Every first-class Canadian Druggist who does not dispense Soda Water, should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures. It will pay for itself in a short time, usually the first season.*

*Old Apparatus taken in part payment.*

*Second-hand Apparatus in thorough repair, cheap and on easy terms.*

*Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.*

## JAS. W. TUFTS,

33 Bowker St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

\*\*\*\*\*

"THE BUCKEYE."

Canadian Agency :—W. S. WOODS, - 358 Broadview Avenue, TORONTO.

—WAREHOUSES:—

CHICAGO—84 and 86 Jackson Street.

NEW YORK 10 Warren St. (near Broadway and City Hall.)

DETROIT—168 Griswold Street.

BOSTON 96 Portland Street.

When writing for my Illustrated Catalogue or Price List of Second-Hand Apparatus, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J. W. TUFTS.

## Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

The following notes on practical pharmacy have been the result of the writer's experience, mainly in the direction of preparation of official galenicals. The question as to how far a pharmacist is justified in going in an alteration or modification of an official formula, is, I think, best answered in this way: To the extent in which there is no alteration of therapeutical action, diminution in strength, nor decided change in obvious physical properties. It goes without saying that the therapeutical activity of the drug should remain unchanged or else the preparation will not represent the drug from which it is made, and that the strength should be maintained or else unreliability will result. Just to what extent the physical character of a preparation may be modified is dependent upon the circumstances of each special case; as to whether the pharmacopoeial process is particularly faulty, or whether it will not yield the results claimed for it, or whether it can be improved without cost to its therapeutical value and strength of drug.

**Compound Chalk Powder.** This new official powder, for the extemporaneous preparation of chalk mixture, can be improved in its making by adding oil of cinnamon directly to the powder, and making the mixture up with water, as needed. To each troy ounce add 4 minims of the oil of cinnamon. Criticism has been made upon the large amount of sugar in this powder—one half. As the mixture is most largely used for diarrhoea or intestinal relaxation, accompanied with acidity often the result of food fermentation, the use of any sugar would seem to be therapeutically objectionable, as it merely increases the fermentation. A much better plan would be to replace all the sugar with powdered acacia. Further, in view of the mild astringent influence of cinnamon water, it is better to make the mixture up with all cinnamon water instead of equal parts of it and water, as directed by the U. S. P. '90. Save the use of a small quantity of syrup ( $\frac{1}{16}$ ), the British Ph. recommends the former.

The official mixture contains 100 grains of powder to the fluid ounce. It is too weak and should be, at least, 2 drachms to the fluid ounce.

Some physicians use chalk, powdered cinnamon, acacia and water. This does not make as elegant a preparation as the official, but the tannic acid in the powdered cinnamon adds greatly to its therapeutical value.

**Weighing Iodine.**—It is, of course, inadmissible to weigh iodine directly upon metallic pans, and paper decomposes so quickly on contact with it, that the pans underneath are also attacked. In the absence of glass or horn pans, the best substitute is paraffin paper.

**Sodium Bromide.** Through a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists, I have learned of an apparent inconsistency

in the percentage of sodium chloride permitted by the present Pharmacopoeia in this compound. Under bromine the official maximal limit of free chlorine is 3 per cent., while under sodium bromide the maximal limit of sodium chloride is also 3 per cent., which, of course, is inconsistent. The error probably arose in following too closely the German Pharmacopoeia, which makes the maximal limit of chloride in NaBr 3 per cent. But no notice was taken of the fact that American bromine always contains more free chlorine than German bromine, and, since the manufacturers have no practicable method of separating the chlorine in its entirety, the maximal limit of chloride in sodium bromide should be made not less than 5 per cent.

**Wine of Antimony.**—Physicians complain that the official wine of antimony is entirely too weak in tartar emetic. The first editions of Pharmacopoeia made it 4 grains to the fluid ounce. The present editions makes it 1.8 grs.; a reduction of 55 per cent. The writer has furnished a satisfactory preparation by averaging the two extremes and making it 3 grains to the fluid ounce.

**Ammonia Water Containers.**—The best methods for preservation of ammonia water in containers that the writer has found is a common cork, covered with a piece of cheese cloth, and this covered with a piece of paraffin paper. An ordinary glass stopper is totally insufficient to prevent some of the vapor from escaping, while the dark coloration, produced by contact of the ammonia with cork tissue alone renders the use of corks objectionable.

**Spirit of Camphor.**—The official dilution in alcoholic strength of 20 per cent., with water, is inadmissible for the reason that when it is prescribed with volatile oils, turpentine, soap liniment, etc., as is often done in making stimulating liniments, there is precipitation of camphor, rather, a deficiency in the amount dissolved that would have remained in solution had the spirits of camphor been made with strong alcohol, as in the U. S. P. '70 formula.

**Spirits of Peppermint and Spearmint.**—The official formulae of these two preparations can be improved by macerating the herbs with alcohol, filtering and dissolving the oils in the filtrate. It is needless to say that filtration without the presence of dissolved oils is much more rapid than with their presence. Turbidity in these spirits, arising from undissolved oils or more probably from traces of resinified oil, can be removed by agitating the liquid with long narrow strips of a sheet of filtering paper and filtering. Sometimes the addition of a small quantity of precipitated phosphate of calcium is also necessary.

**Compound Tincture of Lavender.**—This preparation which has been very largely replaced by the increasing popularity of compound tincture of cardamom, can have its official formula improved by exhaust-

ing the drugs with the menstruum first, and then dissolving the volatile oils in the percolate. By this means the drugs are more readily exhausted and the preparation more quickly made.

**Solution of Magnesium Citrate.**—For causing effervescence, a very elegant substitute for the acid potassium bicarbonate is Merck's sodium bicarbonate "in crusts." It gives a pleasant saline taste to the preparation, instead of the usual bitter, acid one.

**Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.**—Glycerin in the proportion of two fluid ounces to the pint greatly increases the therapeutical value of this preparation.

**Ammonium Carbonate.**—Theraputists agree that the diffusible stimulant action of ammonium carbonate is best represented in the hard clearly-crystalline variety, and that the effloresced product is for practical purposes therapeutically valueless by comparison.

This is why many physicians in their prescriptions specify the "clear" or "crystalline" variety. They have found the effloresced powder valueless.

Why ammonium carbonate effloresces on exposure to air is easy of explanation when we remember its chemical composition of acid carbonate and carbamate—a dehydrated normal carbonate—and that the latter readily absorbs water and carbonic acid gas (from the air) to become an acid carbonate.

How best to prevent this change has always been a most difficult question. For this purpose I have been using for the last five or six months an expedient which has answered admirably. It consists simply in placing medium sized lumps of the salt in a museum or fruit jar (glass top), preferably upon a porcelain or glass support, to keep them from touching the bottom of the container, and then adding a small quantity of stronger ammonia water and closing. The ammonia gas neutralizes the carbonic acid gas in the air of the container, and the salt remains hard and densely crystalline. I here present for inspection some ammonium carbonate over four months old preserved by this method. —*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy.*

**THE NEWEST THING IN SEALING-WAX.**—Visitors to Paris, says a correspondent there, may have noticed some time since in the windows of fashionable stationers rows of sealing wax of all hues and shades, and ranged in order like the colours of the spectrum. It appears that a meaning attaches to each of these colours. Thus, white sealing-wax means a proposal of marriage; black, a death; violet, condolences; invitations to dinner are sealed with chocolate colour; vermilion is used for business letters, ruby colour by fortunate lovers; green means hope; brown, melancholy (derived possibly from brown study); blue, constancy; yellow, jealousy; pale green conveys a reproof; pink is used by young ladies, and gray between friends. —*B. and C. Druggist.*





LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY  
FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DEVINS,  
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overlooked with our goods when buying of us, but several got bit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will at once inform as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profits are assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to M. in Office,

**Eureka Chemical Co.,**

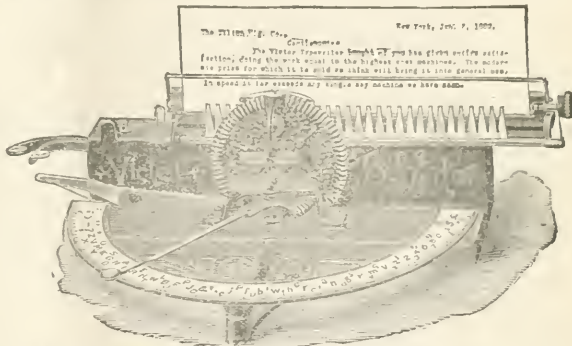
10 & 12 Michigan Ave  
DETROIT, MICH



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,** 317 CHURCH STREET,  
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you one?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR  
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.  
By GEO. N. McLEAN.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 23 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Ebb and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock, Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marketing Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclusive Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Ought to be Marked—Expenses and Accounts—Co-partnership and its Advantages—Business and Social Future—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, its cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Insure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Variety of Business Terms—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customers—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

## GIBBONS' Toothache Gum

PREPARED BY

**J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,** Toronto and Buffalo.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES  
IN CANADA.

## SELECTIONS.

**CAMPHOR A SOLVENT FOR IODOFORM.**—Camphor increases the solubility of iodoform in alcohol and ether. While one hundred parts of alcohol ordinarily dissolve not more than one and one-fourth parts of iodoform, the same amount of a saturated solution of camphor is capable of taking up as much as ten parts.—*American Practitioner and News.*

**EXAMINATION OF IODOFORM GAUZE.**—It is well to assure ourselves that iodoform gauze contains no coloring matter, which, while making it more attractive to the eye, injures its quality. Gauze treated with ether gives up all of its iodoform, and should become white. In solutions of caustic soda a good iodoform gauze holds its yellow color, while the dyed article turns gray, reddish or chestnut.—*M. Pécourt in Repert. de Pharm.*

**RESORCIN IN PAINFUL ULCERS OF THE LEG.**—The *Therapeutische Monatshefte* states that Theor, of Vienna, reports great success in the treatment of painful ulcers of the leg with resorcin. The medicament is applied in the form of ointments containing from 5 to 25 per cent. of resorcin, according to the nature of the case. Pain disappears rapidly, healthy granulations appear, and, as a usual thing, convalescence is very rapid.

**HOT WATER AS A HEMOSTATIC IN DENTISTRY.** Jul. Schelljun states, in the *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, that in place of using cold water as a mouth wash after the extraction of teeth, he has for some time past used hot water as a hemostatic. His plan is to let the water fall, drop by drop, in the bleeding cavity. Hemorrhage is rapidly arrested and "soreness" much modified. The water should be just as hot as can be borne by the patient.

**QUININE PILLS** are recommended by E. Sohét (*Bull. Soc. Roy. de Pharm.*) to be made with lactic acid, of which three drops are stated to be sufficient to form a plastic mass with one gram of quinine sulphate. A somewhat larger quantity of the acid will be required in case other solid medicaments are to be incorporated. Since lactic acid is a normal constituent of the organism, its use for this purpose, in such a minute quantity, appears to be less objectionable than that of other acids.

**CLEAR MUCILAGE.**—A correspondent of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, referring to the difficulty of keeping gum-arabic mucilage clear and sweet during the warm weather, states that a little ammonia generally suffices to counteract the acidity. This is objectionable because of the darkening of the color which is apt to ensue. Of all neutralizing agents there is none better than lime, and it will be found to make the mucilage with a mixture of 1 part of lime water and 1 parts of plain water.

**PSEUDOCONHYDRINE.**—This is the name given by Merck to a new crystalline base

isolated from the fruit of *conium maculatum* in his laboratory during the past year. It has been examined by Ladenburg, who finds that it is an isomer of conhydrine, and gives the formula  $C_8H_{17}NO$  for it. Pseudoconhydrine is separated by fractional distillation in vacuo from the portion of crude conine which comes over at a boiling point. When pure it crystallizes in needles, is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and melts at about 98° C.

**MUAWINE.**—Among the new alkaloids introduced by Merck during the past year is one called by the awkward name of muawine. It is derived from the bark of a tree indigenous to Mozambique, and which the natives call muawi. The new alkaloid presents a very strong resemblance to erythrophleine. In physiological action it is found by Professor Kolbert to be very near to that alkaloid, but not identical with it. Muawine has been separated in a syrupy form, and it is believed to be amorphous. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. The salts of muawine have not as yet been obtained in a crystalline form. The hydrobromate is a white powder, soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform.

**PILLS OF EXTRACT CANNABIS** are difficult to prepare because the extract cannot be readily uniformly incorporated. Either part of the extract will adhere to the sides of the mortar or to the pestle, or on account of its toughness, becomes stringy, so that it will not become uniformly distributed in the mass. The addition of alcohol is only admissible when the extract bears a small proportionate relation to the other ingredients of the pills. A dry extract cannot well be made by the usual method, the resinous character of the extract preventing this, but a tolerable preparation will be obtained if the extract is freed as much as possible from moisture, and then rubbed up with granulated sugar. The triturate may then be employed as dry extract.

**COCAINE INCOMPATIBLES.** Cocaine is used in manifold mixtures, and often brought in contact with substances with which it is entirely incompatible. A. Brunner states that it is frequently prescribed with silver nitrate in ointments, when, as is probably not known to the prescriber, decomposition of the hydrochloride ensues with formation of insoluble chloride of silver, and a corresponding change in the cocaine. E. Schell, in the *Elslothr Journ. d. Pharm.*, reports that if calomel and cocaine hydrochloride are rubbed together chemical reaction sets in. Mercuric oxide, too, if dispensed in form of ointment containing cocaine hydrochloride changes, so that the ointment, instead of producing an anesthetic effect upon the eyes, produces an exceedingly irritating one. This is due to the formation of oxychloride of mercury, the quantity of which depends on the amount of cocaine used, the intimacy of its mixture with the oxide, and the age of the ointment.—*Apoth. Ztg.*

# MITCHELL'S ARECA NUT Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what **DR. RICHER** said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

## Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE MARK **DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.** REGISTERED.

**MESSRS. FULFORD & CO.** take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for **PINK PILLS**, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

## PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anæmia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

**The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,**

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

**FULFORD & CO.,**

Wholesale Trade Agents.



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY  
J. & S.

# Sticky Fly Paper is the Best.

Packed in self-clamping wooden boxes—so that the edge of each sheet are kept perfectly clean, and your hands will not be soiled when opening the sheets.

Costs you only 65c. a box of 25 Double Sheets, and you sell it for \$1 25. A good Profit—This is Business.

OVER 281,000 BOXES SOLD LAST YEAR.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Drug Houses.



# RAT PILLS

UNDOUBTEDLY  
THE BEST  
RAT POISON.

**BECAUSE**—Rats do not die in the house. Rat pills are always ready for use. They require no mixing. They are colored to make them easily distinguishable. There is no danger of being poisoned by accident, as these pills will color anything with which they come in contact. Each pill is strong enough to kill at least five rats. There is a peculiar aroma arising from these pills which is liked by rats and mice. One box contains enough pills to kill 200 to 300 rats. Through these advantages we can safely say that our Rat Pills are highly superior to other preparations of like character.

No mixing of poison necessary.

Simply distribute them where Rats and Mice congregate.

Rats and Mice like them and will eat them.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. BOX.



# EXTERMINATOR KILLS

## Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants.

This preparation will positively Kill and Destroy these Insects, as also their Breed—and Eggs.

We guarantee our EXTERMINATOR, and are willing to pay \$100 where it does not do the work, if used according to our directions.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. CAN.

## Infallible Moth Powder

WILL PREVENT AND KILL MOTHS, &c.

Nothing better for Woollen, Silk or FUR GOODS.

Packed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Cans. Retail, 25 and 50c.

Wholesale Price, \$2 00 & \$3 75 doz.

## Disinfecting Tablets, for

BASINS, SINKS, SEWERS,  
CLOSETS, &c.

These Tablets are very hard and possess all the Deodorizing qualities. It is not so obnoxious as Chloride of Lime, &c. One Tablet will last for one month.

\$1.75 Dozen.

25c. Tablet.

**JARMUTH & STEINKRAUS,**  
Manufacturers, - - CHICAGO, III.



## FORMULARY.

DOBISH'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.—Dr. J. B. Mattison contributes to the *N. Y. Med. Journal* the following formula for this preparation:

Menthol.....	1 drachm.
Chloroform.....	10 drachms.
Ether.....	15 drachms.

Used as spray.

Though never pushed to complete anæsthesia, it is said to freeze the part in a minute. I have found it very effective in superficial neuralgia, especially about the head; and if, added to its local use, a thin kerchief is placed over the face and the spray thrown on the nose and mouth, enough general effect—yet quite within a safe limit—can be got to add not a little to the local good.

FOAM MIXTURE FOR SODA WATER.—Place 1 lb. of acacia in a four-pint, wide mouthed bottle, rinse it two or three times with about 2 pts. of water, each time pouring off the water; then add 2 pts. of water and stir until dissolved; add 40 grains benzoic acid, dissolved in 2 drachms of alcohol and mixed with tincture quilaia (N. F.), 6 fluid ounces; finally, mix and strain. Two or four fluid ounces to a gallon of syrup is sufficient.—*E. V. Zoeller.*

## PERFUME FOR FACE POWDER.—

Tincture of musk.....	3 ounces.
Oil of nullelens.....	3 ounces.
Otto of rose.....	15 drops.
Tincture of orris.....	9 ounces.
Tincture of benzoin.....	2½ drachms.
Mix.	

## LILY OF THE VALLEY PERFUME.—

Essence of tuberose.....	21 ounces.
Essence of jasmim.....	18 drachms.
Essence of orange flowers.....	15 "
Essence of rose.....	15 "
Spirit of rose.....	18 "
Tincture of vanilla.....	15 "
Oil of bitter almonds.....	10 drops.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

ICHTHYOL VARNISHES.—Unna has recently published new formulæ for watery varnishes of ichthyol, and the following are examples:—

Ichthyol.....	40 parts.
Starch.....	40 "
Water.....	20 "
Concentrated watery solution of albumen.....	1-1½ "

Mix the starch with the cold water, then incorporate the ichthyol and lastly the albumen solution.

Ichthyol.....	25 parts.
Carbolic acid.....	2.5 "
Starch.....	50 "
Water.....	22.5 "

Dissolve the ichthyol and the carbolic acid in the water by the aid of a gentle heat, then add the starch.

The starch referred to in the foregoing is starch mucilage, not starch flour.

A NEW INK FOR PHARMACEUTICAL USE.—L. Kaulföisen proposes the following formula for an ink, which he considers admirably adapted for general use in pharmacies:

Alizarin paste.....	15 parts.
Sodium carbonate.....	7 "
Extract of hamatoxylin.....	25 "
Water.....	1,000 "

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in a small portion of the water, and add the alizarin. Dissolve the logwood extract in the balance of the water, and mix the two solutions. Drop a few nails or iron filings into a vessel large enough to contain the ink, and pour the solution into the same. Let stand for a week or ten days, and filter. To each quart add about 1 dram of crystallized carbolic acid, and let dissolve. The ink is now ready for use.

A more rapid method of finishing the ink is to substitute sulphate of iron for the metal, using 1 dram to the quart of liquid. The result is not so good, however, as ink thus made does not acquire the same intensity of color as that made by the slower method. The advantages claimed for the ink are cheapness, stability under ordinary circumstances, and the fact that it never precipitates. If it grows thick or muddy, the addition of a little water at once restores it to a useful condition.—*National Druggist.*

EMPLASTRUM MENTHOLATUM.—The following is given in the *Zeitschrift des allgemeinen Oestreichischen Apotheker Vereins*:

Colophony.....	7 parts.
Yellow wax.....	1 part.
Menthol.....	2 parts.

Melt the colophony and wax together, let cool and add the menthol.

## SOAP FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

—The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following:

Fat soap ( <i>saponis animalis</i> ).....	15 parts.
Tannic acid.....	1 part.
Starch, sufficient	

Melt the soap in a water bath and add the tannin; mix thoroughly, and then stir in enough starch to make the mass friable.

## Pill-Taking Made Easy.

A German firm has introduced a novelty which the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* thinks deserving of notice. It is in the shape of a semi-circular nickle or silver-plated ring, which fits over the rim of an ordinary-sized tumbler, and is furnished with a small basket-like attachment for holding a pill. A swallow of water being taken through this basket, the pill, however nauseous its ingredients, is washed down without affecting the sense of taste or exciting any repugnance. The affair costs about 25 cents and would be acceptable to a large number of patients.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *American Lancet* divides medicine and surgery into:

1. The Calomel Age.
2. The Vivisection Age.
3. The Antiseptic Age.
4. The Age of New Remedies.

And says: "Every age has had its fanatics and old fogies. Fanatics to ride hobbies, and old fogies who would rather perish than turn an inch to the right or left of the old, time worn rut.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

# HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

A Marvellous Remedy for all  
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat  
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hundreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical source in America.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Trade.

For Sale by all Retail Dealers at

Large Size Bottles, - 25 cents  
Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One-half the price of inferior remedies.

**A. J. LAWRENCE,**

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer  
for Canada,

MONTREAL,

QUEBEC.

**DRUGGISTS** can make more money on every sale of Insect Powder by putting up their own. Containers—tin box with perforated lid and wrapper—can be got for \$3.75 per gross, or \$2.00 per half-gross, with your name and address on, from **LAWSON & JONES, Label Printers, London.**



**DRUGGISTS** can sell more Paris Green by putting it up in Cartons with bright green wrapper, and displaying it during the season. Write to **LAWSON & JONES, Label Printers, London,** for samples and prices.



**EVERY DRUGGIST** should put up Iron Tonic Pills. Write to **LAWSON & JONES, Label Printers, London, Canada,** for samples and prices of containers.

## 4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF

# Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

## IT LEADS THEM ALL.

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in perfecting the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever produced, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. B. dose of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is:

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

16 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

**THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,**

New York and Kingston, Ont

Wholesale by Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman, Knib & Co., Toronto.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



## THE DORENWEND

# Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.



C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.**

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.**

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro Medical Treatment.

**THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.**

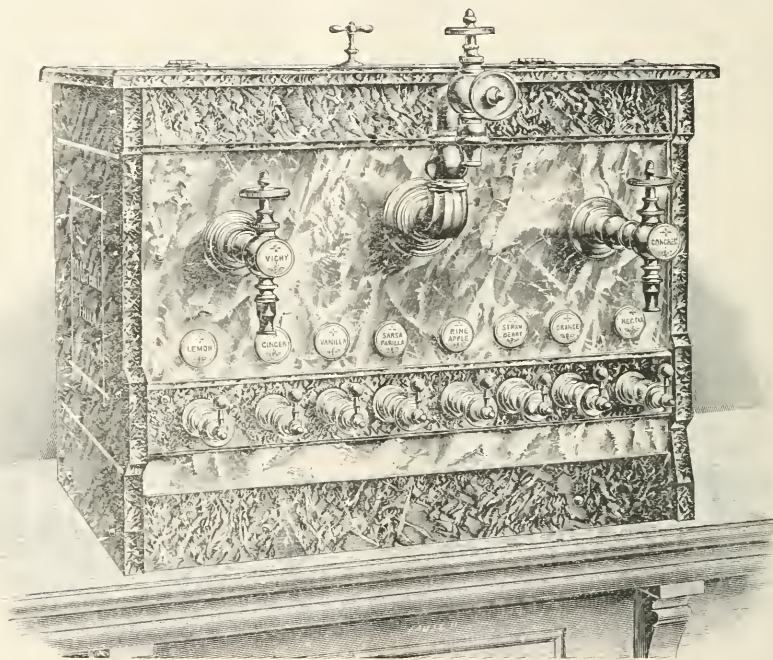
C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

# Green's Improved SODA ♦ WATER ♦ APPARATUS.

Low Prices.

Easy Terms of Payment.



A COMPARISON of the principles of construction and prices of our Apparatus with those of other makes, will convince anyone that ours are not only the **LOWEST IN PRICE**, but also contain the **MOST IMPROVEMENTS** of any on the market

When you wish to purchase an Apparatus, or exchange your present one, we shall be pleased to open correspondence with you on the subject, and send our

**New Illustrated Catalogue Free.**

✉ **SECOND HAND APPARATUS**, of all makes, in thorough repair, at **VERY LOW PRICES**. - Send for List.

**ROBERT M. GREEN CO.,**

1413, 1415 and 1417 Vine Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

**LISTERINE.**

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

**LAMBERT'S  
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

**SUBSTITUTION.** In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

**REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS**

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is constantly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,  
ST. LOUIS.**

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. &amp; 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.**

**To Druggists :**

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write :—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. . . . Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said : "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote : "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say : "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows : "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSES AND, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6 00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

**CLARKE & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

Advise your Customers to


**SMOKE**


Creme de la Creme,

Canvas Back,

Rose Celeste,

and El Caza

**CIGARS,**

MANUFACTURED BY

**J. M. FORTIER,****MONTREAL.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

KEEP track of your sales and prevent mistakes and losses. Try the "Cashier" advertised by Geo. F. Bostwick, Toronto.

ATTENTION is directed to the advt. of W. H. Dietz, who has something useful, we might say invaluable, for enterprising druggists.

THE ALPHA HEADACHE WAFERS advertised elsewhere are proving good sellers, giving excellent satisfaction and affording a liberal margin for profits.

J. SPONHOUSE, of 509 1/2 Yonge-St., Toronto, advertises Black's Cream Soda Fountain, a cut of which appears on page 21. He also furnishes recipe for preparation, and full instructions. Write for prices, etc., mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

HYGIENIC FOODS. The prepared cereals of the Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, as advertised in another column, are highly recommended by leading physicians and the medical press generally. All who use them seem very enthusiastic in their praises.

How to make money, is the subject of Lawson & Jones' address to the druggists of Canada on page 31. Read the advt. carefully and you cannot fail to see that the plan is one that every druggist may increase his sales and consequently his profits by adopting it.

WRITE to the H. W. Jayne Chemical Co., Frankford, Pa., for full particulars of Naphthalene Coal Tar Camphor, especially prepared for the drug trade as a camphor substitute for destroying moths. It is said to be free from oils and acids and is guaranteed not to turn red.

MESSES. ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., of Hamilton, will have facilities for turning out "Fly Pads" this year in much larger quantities than ever before. "Fly Pads" are admittedly the most popular fly poison ever sold in Canada and stand the retail druggist a very handsome profit. Order early and often.

DRUGGISTS who want a cheap soda fountain are directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. Nelson on page 13 of this issue. He claims that it will do the work of the more expensive apparatus, giving good satisfaction and proving a source of increased revenue. When writing mention this paper.

THE LATEST NOVELTY is in the shape of a "Pepsin Chewing Gum," manufactured by the Beeman Chemical Co., of Cleveland, O., and advertised elsewhere in this issue. It is neatly put up and specially designed for the drug trade. It may be had from all the jobbing houses. Read the advertisement.

We would call special attention to the No. 5 Syringe, manufactured by the Tyr

Rubber Co., and advertised on page 3. They are made in either white or red rubber of the best quality, are handsome goods and have all the modern improvements as regards pipes, etc. "Tyrian" goods are all first class and very satisfactory to handle.

E. S. WELLS, of Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A., is a familiar name around the globe. The war he and Rough on Rats has waged for many years on the destructive rat, the pestiferous mouse, the festive cockroach, the tormenting bedbug, pugnacious sparrows and other annoying animals and insects, has made his name and fame universal. No drug store can do business nor any lady keep house without a full supply of "Rough On" Preparations. His trade extends all over the civilized world, Great Britain, Australia, India, Africa, Central and South America, &c., &c. See advt. in every issue.

OUR readers will notice the Powell & Davis Co.'s ad. on another page. The sales last year, and the firms who have handled and pushed them, are an evidence of their merit and popularity. This firm has increased their output to an enormous extent, which could only be done by the placing on the market of a meritorious article, and one that the druggists throughout the Dominion can sell and recommend. This year they are issuing an advertising card in colors, 14 x 20 inches, which they supply for a limited time with each box of felts. Druggists last year sold and pushed these felts on account of their neatness and reliability. If your firm has not already handled them we can only say, do so now. See advt. on another page.

### Can be Used Where "Emulsions" Cannot be Tolerated.

FROM H. W. SKERRY, M. D.

(Visiting Physician to Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.)

I have used "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil" in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, where I have been very much pleased with its action. I have used it especially upon cases who were unable to take and retain cod liver oil either pure or in the different emulsions heretofore at our service. I have many instances where patients were unable to use Cod Liver Oil because of its nauseating effects, causing loss of appetite and consequent emaciation. In these cases, when placed upon "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil," there was no reason to discontinue its use.

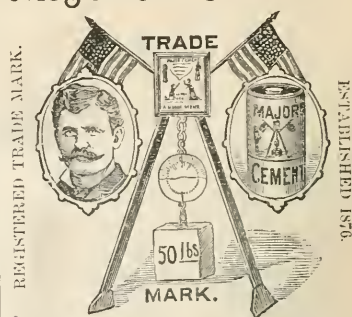
THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—Friendlee—What do you keep that absent-minded clerk for? He's no good on earth that I can see.

Franklee—Oh, yes, he is; he's a hypnotizer.

Friendlee—So I've heard; but what good does that do you?

Franklee—When he sells 'em a fifty cent prescription for a dollar, he makes 'em believe it's worth two dollars, but that they're getting a special discount.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 30-lb. weight, and a thermometer 4-24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 45¢ Sent for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

## - CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

10c.

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

5c.

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE

GRANBY, QUE.



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The most serious germinal cause of all diseases can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,**  
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



For Sale Wholesale by  
Toronto :

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,  
T. MILBURN & Co., ELLIOTT & Co.,  
F. F. DALLEY & Co., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Hamilton :

J. WINER & Co., ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,  
F. F. DALLEY & Co., G. D. BRIGGS & SONS.

London :

LONDON DRUG CO., C. MCCALLUM,  
JAS. KENNEDY & CO.

British Columbia :  
LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal :  
EVANS & SONS, LTD.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable  
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic  
Asthma, Bronchitis and  
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN !

## MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing - Syrup FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR ASTHMA, HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

## The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

**JAMES L. LEAVITT,**  
Attleboro, Mass., U. S.



## B. Laurance & Co. WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments  
for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Case a Customer can be  
suited at the first attempt.



Marvellous !

Wonderful !

## "ALUMINUM" Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98 FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One quarter the weight of silver.

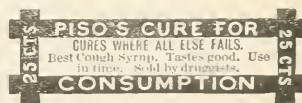
Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded but not as represented.

**Duryea Jewelry Co.,**

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.





## Drug Review.

BUSINESS during the past month shows signs of improvement. There are no startling changes to note.

Higher—Citric acid, Capsicums, Oil Orange, Oil Lemon.

Easier—Cubels, Morphia, Quinine.

Citric acid good demand, prices are higher.

Capsicums higher.

Vanilla Beans a little easier; good fine long beans can be had at reasonable prices.

Cocaine unchanged.

Gum Arabic, some genuine Gum has arrived in England; as the Sudan is being opened up it is expected more Gum will follow.

Morphia is lower in price.

Opium steady at lower prices.

Cod Liver Oil, Norway—the catch of fish so far this summer is small and prices are advancing.

Oil Lemon continues to advance.

Opium unsettled.

Quinine is easier.

Cantharides are higher.

Ergot will probably be higher.

Potass. Iodide firm.

Corks have advanced.

Oil Cloves easier.

Sulphur advancing.

## Brevities.

"How can I get rid of superfluous hair, Mr. Druggist?" "Get married, sir."

Good TASTE.—At a late polo match, a graceful girl was seen in a polo-maise (the noise out of compliment to the dear ponies, of course.)—*Fun.*

Quizzer.—Why do you call your physician "Pelican"? That's not his name, is it? Frunklee—Oh, no; merely a pet name I've given him on account of the size of his last bill.

"Wife, do you know that I have got pneumonia?" "New monia, indeed! Such extravagance, you're the spendthriftiest man I ever did see, to go and lay out money for such trash when I need a new bonnet so much."

Druggist (looking through drummer's sample case)—"Well, I always knew you worked the romance racket pretty thoroughly, but I didn't know you had to carry a box of concentrated lye to keep up the supply of yarns." *Pharmaceutical Era.*

## Grains of Gold.

The secret of happiness—stop thinking about yourself.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading nor any pleasure so lasting.

The man who spends the first half of his years to taste all the sweets of life, will spend the second half trying to get the taste out of his mouth.

So necessary is fun to the mind that a late philosopher says, if you should build schools without playgrounds nobody would get beyond short division in a life time.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify a man for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

## Do You Want TO Make Money?

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure any form  
of nervous disease  
or any disorder of  
the generative or-  
gans of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the excessive  
use of stimulants,  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indis-  
cretion, over indulgence, &c, such as Loss of Brain  
Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the  
back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Pro-  
stration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Diz-  
ziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Im-  
potency, which if neglected often lead to premature  
old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes  
for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for  
every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if  
a Permanent cure is not effected. We have  
thousands of testimonials from old and young,  
of both sexes, who have been permanently cured  
by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456, Victoria, B. C.

## A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,**  
Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

**D<sup>R</sup> HARVEY'S**  
*Southern*  
**RED PINE**  
FOR  
COUGHS  
&  
COLDS

MILTON H. BRISSETTE,  
PROPRIETOR.  
MONTREAL & NEW YORK

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

(Established in 1862.)

## Perfumes.

(DELICATE — FRAGRANT — LASTING.)

— THE —

## Seely Manufacturing Company

Has opened a Branch Office and Laboratory in WINDSOR, ONT., for the purpose of manufacturing a complete line of *Fine Perfumes and Toilet Articles* for the Canadian Trade.

As our Odors have been regarded, for several years, by the American trade, as the *Standard Perfumes*, we feel certain that it would further the interests of every Druggist in the Dominion to carry them in stock.

We not only manufacture a full line of Staple Odors, but also several *Specialties*, amongst which are :

VICTORIA REGIA.

HER MAJESTY ROSE.

EASTER LILY.

MARY ANDERSON.

HIGHLAND BELLS.

GOLDEN ROD.

WHITE HELIOTROPE.

LILAC FLOWERS.

MIN-NE-HA-HA.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Our Bulk Perfumes are put up in half-pound packages, at \$2.00 each.

We carry a full assortment of *Small Bottled Goods*, ranging in size from 2 drs. to 4 ozs., put up neatly, and attractively boxed.

We should be pleased to receive a *Trial Order by Mail*, which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

TERMS. — 60 days net, or 2 per cent. cash in 10 days.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
WINDSOR, ONT.

# WILSON'S FLY = POISON = PADS.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discount the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	83 68	\$3 85	Castor, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleachel, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALISPIKE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, Duke, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	40	15	CHIROCAT, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thins, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	15	Burlock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDON, lb. ....	75	85	Bonaset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Pern, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTIO, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb. ....	22	25	CRESSOTE, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTLERISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	ERGO, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassaia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERIGONI, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, oz. lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamonile, Roman, lb. ....	34	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	29	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmin, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillay), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Achar, lb. ....	45	50	GYNERINE, lb. ....	18	20	Indigo, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	Inset Powder, lb. ....	29	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISOSYLVES, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BEVERLY, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	GUAIAC, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Asafoetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Belladonna, long, lb. ....	40	45
Bass, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassaia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Co. A, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cocoa, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	70	85	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANThARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hioscyamus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CARBOPI, lb. ....	25	30	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandrian, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Timevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LEONES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 90	4 60	LEONICK, Solazzi, lb. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb. ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 60
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12	
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12	
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RTM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	
LYCOPOLIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
LYCOPORIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
MANGA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
“ Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
METS, Tongatin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
NETGALS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10	
NETMBS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80	
NTX YOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	
ONITMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	85	90	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mnr., oz.	10 00	10 50	
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPEER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10	
PLASTER, Calciné, bbl cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	40	50	HYDROXYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
Adhesive, y.t.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	ODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
ROSEN, Common, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	White, Conté's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40	
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	12	15	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	ACIDS			Syrup, lb.	45	50	
Cohos, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Eilecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	60	65	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Ground, lb.	10	12	tes doz	22	25	One lbs.	6	7	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Mariatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Jamaica, blebd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Pyrophoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Indian Hemp, lb.	18	20	Sulphuric, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30	
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 50	1 55	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartarie, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, oz.	10	12	With Chalk, lb.	65	70	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Bin., oz.	30	35	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 90	1 95	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, lb.	35	40	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 90	1 95	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 75	1 90	
Plenrivy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERIST, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	75	80	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	50	55	
						Carbonate, lb.	11	16	



Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 40	Lemon, Eng., lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	75	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Nicoli, oz.	1 25	1 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origaniun, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				Peppermint, lb.	1 00	1 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
UROYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	28	38	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Oze, oz.	33	40	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUININE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70	
Fused, lb.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	1 25	1 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hypsulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	13	14	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Comm., lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULFONAL, oz.	50	55	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	TURPENTINE, gal.	70	75	

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
Sold Annually.

} "Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" { S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

## To the Drug Trade of Western Ontario.

DEAR SIRS:—We beg to call your attention to the preparations of Messrs. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, having made special arrangements to carry a full line of these elegant Pharmaceutical Goods, consisting of their:

Fluid Extracts,

Compressed Powders or Pills,

Elixirs, Syrups, Wines,

Compressed Lozenges and Triturates,

Compressed Hypodermic Tablets,

Absorbent Cotton Suppositories,

Liquid Extract of Malt,

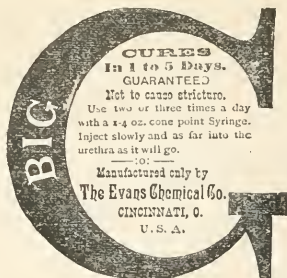
And also their superior make of DIALYZED IRON.

We can recommend these preparations as deserving the claims which are made for their superiority, and would be glad to supply them to you at the manufacturers' prices.

Specify "WYETH'S" when ordering.

LONDON DRUG Co., London.  
J. A. KENNEDY & Co., "

J. WINER & Co., Hamilton.  
A. HAMILTON & Co., "



TRADE MARK.

INJECTION "G"

OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely  
NON-POISONOUS cure for

**GNORRHOEA & GLEET**

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only,  
are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon  
becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

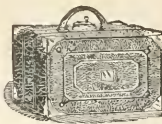
Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.

3	"	"	@	23.25	"	55	"	"
6	"	"	@	45.00	"	60	"	"

The manufacturers, **THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.**, will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

**REVOLUTION.**

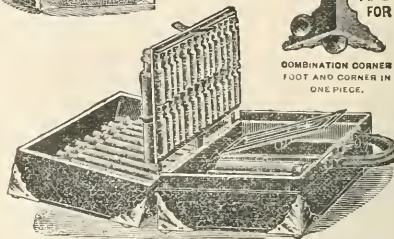
No more destruction of leather loops or  
spilling of remedies.



METAL SPRINGS.  
Pat. July 31, 1890.



COMBINATION CORNER  
FOOT AND CORNER IN  
ONE PIECE.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or  
supports at head of the corks.

**No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.**

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing  
the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that  
of the old way of constructing, by the use of these  
Patent Springs and the Combination  
Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 20 three drachm vials, and  
20 one ounce vials. Space for powder puffs, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions,  
12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/4 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather,  
leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with  
key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14 00. Send for full descriptive circular.

**Western Leather Mfg. Co.,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"  
**IMPERIAL**  
READY MADE  
**GRANUM**



**THE GREAT  
MEDICINAL FOOD**

This ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC  
PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF  
UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—potent for  
good and powerless to harm. A solid  
extract, derived by a new process from very  
superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a  
FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything  
more wholesome and delicious. It has justly  
acquired the reputation of being the savior  
FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable  
growth and protection of aliment for the  
INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in  
continued fevers, the most  
nourishing and strengthening food for  
NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable  
remedial agent  
in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.  
**John Carle & Sons, New York.**

# SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

**Pure Cod Liver Oil,****COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,****REGULATIVE PILLS,****MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.**

OWING to the increased demand for my preparations.  
I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade  
in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

180 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.

# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

MAY, 1891.

{ 6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST } No. 5.  
{ TORONTO, ONT. }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
See advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,  
Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.  
New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.  
Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### Commercial Pharmacy.

In a previous issue we spoke of the pharmacist as a professional man, as one who was obliged to go through a course of preparation and study and finally pass an examination which in many points was of a higher standard even than that obtained by a physician, and, speaking of the Canadian Colleges especially, the requisite percentage was higher than the Medical Colleges. It was supposed by many that the fact of thus requiring such a high educational standard, not only at the commencement of the pharmaceutical course, but also on the completion of apprenticeship and collegiate instruction, as well as the extended compulsory term of service as such apprentice, would serve to deter many from engaging in the drug business, but on the contrary we find that the number of students are increasing and the tendency is towards a still further accession to the ranks. On this occasion we would speak of the occupation of the pharmacist as a commercial one, and in doing so we believe we are voicing the sentiment of the majority of the trade when we say that the tendency of young men to rush into this business is one that should, in a measure at least, be checked, and for reasons which must be apparent. In the first place how many of those who bind themselves for a course of study have any idea whatever of commercial pursuits, how many have had a sound, practical business education, or have the

most remote idea of what is required of them outside the technical works of their adopted calling? Objection may be taken to this, by saying that in any other business the same reason would hold good, but in no other line of business is the student or clerk bound by articles of apprenticeship, such as exist in the drug trade, and the very prevalent though erroneous idea seems to prevail that, once launched as a chemist and druggist, his success is assured, and what is the result, — if he has not the business training, if he implicitly places his confidence of success in the mere fact that he as a student has passed his examination, it may be with credit, he will soon find that not only pharmaceutical education but commercial ability and intelligence will be required, before he can obtain that success so ardently hoped for. Again, how many of those who embark in business on their own account do so on very slender if any capital, failing to realize that expenses commence from the first day of the opening and that the mythical profit so often spoke of by the outside world are too frequently found insufficient to even pay running expenses, much less to provide the desired competency which their night-mare pictured for them. There is no gainsaying the fact that money, yes, and we might say in some cases fortunes have been made in the drug business, but it must be borne in mind that in the majority of places, especially in the large centres, the business is overdone, the profits are ruthlessly cut into and even the prestige which the druggist once possessed is becoming a thing of the past, and it is only by the combination of a sound commercial training, a conscientious and painstaking devotion to business, together with a thorough and progressive knowledge of pharmacy that success can be assured in the drug business of to-day.

### Competition in Business.

With out "the competition spirit" in the hardware trade much of the buoyant spirit would be wanting. That competition is the spice of trade is apparent: if however, sales are made with no margins, competition must be regretted; also, if profits are very small, undue strife is to be deplored, but provided there is honesty attached to business, competition is wholesome. The assumption by the buyer that wares can be bought cheaper from certain sources should not in any way embarrass the holder of substantial articles, for he

who is in possession of honest and well made goods, which have a marketable demand, need hardly fear that they can readily be disposed of at margins permitting of fair profits. Competition carried to the extent of injustice to the trader, then, is always to be regretted. If there are standard quotations, to lower them by unnatural methods is not business. The doctrine "to get there" at whatever cost, when carried to extremes, is the source of much disturbance to the business world, especially to the moral tone of the trade. If anyone sits down and thinks the matter over carefully, he will see plainly that the competition which in many cases is annoying and seemingly needless, is at the foundation of prosperity and the development of the various interests of the trade. The Bellamy school, which believes that competition should be entirely done away with and everything be administered by one vast organization, is socialistic and we believe impracticable. We do believe in giving every person a chance to develop himself and an equal opportunity to all to go to work earning a living with the least possible restriction. A person thus starting will succeed according to his merits and ability, and competition for him will be a wholesome and an effective stimulant.  
—*Northwest Trade.*

### Hints to the Salesman.

One of the best salesmen says the seller should only talk enough to keep the buyer talking.

There is a maxim, "When you buy, keep one eye on the goods and the other on the seller. When you sell, keep both eyes on the buyer."

It is certainly true that salesmen of ready and fluent speech, good talkers, are often surpassed by those who say little.

One of the happiest forms of speech for a salesman, as it is for any person who has to convince others, is that of a short, plain and pithy illustration. It strikes home. Long winded stories are tedious, and so are hobbies.

The salesman speaks to explain, convince and persuade, and he should keep his final aim constantly in mind. He knows instantly the effect he is producing, and the more favorable it is the better he can talk, because his readiness is encouraged. *Publishers' Weekly.*

No man has yet climbed the ladder of fame on rounds of drink.



## Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting in Winnipeg April 9th. Amongst those present were G. W. McLaren, president; J. F. Howard, vice-president; A. Moncton, treasurer; J. B. M. Caniff, C. Flexon, E. Casselman, N. J. Halpin, J. A. Wright, C. W. Herrell, E. S. Knowlton, J. McCulloch, D. Hutton, E. D. Martin (of Martin & Rosser), J. K. Hollingshead, N. H. Jackson, H. E. Neelands and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The minutes of the previous meeting having been adopted, the report of the council was read as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—Your council beg leave to submit the following:

Since the last annual meeting, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, ex-president and an old member of the Association, resigned his seat in the council in consequence of leaving Winnipeg and his place has been filled by the selection of Mr. C. Flexon. Many complaints have been made of the illegal selling and distribution of poisons by officers of rural municipalities and country storekeepers and your council directed the registrar to prepare a notice drawing attention to the provision of the Act with regard to the sale of poisons and had the same inserted in the Manitoba Daily and Weekly Free Press. Your council felt some difficulty regarding this matter as it is understood that the municipalities consider they are empowered to expend the municipal funds for the purpose of purchasing poisons for the destruction of gophers, and would ask that it be taken into consideration at the annual meeting.

The board of examiners reported on the 15th Oct. last that Mr. C. W. Herrell and Mr. G. Chipperfield had passed the major examination and the names of these gentlemen have been added to the register.

The following have also successfully passed the association's examinations: Major—B. F. Greer, E. S. Knowlton, J. McCulloch and C. W. Herrell. Minor—W. L. Gemmell and B. Storey. Preliminary—E. Blakely, F. G. A. McArthur, John A. Waite, Clyde Ferguson, Harry Bredin and E. Smith, and their names have been ordered to be placed on the register.

The council held during the past year four meetings and have again the pleasure to report the satisfactory condition of the association both financially and otherwise.

(Signed) W. G. McLaren,  
President.

Considerable discussion took place with regard to the danger there was in the large and indiscriminate distribution of strychnia throughout the province by the several municipalities, the same being distributed to farmers for the purpose of destroying gophers, and no record being kept of the distribution, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Wright and Mr. Halpin, with the president and Mr. Martin, to meet members of the legislature and express the views of the association on the subject, and the same gentlemen were also appointed to interview members of the legislature with reference to the proposed amendment prohibiting druggists, in a town where a local option by-law had been carried, from selling alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes.

The report of the registrar was read and showed that twenty new members had been added to the register, also three certified clerks and ten apprentices since the last annual meeting. That there had been

three prosecutions for offences under the association's act, one for illegally carrying on the business of chemist and druggist; another for carrying on a branch store without having a duly qualified chemist employed therein, and the other for illegally compounding the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner. In all the cases convictions were obtained and a fine of \$20 and costs in each case imposed. The report also stated that he had removed from the register the names of those who had left the province or who were in arrears in payment of their annual fees. The registrar's report was adopted.

Mr. Moncton, the treasurer, presented his annual statement, giving details of receipts and expenditures and showing a balance in favor of the association of \$1,188.30.

The president then addressed the association, complimenting them on their progress and on the satisfactory results of the examination.

The question of proposed affiliation with the Medical College was taken up and the matter was referred to a committee to consider the subject and prepare a report.

After the transaction of general business the meeting adjourned.

## American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in New Orleans, La., commencing April 27th.

The following were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President, A. K. Finlay, of New Orleans.

First vice-president, George J. Seabury, of New York.

Second vice-president, W. H. Torbert, of Iowa.

Third vice-president, L. T. Dunning, of South Dakota.

Permanent Secretary, Prof. J. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston.

Reporter on the progress of pharmacy, Dr. Charles Rice, of New York.

The following were elected members of the Council:—James M. Good, of St. Louis; Chas. T. P. Fennell, of Cincinnati; and John Conrad, of Chicago.

There were about two hundred members in attendance.

Cresson Springs, Pa., was selected as the next place of meeting, and the second Monday in September as the date.

In *La Lyon Medicale*, attention is drawn to an article by Dr. Filatoff, of Moscow, asserting that the heliotrope can be substituted with advantage for quinine. The plant, it is stated, has for some time been in use as a popular remedy for fevers in Russia, in Turkey and in Persia. In each of these countries, a tincture is prepared by macerating in alcohol the leaves and stalks of the plant.

Success is the best evidence of ability.

## What Drugs Should be Kept Air-Tight?

IN answer to a correspondent who puts this query, the *Chemist and Druggist* says:

"Generally, it is a safe rule to keep all powdered drugs in stoppered bottles, as they, having the greatest surface, are most likely to deteriorate owing to the action of the air. Aromatic drugs are always so kept, powdered squill can only be retained in the pulverulent condition by rigid exclusion of moisture, and it is advisable also to store the powders of potent drugs, such as ipecacuanha, opium, and nux vomica, in stoppered bottles, although they may not actually require it. We are not prepared to say that the custom of keeping powders in bottles on the shop shelves is free from objection, because it has been observed that most of them gradually leave a layer adherent to one side of the bottle, although there may be no adhesive substance in the drug, and this appears to be the result of some change. Few unpowdered drugs, except highly aromatic ones, are the better for being kept air tight, as frequently a little circulation of air prevents mustiness. Gum resins, such as myrrh should be kept in tin-lined and covered drawers. Generally the safest plan is to exclude light."

## New Method of Dispensing Highly-Poisonous Remedies.

THE excessively deadly character of some of the newer alkaloidal remedies, and therefore, the extremely minute dosage in which they are prescribed, has caused M. A. Pettit to formulate a method for their administration, which has the indorsement of the *Société de médecine pratique*. This method consists practically in the preparation of solutions of 1:1000 by means of a solvent which is called "glycero-alcoholic liquid" (*liquide glycéro-alcoolique*), and of which the following is the formula:

Glycerin, anhydrous (1.250 at 60° F.) 333 parts.  
Distilled water ..... 147 parts.  
Alcohol, 95°, sufficient to make... 1,000 parts.

Mix. At 60° F. this liquid has the specific gravity of water, and, consequently, 1 ccm. weighs 1 gram. To make a 1-in-a-1,000 solution of crystallized digitalin, for instance, the following would be the formula:

Crystallized digitalin.... 1 gm.  
Glycero-alcoholic liquid, q. s. to make.... 1 l.

Mix and dissolve. This method presents several advantages, which may be summed up as follows:

1. The liquid delivers itself naturally, so that 1 ccm. corresponds to 50 drops, thus rendering easy the administration of a dose of  $\frac{1}{100}$  mg. ( $\frac{1}{3000}$  grain).

2. It will keep indefinitely.

3. Evaporation is rendered difficult, even when exposed, by the viscosity of the liquid.

4. Complete solution (in the greater part of cases, at least) of the medicament, even when the liquid is diluted with water.

—*National Druggist*.

DOES THE FLIES BOTHER YOU ?

HOW DO YOU CATCH THEM ?

Only the Cleanest Fly Destroyer can give Perfect Satisfaction.

**TRY TANGLEFOOT.**

When at your Jobbers Compare TANGLEFOOT with all the Other Brands of Sticky Fly Paper Before Purchasing.

**Keep Posted on All Changes.**

A Change to Benefit the Retail Dealer.

WE ARE ADDING ONE FIVE-CENT TANGLEFOOT HOLDER to every box of Tanglefoot this season ;  
 wholesale price of the Holders is three cents each.

**PRICE :** { ONE BOX (25 Double Sheets and one 5c. Tanglefoot Holders, 26 FIVE-CENT ARTICLES) - 50 cts.  
 { ONE CASE (ten Boxes), - \$4.50

Each case contains ten Holders (one in each box) the wholesale price of which is 28c. Deducting the value of the Holders, 28c. from the price of the case, leaves a balance of \$4.22, which is all you pay for the fly paper.

Our HOLDER is the First and Only PRACTICAL Device for Holding Sticky Fly Paper ever put on the Market.

**HAVE YOU SEEN ONE ?**

TRY a box of Tanglefoot and increase your fly paper sales.

TANGLEFOOT is as convenient to handle as a newspaper.

TANGLEFOOT is clean to use.

TANGLEFOOT is effective.

TANGLEFOOT opens easily.

TANGLEFOOT is the best in appearance.

TANGLEFOOT is of the most convenient size.

TANGLEFOOT is made of the best material.

TANGLEFOOT has one 5c. Holder packed in every box.

TANGLEFOOT is neatly packed.

TANGLEFOOT is low in price.

TANGLEFOOT is a ready seller.

TANGLEFOOT yields a large profit.

TANGLEFOOT is well known and popular.

TANGLEFOOT gives good satisfaction every time.

TANGLEFOOT is made in double sheets ; each double sheet consists of two single sheets, each single sheet 9x16 (this feature patented).

**SOLD BY****QUEBEC :**

W. Brunet &amp; Co.

Edmund Giroux &amp; Bro.

**TORONTO :**

Lyman Bros. &amp; Co.

**KINGSTON :**

Henry Skinner &amp; Co.

**LONDON :**

James A. Kennedy &amp; Co.

**HALIFAX :**

Forsyth, Sutcliffe &amp; Co.

Each Sheet of Tanglefoot is Separately Sealed with Wax, Leaving an Absolutely Clean Margin to Take Hold of  
 When Opening the Sheet for Use.

Nothing in the Line of Sticky Fly Paper Approaches Tanglefoot.



This cut represents a double sheet while being opened for use, showing the seal of wax which excludes the air and prevents drying and sticking at the edges. The seal confines the sticky material and keeps the margin of the sheet absolutely clean.

All Things Considered,

**TANGLEFOOT**

YIELDS MUCH THE

**LARGEST PROFIT.****LARGE QUANTITIES**

—OF—

**STICKY FLY PAPER**

are used in every city, but no one buys much of it from a dealer who handles a paper inferior in any way.

**TRY TANGLEFOOT**

—AND—

**Increase Your Sales.****THE****5c. TANGLEFOOT HOLDER**

increases the quantity of sticky fly paper used. Try one ; it will give you satisfaction, and you will no doubt recommend it to your customers. A good thing is bound to sell readily.

**PRICE :**

Per Box of 25 Holders,  
 70 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and the majority of Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by O. &amp; W. THUM,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

# HOLIDAY - GOODS

—FOR THE—

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

## Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

## KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
MONTREAL.

### CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

### CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

### CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

## This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you, in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' SOAP,

## Bertrands Freres Perfumery, Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now  
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250  
Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good  
value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the  
latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle  
Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's  
and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea  
Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags,  
Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes,  
White D. B. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!

WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring  
or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be re-  
funded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-  
four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing  
all new shades, and others are added as soon as they  
become fashionable. They are warranted to dye  
more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

We are now ready to supply the following

## TABLET TRITURATES:

Any not mentioned can be supplied in  
twenty-four hours.

Acid Arsenious 1/20, 1/30, 1/40, 1/50, 1/60.

Acid Carbolic 1/10.

Acid Gallic 1 gr.

Acid Tannic 1 gr.

Aloin, Belladonna and Nux Vomica.

Aloin, Belladonna and Podophyllin.

Aloin and Podophyllin.

Ammon. Chlor. and Codeine Comp.

Ammon. Chlor. and Hyoscynamus Comp.

Antin et Potass Tart. 1/4, 1/10, 1/20, 1/50.

Arsenii Iodidum 1/20, 1/35, 1/50, 1/100, 1/200, 1/500.

Atropia Sulph. 1/50, 1/80, 1/100, 1/200, 1/500.

Beta Naphthol 1 gr.

Bismuth Subcarb 1 gr, 2 gr.

Bismuth Subnit 1 gr.

Caffeine Citras 1/10, 1/2, 1 gr.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P. 1/10, 1/5, 1 gr.

Cathartic Comp. Vegetable 1/10, 1/5, 1 gr.

Cocaine Hydrochlor 1/100, 1/20, 1/10, 1/5.

Cupri Arsenitis 1/100, 1/150, 1/200.

Elatropia Clutterbucks 1/32, 1/16, 1/8.

Enonymine Resin 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 gr.

Extract Belladonna 1/8, 1/6, 1/4.

" Cascara Sagrada 1 gr.

" Coloc. Comp. 1/4, 1/2, 1 gr.

" Ergot 1/10, 1/6, 1/4, 1/2.

" Hyoscynam 1/4, 1/2.

" Nux Vomica 1/2, 1/8.

" Belladonna Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Colchici Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Cubeba Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Digitalis Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Ipecac Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Ipecac and Senega Fld. 1/2 m, 1 m.

" Scilla Comp. 1/2 m, 1 m.

Ferri Citras 1 gr.

" Pyrophos 1 gr.

" et Quinine et Acid Arsenious.

" et Quinine et Acid Arsenious et Strychnia.

" et Quinine Sulph.

" et Strychnia Citras 1 gr.

" Lactas 1 gr.

Fever, Dr. H. J. Kenyon.

Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitte 1 gr, 2 gr.

" Iodid Rubrum 1/16, 1/20, 1/30, 1/50, 1/100

" Iodid Viride 1/8.

" Subsulph Flav. 1/2, 1 gr.

Iodoform 1/5, 1/3, 1/2.

Lithii Carbonas 1/2, 1 gr.

Lithii Carbonas et Sodii Arsenias.

Magnes. Sulph. Exsic.

Morphine Acetas 1/8, 1/4.

Morphine Sulph. 1/50, 1/20, 1/10, 1/5, 1/2, 1/4, 1/2.

Ol. Tiglli 1/10 m.

Quinine Sulph. 1/2 gr.

Time: Capsici 1 m, 5 m, 10 m.

" Digitalis 1/2 m, 1 m, 3 m, 5 m.

" Digitalis et Strophanthus.

" Sanguinaria 1 m, 3 m, 5 m.



## TRADE NOTES.

A. Pope is opening a drug store at Melita, Man.

A. B. Cunningham, druggist, Annapolis, N. S., is dead.

G. W. Mingay, Parkdale, is opening a branch at Mimico.

Crowe Bros., drugs, Truro, N. S., style is now H. W. & W. Crowe.

E. Bannister, druggist of Brampton, has assigned with liabilities of \$1,500. He has been in business nearly 12 years.

W. M. Kirkland, formerly of Springfield, Ont., has purchased the drug business of the McBean Estate, Hespeler, Ont.

Mr. Butchard is opening a drug store at Cypress River, Man. There is said to be a good opening for a physician there also.

Emil Poliwka & Co., 36 Front st. East, Toronto, report a constantly increasing demand for sapollo, and their other specialties.

A. B. Petrie, jr., Guelph, has just returned home after an eight months' course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, having passed the examination with honors.

A disastrous fire occurred at Alliston, Ont., on May 6th, by which six blocks of buildings were destroyed, the drug store of T. McMahon being burned amongst the number.

T. Stewart, having sold his business, cor. Broadview ave. and Gerard st., to Mr. C. R. Sneath, has purchased the branch store of C. H. Conen, cor. Wilton ave. and Parliament st., Toronto.

A credit insurance company with a capital of \$500,000 has been formed in Boston under the title of the "Manufacturers' Guarantee Credit Co." Its business will be the guarantee of the payment of accounts by retail merchants to their suppliers.

The directors of the Wallaceburg Glass Co., who are ready to begin operations as soon as a suitable site can be procured, complain that although there were plenty of good sites to be had very reasonable before the company was organized they have all risen in value since.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

Two well known figures have disappeared from the ranks of Nova Scotia pharmacy. Dr. A. B. Cunningham was probably the first, and for long the only druggist in the old historic town of Annapolis. He had a considerable dental practice and a prosperous drug business, and made money.

Charles T. Cochran, of Kentville, was formerly connected with Forsyth & Co., of Halifax, afterwards with R. S. Masters, of Kentville, and for a number of years has carried on business on his own account.

Other changes during the past month

have been the closing up of the business of H. L. Atkins, at Truro, whose stock has been sold out, and the withdrawal from the drug business of Mr. M. F. Eagar, long one of the leading druggists of Halifax, but who has now sold out his stock to Messrs. Brown & Webb, and gone into the wholesale grocery business.

## Manitoba Notes.

Messrs. Fleming & Sons, Brandon, have moved into their new store. No pains or expense have been spared to make this one of the handsomest drug stores in the Dominion, and their attempt has not been in vain, and they are to be congratulated upon the beauty and harmony of fittings and furniture, all of which are the best obtainable. The building and store is alike a credit to Messrs. Fleming & Son, and the city in which it is located.

Mr. and Mrs. Carman, Moosomin, are visiting friends in Winnipeg. We hope Mr. Carman, who has not enjoyed the best of health lately, will be benefitted by the change.

Mr. Robt. Martin, Regina, received the contract from the N. W. T. Council for the supply of strychnine for the destruction of gophers.

Mr. and Mrs. Moneton have returned from Manitoba where they spent the winter.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, 8th inst. All the members being present.

Mr. J. H. Pope, formerly with W. E. Cowan, Deloraine, is about starting in business in Melita.

## Antipyrin and Mercuric Chloride

THE behavior of antipyrin in the presence of mercuric chloride forms the subject of a communication by Mr. Petsche (*Pharm. Rund.*, February, p. 31). He states that upon mixing cold aqueous solutions of antipyrin and mercuric chloride, a white precipitate is formed. This disappears upon heating the liquid to boiling, but after keeping it at that temperature for a time a brown resin-like substance is deposited, which, when separated, dissolves in nitric acid, and is colored scarlet by sulphuric acid. This resinoid substance dissolves in boiling alcohol, and is partially deposited again from the liquid on cooling. The insoluble portion when dried yields a reddish-yellow powder, acid in reaction and bitter in taste. When heated on platinum foil it melts and takes a scarlet color before charring. It dissolves in nitric acid, and the yellow solution becomes scarlet when sulphuric acid is added, but upon being heated turns yellow again, and eventually evaporates with a white fume, leaving no residue. With hydrochloric acid it gives a yellow solution that becomes red upon being heated, and leaves a yellow residue upon evaporation. A solution in hot alcohol gives a white

precipitate with ammonia water, but not with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The portion of the original resinoid substance soluble in cold alcohol is obtained upon evaporation as a white, readily-powdered resin, acid in reaction, and very bitter, and giving color-reactions very similar to those of the insoluble resin. It dithers, however, in dilute hydrochloric acid throwing down a white precipitate from an alcoholic solution. *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

## Shellac.

SHELLAC is a resin obtained from gum-lac, which is very brittle at a cold temperature, and is moderately hard, being, moreover, free from taste and smell. It melts under the influence of heat, this being even partially the case on the homeward journey from India; the so-called blocky shellac being thus produced. When heated it gives off an odor of a not unpleasant character, and burns with a bright flame. It is insoluble in spirit of wine, borax and carbonate alkalies. In addition to its well-known use in connection with the hat trade, it is employed in the preparation of varnish, etc. In commerce it is an important speculative article, the fluctuation to which it is subject being attributed to this circumstance. India is the source of supply. Until about ten or fifteen years ago the trade was concentrated in London, Hamburg and Bremen only sharing to a moderate extent in the imports, the quantity of which has increased from 20,000 cases in 1860, to about 65,000 or 70,000 cases at the present time. Since the opening of the Suez Canal the supplies of Southern Europe and Austria have been received through Trieste and Genoa. When prices have been high, the question of manufacturing shellac in Europe has been discussed, but it has been found that the production of the gum-lac, from which it is prepared, is so dependent upon the climatic conditions existing in India, that the scheme has never assumed practical form. *O. P. and D. Review.*

A thousand different shades of color can now be obtained from the materials the color maker has at his command, and the necessity for great skill and knowledge in his business is thus apparent. The man who can cheaply and expeditiously produce any color or shade of color is very valuable to his company. Experience is a large factor in this, as indeed it is in all processes, but as a general thing the greater the chemical knowledge of the color maker, the easier it is for him to produce the result desired. In itself the method of mixing or preparing the color is simple; it is in the kind and quantities of the substance to be mixed that the experience and knowledge is valuable.

California in 1890 disposed of 15,000,000 pounds of borax and 23,000 flasks of mercury, the total value of both being about \$90,000.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

A special and general meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the College building on Gerrard st., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 28th and 29th, for the purpose of considering the plans and estimates for additions to the building, and also for the consideration of Mr. Davis' bill regarding amendments to the Pharmacy Act. There were present:—Messrs J. A. Clark, Hamilton, president; J. J. Hall, Woodstock, vice-president; John McKee, Peterboro; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; W. B. Sanders, Stayner; C. D. Daniels, J. H. McKenzie, Toronto; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; G. M. Everest, Arkona; G. S. Hobart, Kingston; J. W. Slaven, Orillia; H. Waters, Ottawa; A. Lawrence, London.

After reading the minutes of the former meeting the registrar read a communication from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, stating that the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the society would be held in London on Tuesday evening, May 26th, on which occasion it was hoped there would be present representatives from kindred societies.

Messrs Daniels, Lawrence and Slavin were appointed a committee to draft a reply to the invitation.

The report of the Building Committee submitted by Mr. A. B. Petrie contained the statement that the architect, Mr. Sheard, visited several colleges in order to get the best arrangement possible of the space for college purposes. On Monday last he laid before the committee a plan differing somewhat from that adopted by the council, strongly recommending that it should be adopted. In the new plan a considerable portion of the present building would be used, giving increased ante-rooms for use of professors and assistants, as well as cloak room and storing room, and increased room for the laboratory. The committee unanimously recommended the adoption of the architect's suggestions, and Mr. Petrie in moving that the report be received and referred to the Executive and Finance Committee for consideration said that at one time they had an entirely new building in their mind. It was found afterwards, that a considerable portion of the present building would be unoccupied, and that by using only the additional land at the back, 50 by 47 feet, the entrance to that building would take up the available space which could be utilized for the laboratory. The architect suggested that he should go to a few of the various colleges on the other side and see what arrangements they had there. He did so, and when he came back he drew up the plan now submitted. When the committee met, in accordance with the law, they decided that it was so much superior to the former one that it would be desirable to adopt it. Hence the reason for calling this meeting. He might say in connection with this, that it takes over the entrance hall of the present building, and allows the ante-rooms to come up against the new wall, giving all the room required

for store room and drug stock, and also additional rooms if the professors may desire to have their scales and apparatus in the rooms adjoining the laboratory. The proposal was to continue to light from the roof according to the latest and most approved plan. They felt that they had a perfectly good reason for calling together this council to approve of their action.

Mr. Sanders said he was opposed to this expenditure. He had taken the precaution of preparing a lot of figures in connection with this matter, which he thought it would be wise to consider. They were all business men, accustomed to take up any matter coming under their attention in a business-like way. He believed that the preliminary steps in connection with the extension of this building had been taken hastily, and he felt that sufficient information had not been given as to this proposed alteration. It would be well to consider the real financial state of the college. Was he not right in putting the mortgage at \$10,000? There was \$7,000 in hand, so that at the present time there was an indebtedness of \$3,000, and the proposition of this committee was to spend a further sum estimated at \$9,950. If that were the total he would not take so much exception to it, but it was plain it would not be the total. When the building was done there would have to be a proper amount of furnishing for it. Then, there must be a proper supply of apparatus. He would submit some figures which would show the position of the college for some time to come. The expenses of the teaching staff which was appointed at last meeting might be fairly assumed to be \$1,400 a year. The janitor's salary would be \$400; insurance (based on a previous statement), \$65; registrar-treasurer, \$800; gas, \$50; water, \$50; coal and wood, \$160; examination, \$385; expenses of office, \$150; expenses of laboratory, \$500. He would take the interest at 6 per cent. on the total indebtedness, which, if the proper amount was spent in furnishing the extension, would be \$15,000. Then, add the present indebtedness of \$3,000, making \$18,000. To that add \$200 for ordinary wear and tear, equal to 2 per cent. interest, and you have a total debt of \$18,000, bearing interest at 8 per cent. and involving an annual debt of \$1,440. The infirmament account would be \$350, expenses of meetings, \$600; law expenses, \$200 (a low estimate); for journal, \$700; announcements, \$120; contingencies, 200. Adding these figures to those of the running expenses he had already given, the annual running expenses would be \$10,670. The receipts to meet this would be from fees of students and matriculation fees, which he would place at \$5,000, (the amount reached heretofore); annual fees from druggists, \$2,500; examinations, \$1,100; registration of apprentices, \$100; and then for whatever sundries might come, \$100. The total receipts, then, \$8,880, as compared with the proposed expenditure, would leave us with a deficit of \$1,870 a year. He held that the in-

crease in expenditure would not in any way increase the usefulness of the College to the Province. The scheme for the building of this extension was, he considered, hastily carried out, and this meeting was called, not because it was required but because the committee felt that it must have the endorsement of the whole council, and the expense being so large they felt they must get its opinion whether it was well to go on or to stop. The matter had been left altogether with the architect as to the plans. While the architect was the proper person to get the plans, he thought the faculty, and notably Professor Shuttleworth, should have been consulted in the internal arrangements. His experience ought to have been of some value to the Council. By the changes they were obliged to increase the janitor's pay \$160. That little item alone represented, at 6 per cent. a sum of \$2666, which was thus wiped out of existence. He just quoted this to show how the expenses would be increased. The expenditure, he felt, at the present moment was premature. He held that the increased accommodation was not required. There had been but one occasion when there was an overflow of students, and that was not likely to occur again. He argued that the changes in the College would prevent many students from attending it. Here was a college building. It was one of two or three which had been erected solely for that purpose. On the other side of the water, as well as on this side, a great many old churches, theatres, etc., had been turned into Colleges of Pharmacy. It was an exception to find a building devoted expressly to this purpose. At the time it was built it was considered quite commodious enough for all purposes of a college. While he regarded the enlargement as premature, if the extension was made it ought not to be made in the rear, but by placing a new story on the building. He understood it was the intention to put up a larger laboratory for the purpose of accommodating all the pupils at one time. Admitting there were 90, 70 or 80 students, what one man could teach them at one time? This would be found a reason for increasing the staff of teachers. He thought that 20 or 25 students was quite a large enough class for one teacher or demonstrator to have in charge at one time. The present room was quite sufficient, but he was told that the present condition of the furnishings was very bad. Surely there were, or ought to be, proper appliances. It would be better if the money was applied to getting proper apparatus for teaching pharmacy. It must be borne in mind that the College did not own all in the building. The desks and chairs in the lecture room were not their property. They were borrowed, and were held on sufferance. When the room was enlarged he would favor the College furnishing it, and that would add still further expenditure. At one time all seats in the Junior Class were full, but this was not likely to occur again as the uncertainty and changes might prevent

# STUDY

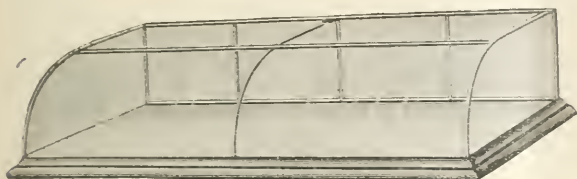
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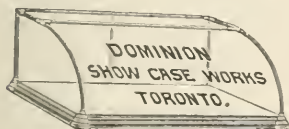
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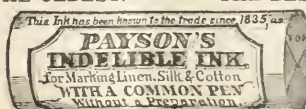
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many students from coming. He thought this matter should be fully discussed and would like to hear the views of those who differed from himself.

Mr. Petrie, replying, said this matter had been before the Council for nearly two years, and in one report it was recommended as being desirable; in another as being necessary. Then a committee was proposed. That would not evidence any hastiness on the part of the members of the Council. There was no misgiving in the minds of the Committee about going on with the matter at all, but only that they should keep within the instruction of the Council. Three years ago the basement was turned into a laboratory. It was found that the provision made for practical work was so little that no student could conveniently practice. After visiting other colleges the members thought they ought to make some improvements if possible, and a majority of them seemed to feel that if any college in the world could flourish, that in Ontario should. The figures given by Mr. Sanders were a little in error. The amount it cost would not be as large as he represented. As a member of this Council he would like to say that with the increased accommodation and equipment proposed by this committee, and the fees proposed to be charged, this would not only be the best equipped college, but one of the cheapest on the continent, and he had no doubt that it would be more largely attended than ever before. The idea of adding a story to the building would not be suggested to any architect by a sensible person.

Mr. Sanders wished to know what amount it was proposed to expend on the equipment and furnishing of the extension. He thought he was under the mark in placing the whole amount at \$15,000.

Mr. Petrie said the expense would probably be \$3000 or \$4000 more than was at first supposed. He did not think that any legitimate cost connected with the equipping of the College would ever be begrudged by the Council. As to giving figures it did not come within his province as Chairman of the Committee to do that.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. J. J. Hall submitted the report of the special committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, the chairman of the executive and finance committee and of the infringement committee, appointed to inquire into the claims of Mr. J. A. Brown, of Tottenham, as pharmacist under the Ontario Act. As he had a bill in the *Gazette* brought before Parliament, their solicitor was instructed to hunt up evidence about Mr. Brown's claims. Encouraged by the appearance of Mr. Brown's advertisement, G. A. Mason, of Markham, had taken a similar course. The solicitors advised, after looking into the evidence that they had no power to register either of these men, and even if they had, they were not satisfied of Mr. Brown's claim to being a practitioner in the province before 1871. Mr. Mason afterwards withdrew from his position. Mr. Brown's case was taken up somewhat

energetically by the popular member for North York, Mr. J. A. Davis, M. P. P., assisted by a member of this council, Mr. W. B. Sanders, on Brown's behalf. The committee felt that Mr. Brown's claim would be a dangerous precedent, and they were advised to leave no stone unturned to prevent his bill. When the bill came before the Private Bills Committee, the solicitor and Messrs. Hall and McKenzie appeared in behalf of the council, but not having had time to explain to the members of the House, the bill passed the committee by a majority of four votes. As considerable expense was incurred, which would have been lost, otherwise, the whole committee went to the House and interviewed the members, explaining the position and enlisting the support of several members to fight the bill at each step. Finding that the Brown bill was growing unpopular Mr. Davis introduced an amendment to the Pharmacy Act, to accomplish the object of the Brown bill. This bill was pronounced even worse than the Brown Bill. The committee then issued a circular to each chemist in Ontario, inviting co-operation in defeating both bills, with the result that the Brown bill is said to be withdrawn, and the Pharmacy Act amendment so modified as to leave the option of registering any application such as Mr. Brown's entirely in the hands of the council. The committee acknowledge the worth of the services rendered by their solicitor, and also the courtesy extended them by the members of Legislature.

Mr. Sanders did not rise to answer the report or to deal with it. It was done away with as Mr. Brown's bill had been discharged, and for that reason it might be out of place to discuss it. The Committee had found it necessary to go out of its way to use his name as being an advocate of J. A. Brown's registration. If a letter had been read, written by him, would they show him that letter? If it was not written by him, on what authority did they state so? If it was, let them produce a copy of it. It was only fair to him. While discussing this letter he would show Mr. Hall's own report on this matter. He (Mr. Hall) should have put his own name after his (Mr. Sanders). In the February session of 1890 the application from Mr. Brown was submitted to the Board. The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation reported on that application and found in these words, Mr. Hall being Chairman of that Committee. It says regarding the application of Mr. J. A. Brown, of Tottenham, "that clause 15 of the Act of 1884 permitted us to register such cases as Mr. Brown's, but the Act of 1889, cancelled that permissive clause, and although it might appear a hardship, this Council had no power to depart from the Act." If this was not encouragement for Mr. Brown he did not know what it was. He had also written evidence that his friend, Mr. Slavin was in favor of Mr. Brown's application being accepted.

Mr. Mackenzie said while listening to

the former speaker he felt as if they were again before the Private Bills Committee, and the solicitor for Mr. J. A. Brown was speaking. The same argument was used to-day. He might say for Mr. Sanders' benefit that while the Committee heard no letter read from Mr. Sanders to that Committee, he had interviewed members who saw the letter to Mr. J. R. Bond, Mr. Brown's brother-in-law, saying that he (Mr. Brown) might count on all support possible. He knew for a fact that the strongest argument against getting the Brown bill knocked out was the support given through Mr. J. R. Bond in connection with legislation. This was a fact which the druggists should know. If he had written a letter of the kind referred to he thought the Committee would have a right to mention his name in the resolution. The Legislature said the Council was divided on this question. The whole question did not resolve itself into a personal matter, but on the broad basis whether or not such action should be countenanced by this or any future Board.

Mr. Hall did not dispute that Mr. Sanders had the right, as any other member had, to follow his own private judgment in a matter of this kind. The work of the Council was commissioned to a Special Committee, whether or not certain legislation should be passed. And it was as much as suggested that the minority fall in with the majority. It was no argument for Mr. Sanders to make use of words contained in his report why Mr. Brown should be registered. Mr. Brown had represented that he was practicing before 1871, and under the Act of 1884 those in business before 1871 would be registered as pharmacists without asking examination. And for a clerk practicing as such 4 years before 1871, a similar provision was also made. He himself had been a clerk within three months of the five years before 1871, but he had to come forward and pass his examination before the College. In order to afford plenty of time a special clause was in the Act of 1884, inviting all who could to come forward and take advantage of that clause, and the time was extended to March, 1885. Mr. Brown claimed to have been in business during that time. Why did he wait to this late date to put in his application? When he made his application, he (Mr. Hall) instructed the solicitor to inquire into his claims. He produced sworn affidavits to the effect that Mr. Brown was not qualified, and they could not recommend to the Council that he be registered. He allowed his application to go on and we had no alternative but to face it. As a result some 20 or 25 others came forward and asked for special legislation. Members of the Legislature became alarmed, claiming that this would set a precedent for doctors, lawyers, etc. The amendment did not leave it permissive with the Council to register the man, but made it compulsory and imperative. Mr. Sanders' name was brought up as a member of the Council, who had been

# To Council Electors.

Messrs. D'Avignon and Sanders may have been conscientious in upholding the claims of the teachers on the college staff, but if so, it is to be regretted that they carried the contention to such an extent as to divide the Council, and to support the Professors in a course of obstruction, which it is firmly believed would have been, but for their intervention, a thing of the past long ago.

When the Council undertook to change the old regulations of the college whereby the Professors were to receive all sums paid by students for lecture fees up to \$3,000 and the half of any excess amount, and proposed to pay Prof. Shuttleworth \$1800, Prof. Avison, \$1000, and Prof. Harrison \$900 (these amounts to be paid to each Professor by cheque issued by the Registrar in the usual way of business, instead of the old custom whereby Principal Shuttleworth engaged his subordinates, received the sum total due under the old arrangement, and paid them in proportion to the hours of service performed by each), the two first named Professors objected, as the College attendance was rapidly increasing under the improved facilities afforded for instruction, and the amounts which would accrue as their share would be therefor very much enhanced, Prof. Harrison alone assenting.

The Council passed a resolution affirming the proposed system of payment, and having in view the securing of contracts upon these lines. The contracts were then drafted and submitted to the three Professors; Prof. Harrison again being alone in agreeing to sign and perform the duties attached to his department to the best of his ability. Professors Shuttleworth and Avison refusing to sign the agreement, which they claimed was not in accordance with the resolution in Council. In order to meet that contention the contract was amended, and again was signature refused upon the same grounds as before. These Professors were then asked to draft an agreement upon the lines proposed in the resolution, as they understood it, and submit it to the Committee having the matter in charge. This they refused to do, and the result was that the difficulty came before the next meeting of the Council for settlement, where, after a great deal of discussion, the Professors agreed to perform the services then being performed by them, for the salary named, and upon that basis an understanding was arrived at.

The difficulty, however, had created by this time a tension of feeling between the Council and the staff, which was not in anywise diminished by the action of Prof. Shuttleworth in exposing in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, weaknesses in the Pharmacy Act, and otherwise publishing private correspondence and interviews for the seeming purpose of lowering, in the estimation of the electors, those who were in the first and most responsible positions in the Council.

It was soon felt that the mutual confidence which should exist between the Council and its servants, in order to advance the reputation and interests of the College, was being lost; and that the journalistic action of Prof. Shuttleworth meant that he intended to inaugurate an opposition which would oust from office those who were endeavoring to make him, as a Professor, subject to their authority.

The Council seem to have realized the position of affairs fully, as they, at the next Council meeting, gave notice that the engagement existing with Professors Shuttleworth and Avison would terminate at the end of the year. This forced the fighting, and sides were taken. Messrs. Jeffrey and D'Avignon retired from the Council, leaving Messrs. Watters and Laurence nominal supporters of the claims of the Professors, and Mr. Sanders, as he had always been, an out and out opponent of the power in the Council, and the representative of those outside who could and would promote means to cripple its actions.

The notice to terminate the engagement and advertise for new Professors was carried in Council, and the fight continued. Journalistic verbiage flew hither and thither until the next meeting of Council, when a selection from those applying for the vacant positions was made. The selection at once strengthened the position of the Council, as they were enabled to show that first-class University men and skilled instructors were willing to accede to reasonable terms of contract; that the number of hours of instruction would be increased over 30 per cent.; that the course of instruction would more nearly conform to that given in more advanced colleges; that the instruction in practical work would be of the most thorough character; that four Professors would perform this work, and receive as remuneration 10 per cent. in advance of that now paid three; and, that the Council would pay its own, and govern its own, in accordance with the powers delegated by the electors.

The sales of the advertiser's Preparations on page 17 are increasing very fast. Every Druggist should put in a supply.

(To be continued.)



Vice-President, as associated with Mr. Brown in getting the special legislation.

Mr. Sanders again protested against one man being singled out. Mr. Slavin was as far gone as he was. (Laughter.)

Mr. Slavin rose to explain his position. He was a member of the committee, and also a member of the council from the Simcoe district. It was only natural that Mr. Brown should write him and inquire about the matter. Seven or eight letters passed between them. He never held out any hopes to Mr. Brown that his case would be successful. When he sent him evidence he did think he should be registered. Mr. Brown thought he was right in making his application. Other members of the committee did not agree with him and a majority instructed the solicitor to oppose the bill. With regard to his own connection with the matter, although he had correspondence with him, he did not even know Mr. Brown, and he must say he was opposed to making druggists by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Sanders moved that the report be amended by leaving out the name of W. B. Sanders. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:—Yeas—Waters, Slavin, Everest, Sanders, Lawrence. Nays—Petrie, McGregor, McKenzie, Hobart, McKee, Hall, Daniel, Clark.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Sanders said that at the last meeting of the Board he had moved for an itemized account, showing the amount of legal expenses for the year. The sum of \$329 was brought down, which was not in accordance with the return asked for. He considered that expenses had been incurred since February meeting, as the \$339 was only up to December—a very large amount. He asked that an itemized statement be laid on the board before tomorrow morning, showing the items comprising the sum of \$339, as well as the legal expenses from the first day of January to the day of this meeting.

The secretary said this could not possibly be done before tomorrow morning.

Mr. Sanders said that some druggists in the province felt that these items should be published in the *Journal* so that they could read them.

The chairman said he had supposed that Mr. Sanders had received all the information he had asked for at the last meeting.

Mr. Sanders asked for a return, showing the expenses of individual members attending committees or business meetings other than the council meetings of this board.

Mr. McKenzie moved and Mr. Slavin seconded, that Mr. Hall be allowed to introduce a motion respecting the engagement of teachers for the college. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. J. Hall, seconded by Mr. J. H. McKenzie, that the report of the Special Committee appointed in August, 1890, to advertise for persons to fill the positions of Professors and Registrar, and which report was adopted by

the Council at its meeting in February last, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: After the figures '\$1300' add 'for the first year'; after the figures '\$1650' add 'for the first year'; and the following words struck out of said report, 'extending over two years, terminable by six months' notice in writing by either party, and in the event of any of these failing to carry out such agreement the Educational and Executive and Finance Committee be hereby empowered to fill the position so made vacant subject to the approval of the Council at its next meeting,' and the following words be substituted therefor:—'for two years, certain, with the understanding that the engagements will extend to a third year unless either party gives to the other a notice in writing of intention to terminate agreement six months prior to the expiration of said term of two years, and the Executive and Finance Committee are hereby authorized and instructed to deal with the question of the Deanship for the second year, the salaries to be paid to A. Y. Scott and Chas. F. Heebner for the second year, the details of the said agreement and the execution of the same, to engage others to fill any vacancy that may occur on the teaching staff; the sum of \$2950 is not to be exceeded as the combined salaries of the two professors, A. Y. Scott and Chas. F. Heebner; and the President is hereby empowered to execute agreements presented to him by the Executive and Finance Committee in accordance with this resolution.' We hereby submit the agreements made with Graham Chambers and J. T. Fotheringham and recommend their adoption by this Council.

Mr. Sanders said that one of the reasons given for the dismissal of the present Professors was that there was friction. What guarantee was there that friction would not rise among the new staff, who apparently were not quite as well up in teaching as they should be. The same difficulty might arise in the future and he thought it would be wise to provide, in such a case, that all either party would have to do would be to give six months' notice in writing.

Mr. Hall said the teachers should certainly be engaged for two years. That was the reason the six months' notice was put in. It was also fair that they should give the Council notice. It would be ridiculous to engage a new professor with a feeling expressed at the Council Board as to what might be the intention of the incoming Council. It would be most unfair to engage these men on an uncertainty.

Mr. Sanders thought it strange that they could not find a Canadian practical druggist for the position, that it was necessary to go over to the States to get Prof. Heebner. Why not appoint Mr. Heys, Mr. Scott, of Paris, or Mr. Suttie? In place of that they went out of their way to get Prof. Heebner, who is engaged and brought over here. In the report he read that Prof. Heebner was instructor on theory and practical pharmacy in the

Pharmaceutical College of New York. What was the meaning of that word, instructor? Not that he was professor in those two branches, because it states that Prof. Bedford occupies that position. In the college announcements Mr. Heebner is put down as instructor, and in speaking of the marked improvements that has followed the adoption of a certain system, the announcement attributes it to Mr. Heebner who, as a matter of fact, is only quiz master, and not a professor in that institution. As a recommendation Mr. Hall has said his text book is used in the U. S. He (Mr. Sanders) had investigated in Buffalo, Massachusetts, New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia, and he had not found his book used. Dr. Scott had no particular ability as a teacher. He was teaching small boys in Upper Canada. What was his success as a lecturer on zoology in the medical college? He had two students year before last, and neither of them were at the college this year. Again he thought it very singular that a doctor had been chosen.

Mr. Hall rose to a question of order. Mr. Sanders remarks had nothing to do with the question as these men had been already appointed.

Mr. Petrie thought in fairness to those gentlemen who had come from the States, a member of this board should not make the broad assertion which Mr. Sanders had made. He held that the college had secured a practical pharmacist in Prof. Heebner, who had been in charge of laboratories in New York. He was regarded as one of the most valuable members of the staff on which he was engaged. In addition to his regular work he had prepared men to take examinations in pharmacy, and many of those whom he prepared were at the top of the ladder. The remarks regarding Mr. Scott were very unfair.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Sanders asked what had been done with the sum amounting to nearly \$500, collected for the purpose of augmenting the library. It appeared that instruction had been given to the Education Committee to obtain books. He did not think it was fair that students attending the college should not have the use of the library. He would like to inquire as to what had been done in the way of making a purchase of these books.

Mr. McKenzie said in the council proceedings of 1891 the Education Committee did report on this question, "that a subscription list had been handed over showing an amount of \$346," and recommending that said amount be spent in books. They had bought no books so far, as the contemplated building was to go on they felt they would allow the matter to stand a few months until a place was found for the reception of the books.

On motion of Mr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, the council adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY SESSION.

The Council re-assembled at 10 o'clock



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Wednesday morning, the President in the chair, and all the members present. The Registrar announced that Mr. G. E. Butler, a pharmacist of Great Britain, practicing in Ontario, paid his fee of \$4, and, under protest, \$6 for diploma. After discussion it was decided that the amount due by Mr. Butler was \$2 for diploma and \$4 for registration.

The case of Geo. Park, of St. Catharines, in arrears two years, through error, was settled by allowing him to remain a member of the College. He is a practitioner of 32 years standing and is now in ill-health.

The Registrar, instructed by the Vice-President, wished to know whether managers of businesses, such as branch stores, should pay \$4 fees in addition to the \$4 paid by the owner of the business.

Mr. McKenzie mentioned the case of three brothers doing business in Toronto and Paisley, viz.: Messrs. Hargreaves Bros. One of them has almost his entire interest in the Paisley business. The question was whether \$12, \$4 apiece, was the right sum for them to pay. A motion to the effect that such amount be the annual fees due the College by Hargreaves Bros. was carried.

Mr. Sanders thought another \$4 ought to be paid for the branch store.

Mr. McGregor thought it would be a great hardship to make three men pay \$16. It would make the College a sort of sweating place for druggists.

The Chairman did not think the manager of a branch business was entitled to pay \$4. He was the same as a clerk in a store.

A communication was read from Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, a member of the College, requesting the Council to decide the following points, in reference to the application of by-law 10 to voters and candidates in elections for members of the Council:—

(1.) Are assistants who are graduates of the College and who have paid their annual fees eligible as voters? (2.) Are members of the College engaged in the wholesale drug trade eligible as candidates and entitled to vote for members of the Council? (3.) Is the list, specified in by-law 10, the voters' list, and if so at what time must it be issued? (4.) Is the list identical with the list specified in the Act and ordered to be published on the 15th of June? (5.) He also requests a statement defining the last day at which the annual fee may be paid, at the same time preserving the right to vote for members of the Council.

Mr. Sanders thought an answer should be made to this, and he suggested that the subject should be discussed for the benefit of those who are to be candidates for the election.

Mr. Petrie said in reference to this communication, and the methods employed in carrying on the elections, it was not in the hands of this council as a Council. The law places it in the hands of the Registrar. If any gentleman thinks unfair practices are carried on he has the regular courts to go to to get it set right. This board had no right to tell the registrar what to do in carrying on these elections.

Mr. Sanders complained that the regis-

trar had declined to furnish the desired information. It was only fair that he, as returning officer, should submit the information to the electorate in the same manner as a returning officer would submit it to the electorate in a parliamentary election. He characterized by-law 10 as an abortion. There was no enacting clause in it to make it legal.

Mr. Petrie contended that the council had no right to interfere with the management of this election. It could well be claimed that the council which might not be returned again should do nothing to catechising the people as to their votes.

Mr. Lawrence—We are not catechising, we are only asking for information.

Mr. Sanders thought the council had a right to ask what time fees must be paid. Was it proposed to disfranchise any person whose vote was not paid on the first of May, or shall they have the privilege, as has been the custom, to pay their fees up to the first of June, and vote on the list published on the 15th of June. The council had the right to state when these fees must be paid.

Mr. Hall thought that even if the Registrar did give the information Mr. D'Avignon would be no more satisfied than at the present time.

Mr. Watters moved and Mr. Sanders seconded: that the council go into committee of the whole and discuss the matter.

Mr. Petrie moved in amendment and Mr. Mackenzie seconded:—That in answer to Mr. D'Avignon this board do not interfere with the Registrar in the management of the election for the council, he being the duly authorized officer.

Mr. Watters speaking to the amendment, said these were matters about which some information was necessary. He heard on all sides that it was questionable whether men who paid registration fees would be qualified to vote or not. He was sure there was no intention on Mr. D'Avignon's part to interpret to this Council. He asks for information that everyone should possess, and when he asked for it he thought such information should be forthcoming from some official of the Council. If Mr. Petrie's resolution, which was called an amendment, was carried it would reflect very seriously upon this Council as evidence of unwillingness to give desired information.

Mr. Petrie was surprised that any gentleman on this Board should complain that desired information was withheld. No greater harm could be done than interferences of this kind, by an expression of opinion to guide the Registrar in carrying on the Act. All knew that certain officials in the performance of public work were above the Council. The whole movement was a piece of political claptrap.

Mr. Sanders said as an act of courtesy to such an esteemed member of the College as Mr. D'Avignon, an answer should be given to this letter. He did not appeal to this Board as to a firm of lawyers, but as to those who have framed this Act of Parliament. By-law No. 10 was

so ambiguous that he could not construe it, and, if the Board could, they declined to do so. The Registrar admitted that he had appealed to the solicitor and he could not construe it.

The Registrar—"I did not say that."

Mr. Sanders said he understood him to say that. It was a fact that application had been officially made to Mr. Lewis for information and he had declined to give it.

Mr. Hall said no instructions had been given to the Registrar to get a legal opinion. Any information he had got must have been for his own benefit.

Mr. McKenzie said that there seemed to be an intention to throw out the insinuation that this Council did not desire to give information. Mr. Sanders' statements were to that effect. He took exception to that gentleman's remark that the solicitor was not able to give an explanation of the by-law. The whole thing was a political job. There had been too much political machinery and he would call it a grand day when every member who cultivated political intrigue at the bottom was removed from it.

The amendment was carried, Messrs. Watters, Sanders and Lawrence voting nay.

A petition was read from the students attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy, setting forth that they would like to hear the discussion between the members of the council, and Professors Shuttleworth and Avison, promised by a committee of the board, *re* their dismissal; some of the committee agreeing to meet Profs. Shuttleworth and Avison to discuss the situation at some future time, and they suggested that the present would be a suitable time for it to take place.

The chairman said he knew of no such engagement.

Mr. Hall said quite a number of students had handed this petition to him, but he had refused to present it to the council. So far as the promises went, at a recent meeting of the building committee the students had made a demonstration against some of the members, and he had remonstrated with them. The students called on him to give reasons for the discharge of the professors. He said he did not wish to do that. They challenged him to meet the professors and he (Mr. Hall) said if the professors desired that, they should have an opportunity to thrash it out, and in that case they (the students) would have an opportunity of hearing anything that was said.

Prof. Shuttleworth was allowed to address the council. He said Mr. Hall spoke to him in the morning, and asked him if he was willing to discuss the matter in the hearing of the students. He (Prof. Shuttleworth) said he was willing to do anything in the interests of the students and of the college. Mr. Hall asked if he thought it would be expedient to have such a meeting. He did not say yes or no.

The letter from the students was placed on file.

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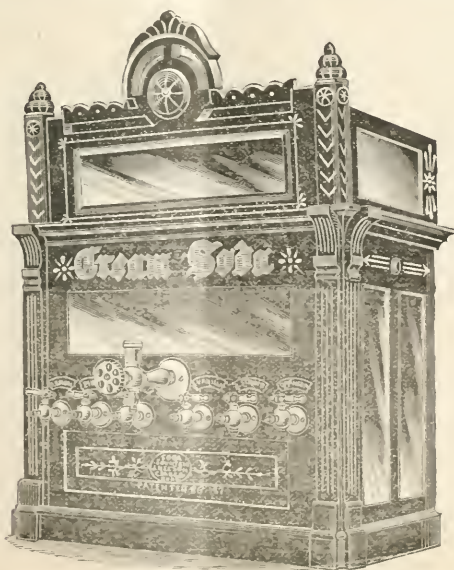
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The following protest was read by the Registrar:

1. This present council was elected under a by-law which was disapproved by the Lieutenant-Governor through the letter of the Deputy-Attorney General of May 27th, 1889.

2. That, on taking legal advice, we find the council has not power to fill offices which will not become vacant until after the expiration of the term of the council.

(Signed)

W. B. SANDERS,  
HENRY WATTERS.

Mr. Sanders said this was the first shot of an appeal to the Courts. The Council seemed anxious for litigation and they might have enough of it before they were through. He had long contended that the procedure was wrong, illegal and improper, and he took this legal and proper step to show it.

Mr. Petrie said if any action was taken by the Council, each of its members not having entered a written protest, became liable for such action. The protest should have been entered at the time such action was taken. This protest was simply a little bravado, by which cheap capital might be made to go before the electorate. Any member who wished the Board to waste its money in litigation was not a friend of the Board and should not be returned.

Mr. Sanders said he had protested at the proper time in person and now he put it in writing. He did not want Mr. Petrie to interpret the law for him.

Mr. Slavin submitted the report of the Executive and Finance Committee as follows:—This Committee recommends the adoption of the report of the Building Committee presented to them, in which is asked an increased expenditure for a new addition to the College building. As this is an important matter we feel justified in giving the reasons for this proposed expenditure. We heartily concur with the Building Committee that the present building is altogether inadequate to the requirements. The following is the present financial standing of the College as reported by the Registrar-Treasurer:

Cash in hand .....	\$ 9,000
Outstanding debt (claimed to be good) ..	500
Unpaid dues, 1891 .....	2,600
	\$12,100

#### LIABILITIES.

Salary, interest on mortgage, library fund and accts. up to May 1st .....	\$ 2,000
Estimated expenditure due September 1 ..	1,600
	\$3,600

Deducting that from the cash on hand it leaves us a balance of \$8,500 in cash. In respect to the extension of the College building the Committee is of the opinion that the liabilities, on the completion of the new building, will be about \$15,000, including the present mortgage of \$10,000 on the present building. We are, we believe, justified in recommending this expenditure, or even more, as it will not exceed the liability resting on the College building four years ago. Therefore, we consider this expenditure well within our means. In order to set ourselves right regarding *Journal* contract, the Committee

felt called upon to instruct the President to send the following letter to Professor Shuttleworth:

Hamilton, Mar. 4th, 1891.

DEAR SIR:

As president of the Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy I beg to notify you that all printing, advertisements and contracts should be taken so as to expire on the date of the expiration of the present agreement, viz., the 15th day of February, 1894. No advertisement or contract must be made that will extend beyond that time. By giving this notice I do so that there may be no misunderstanding on the expiration of the said agreement, or in the event of a resort to arbitration for a renewal or extension, as provided in said agreement. You will get all contracts and agreements within the time limited by said agreement, otherwise any loss or damage you may be put to will have to be borne by yourself. I think it is fair you should be made fully aware of the position of the college, so as to govern yourself accordingly.

(Signed)

JOHN A. CLARK,  
President.

Mr. Petrie rose to explain that the board proposed to put asphalt floors in the laboratories. This was necessary to prevent noise. This was not contemplated in the original plan, but was advised by the architect, and adopted by the committee as a good suggestion.

Mr. Hall thought the council was warranted in acting to the extent the report advised. They would be delinquent in their duty if they put up an inferior building. By the Pharmacy Act they had power to collect money from druggists (a power not held across the line, in any state) and the council was justified in endeavoring to eclipse any College of Pharmacy in America.

Mr. Lawrence thought it would be well to provide that the expenditure should not exceed a certain sum.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. C. D. Daniel reported that the committee appointed to draft a reply to the invitation to attend the jubilee celebration of the Society of Pharmacy of Great Britain, had completed their duty. The report, acknowledging the courtesy extended and complimenting the society of Great Britain as the "parent society," and the official exponent of English pharmacy," was agreed to, and all the members of the council ordered to append their signatures to it, and that it be forwarded.

The council adjourned at one o'clock to be convened at the call of the chairman.

It is stated that a process of making soap of corn has been discovered by a Chinese chemist.

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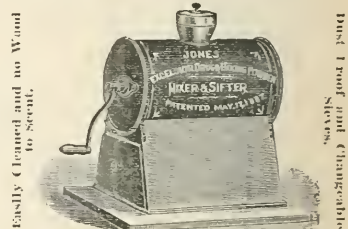
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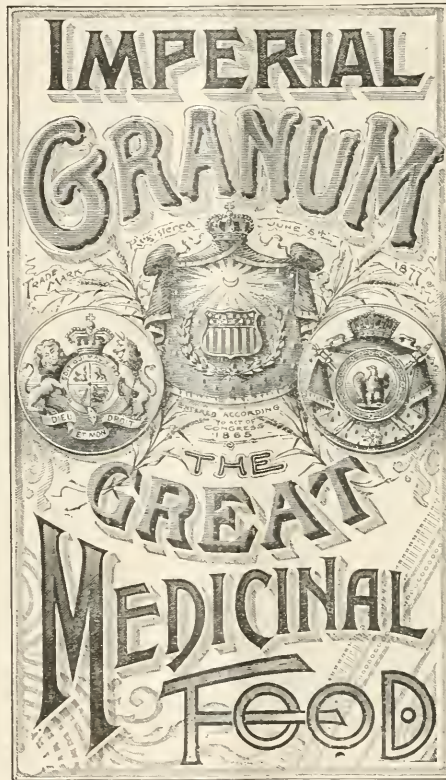
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Christian Inquirer, August, 1888.



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Popular Science News, Boston, February, 1888.

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Martin, Rosser & Co.

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### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

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Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

### MY PREPARATIONS:

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant, Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

### Montreal Notes.

The partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. C. J. Coverton and J. R. Parkin, carrying on business as druggists, under the name of C. J. Coverton & Co., has been dissolved, and a new partnership has been formed between Messrs. J. R. Parkin and T. D. McLeish, who will carry on business also as druggists, under the name of Parkin & McLeish. They also intend opening a new store on the corner of Bleury and Laganchitire sts.

Mr. E. Giroux, late in the employment of Mr. Amand Boyce, cor. St. Lawrence and Craig sts., has purchased the bankrupt stock of his late employer, and has moved to the store recently occupied by Dr. Raymond, cor. St. Catherine and St. Chas. Barrommee sts., which he will carry on as a first-class pharmacy.

Dr. Raymond has given up the drug business and has been appointed Physician to the Montreal gaul, a position which he is well qualified to fill.

Mr. R. J. Devins, whose health has been very poor this last few years, is reported as being much better, and his friends predict a complete restoration to health, which will be good news to his confreres in this city.

A slaughter of the innocents took place at the last preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, as may be seen in the secretary's report in your last number. Of course it is an old tale, any young fellow who cannot pass the matriculation examination for medicine, doesn't hesitate a moment to try the pharmaceutical. They get left sometimes, however.

Mr. Carriere, an enterprising young Montreal pharmacist, has published a handsome card for the office, giving the telephone number of all the druggists and doctors in the city. A copy has been sent to every drug store in town, which cannot fail to be appreciated.

It is a matter of regret that so many drug clerks write badly. It adds greatly to the confidence which people repose in a well appointed drug store, when they see labels neatly and plainly written. A well educated clerk, who writes an uncultivated and indistinct hand, detracts very much from the reputation of the store he serves in. With a firm desire to succeed it should not be a very difficult matter for a youth to improve himself in this respect.

Business on the whole has been fairly satisfactory in Montreal during the past winter. Pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchial and rheumatic affections have been rather prevalent this spring, owing to the changeable weather. Amongst children there has been a good deal of measles and scarlatina of a mild type, with only a few deaths. It is impossible to speak intelligently of "La Grippe," as almost any cold is dubbed with that title now.

Mr. H. Lyman, who has held the office of honorary secretary of the Federation League for some years, received a very

cordial vote of thanks on his retiring from that position recently.

Recently in this city a private customer purchased a few bottles of Maltine at a certain wholesale drug house at the same price charged to retail druggists. Is this competition wise?

The College of Pharmacy, under its present energetic management, has had a new furnace put in and hot water registers placed in every room. Next winter the students will have no cause to complain of cold class rooms. Several other improvements are in contemplation.

### Election Notes.

Toronto, under the new system of distribution to secure representatives on the the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is entitled to two members.

For the Eastern Division, Mr. Daniels, to represent the governing power of the Council, and Mr. Jeffrey, to advance the claims of Professors Shuttleworth and Avison, are in the field; while for the Western Division, Mr. McKenzie, the energetic Vice-President of the Toronto Druggists' Association, and a warm advocate of the druggists-first idea, is being opposed by Mr. Gibbard, a new-comer, in the interests of the Professors.

Mr. McKenzie seems determined to fight for the position he has taken on this question, and has issued the following self-explanatory circular:

*To the Retail Druggists of Toronto:*

GENTLEMEN,—I learned with some surprise that the druggists of the city have been waited on by Mr. Jeffrey, seeking to withdraw support from my candidature. My surprise is increased when I recall the statement he frequently made to me, and other members of the Council Board, as well as to others outside the trade, while he was acting as Chairman of Education Committee:—"That the Professors' actions over the agreement matter were so tiresome and disgusting that we must get them signed to any agreement and then we can dismiss them." This is not a personal matter—I am fighting for a non-political pharmaceutical head to the School, and there never can be confidence or peace until that is assured. I have stood for that principle, and cannot be accused of turning right about face when the crisis came. I disclaim being either Anti-Shuttleworth or Shuttleworth. I shall uphold the rights of the Council and seek to free the School from friction with the Board.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. MCKENZIE.

A report of the meeting of the Middlesex and Elgin Druggists' Association has just reached us, too late for insertion. The officers for last year were re-elected, a resolution condemnatory of the present Council passed, Mr. A. Lawrence nominated as a candidate for Councillor and other minor business transacted.

## The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, = ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Citrate of Magnesia.  
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.  
Spirits Aetheris Nitrosi Pur.  
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.  
Fluid Extracts, a full line.  
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

## POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, blis, kegs and boxes.  
Pure Spices of all kinds.  
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,  
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,  
Major's Cement,  
Eugene's Corn Salve,  
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,  
Warwick's Real Flavors,  
Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine,  
William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
LONDON. MONTREAL.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
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**ARAVENA**  
MILK FOOD

FOR INFANTS is the safest,  
cheapest and nearest  
to Mothers' Milk of  
any Food made.  
Ask your Druggist.  
THE IRELAND  
NATIONAL FOOD CO. LD. TORONTO

PREPARED BARLEY,  
PREPARED GROATS,  
GLUTEN FLOUR,  
DESICCATED WHEAT,  
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR,  
RYE AND BARLEY MEAL.

The above Hygienic Foods are manu-  
factured and guaranteed fresh by us.  
DRUGGISTS SUPPLIED.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

# Druggists of Canada.

—We wish to again remind you to stock up with—

## DAVIS' - FLY - FELTS

AND BE READY FOR EARLY CALLS.

**DAVIS' FLY FELTS** was immensely popular last year. Sales exceeded the year previous by over 90 per cent. Sell an article that is guaranteed to give satisfaction and is satisfactory alike to all who buy it.

**Buy in 3 box lots.**

**Profit over 100 per cent.**

We are sending out, till supply is exhausted, an Advertising Card in Colors, 14 x 20 inches, with each box of Felts.

Place your orders early with your wholesale dealer. If they cannot supply you, drop us a card and we will see you are supplied.

Felts packed 100 packages in wooden case. **Retails 5 cents each.**

### POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.

The following Wholesale Firms will be pleased to supply **FELTS** in any quantities:

**MONTREAL**—Lyman, Sons & Co., Kenneth Campbell & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co.

**TORONTO**—Northrop & Lyman Co., T. Milburn & Co., Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co., Smith & McGlashan Co.

**HAMILTON**—J. Winer & Co.

**LONDON**—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCallum & Co.

**HALIFAX**—Brown & Webb.

## Black's Patent Cream Soda Fountains

MANUFACTURED BY THE PATENTEE.

These Fountains are now in use all over the Dominion, and their popularity is increasing as their merits become known.

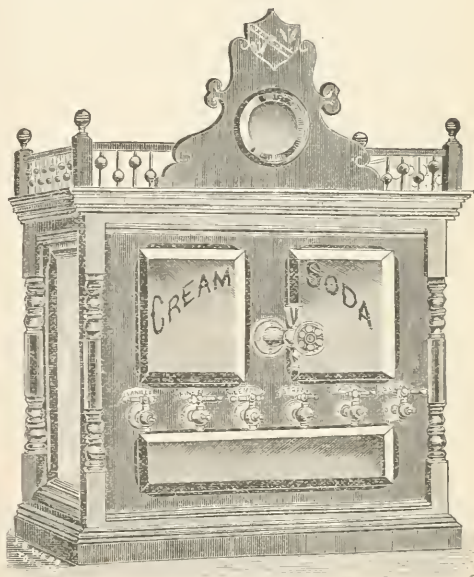
A pure, healthy, foaming beverage is produced without the use of gas, and when gas is abolished the profit on the drink is increased 25 per cent.

The Fountain, as shown in the accompanying cut, is a new design for the coming season. It is substantially built, and the panels in the front and ends are heavy bevelled plate mirrors, which set off a fountain like silver and are no trouble to keep clean.

It is by all odds the best and most attractive Fountain of the kind ever built, and will be sold at prices which defy competition.

**Black's Patent Receipt** goes with each Fountain, which I hereby guarantee the free use of against all interference.

Send for circulars and prices and address all communications to



J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer's Agent, - 509½ Yonge Street, Toronto.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15TH, 1891.

## Council Affairs.

MUCH of our space this month is taken up with matters pertaining to the affairs of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, to the exclusion of those of more general importance to the trade of the Dominion. The great interest, however, which is taken in the approaching election for members of the Council renders it necessary as well as desirable that the actions of the present and also of the previous Councils should be given due prominence in order that druggists might vote intelligently by having a full expression of views on both sides. It has been the aim of this journal all through the unfortunate misunderstanding between the Council and the Professoriate to maintain a strictly impartial course, giving both sides an opportunity of expressing their views through our columns, and the druggists have shown their appreciation of this course by making use of this their representative organ.

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It is to be hoped that in voting for their respective candidates the druggists, notwithstanding the question of Professors vs. Council so prominently brought before them, will not lose sight of other matters which are certainly as vital to the interests of the trade, and we question if in some cases they are not more so, especially to those who are now engaged in business. Let your candidate be a thoroughly representative pharmacist, who has the welfare of his profession as well as his own individuality at heart, look well into his ways of doing business, his personal habits and standing in the community, and avoid sending a man of one idea only, or an obstructionist. With the undertakings entered into by the present Council, what will be required will be men of sound business tact and ability, combined with common sense and judgment, who will faithfully look after their trust and reflect credit on their constituents.

## Hamilton District Pharmaceutical Association.

RESOLUTION passed at the regular meeting, held May 8th, 1891:

Moved by J. W. Gerrie, Esq., seconded by P. O. Blaicher, Esq., that we fully approve of the action of Mr. John A. Clark, of this city, as a member of the Council of our College and desire to place on record our appreciation of the services performed by him in protecting the interests of our College and advancing the standing of our profession, and we consider that the action taken by the Council in the changes they thought necessary to make in the management of our College, will be greatly to the advantage of that institution and to the future advancement of the profession.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we nominate Mr. John A. Clark as a candidate for re-election to the Council of our College to represent No. 8 Division, and we pledge ourselves to aid in his election as a member of the Council from this District. Carried unanimously.

## College of Pharmacy Presentation.

At the conclusion of the last lecture of the term at the College of Pharmacy on Saturday afternoon a very pleasant surprise awaited the professors. The students instead of dismissing with their usual alacrity, tyled the lecture room door and one of their number speaking for his conferees read a length address couched in laudatory and almost affectionate terms. This was followed by the presentation to Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth of a handsome oxidized silver reading lamp, to Dr. Avison a silver-mounted oyster tureen, and to Professor F. T. Harrison, demonstrator of practical work, a pair of silver-plated carvers in morocco case. The recipients were taken completely unawares, but showed by their feeling acknowledgements that they warmly reciprocated the kindly sentiments which had been expressed by the students.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy Semi-Annual Examination.

THE 41st semi-annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were opened in the halls of that institution at 9 o'clock Monday morning, 11th inst. One hundred and ten students presented themselves. The examiners are as follows:—Dispensing, Wm. Murchison; chemistry, B. Jackes; botany, C. R. Sleath; materia medica, P. Jackes; pharmacy, Frank Holman, of London; prescription, A. R. Fraser.

## Shorter Hours for Druggists.

At a meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association held on the 8th May in the College of Pharmacy, Mr. R. W. Campbell read a paper on the needs of the trade. A general discussion followed, in which the members spoke strongly in favor of the curtailment of liquor-selling in drug stores, the confining of Sunday work to medicine only, special hours for Sunday labor and shorter hours of labor during the week. These very desirable reforms will be urged upon employers and the general public, and it is hoped by the young men that a great improvement will be obtained over the present system.

## Fancy Goods.

THIS year so far has been a somewhat troublesome one in the fancy goods trade both for wholesalers and retailers. There is no doubt but that the first to suffer in slack times are those who are dealing in luxuries—the “unnecessaries” of life.

Those whose trade is confined to the “necessaries”—clothing, provisions, etc., no doubt feel a stringency in money, but only to a limited extent in proportion to their friends in such trades as fancy goods, jewelry, etc. The first step in economy is to stop giving presents, and in presentation lies the stronghold of the fancy goods and notions trade. The first three months of the year were very quiet ones in the trade. April was a little more active, and made up somewhat for the ground lost in the previous months, but will take a good harvest and an exceedingly good summer and fall trade to place a good many of the dealers on their feet again. From the present crop reports received from one end of the Dominion to the other, those in the trade anticipate a big boom in the business before the present year goes out.

**TRIAL OF A CHEMICAL SWINDLER IN GERMANY.**—An individual calling himself John Collin, or Collins, from Canada, and describing himself as a “professional chemist and inventor,” was recently sentenced at Frankfort-on-Main, to two-and-a-half years' imprisonment. About six years ago Collin arrived in Germany, and living there in grand style, and, followed wherever he went by one or two private secretaries, he called upon large manufacturers with an alleged process for the manufacture of pure wool from rags. The process was, of course a secret one, but Mr. Collins informed his victims that it was based upon the precipitation of pure wool from rags by means of boiling with sulphuric acid and ammonia. Platinum vessels were required for the process, and Collins was in the habit of showing his invention to those with whom he came in contact, placing the rags in the apparatus and subsequently removing from it the pure wool in long threads, which he professed to be the result of the process. At the trial it turned out—as, of course, might have been foreseen—that these threads were simply purchased beforehand and placed in the platinum vessel. It would be almost incredible, had it not been proved in evidence, that he succeeded in obtaining large sums of money, ranging from 13,000 m. to 48,000 m., from numerous capitalists and manufacturers in Vienna, Brunn, Leipsig, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Mannheim.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

The British Columbia Pharmacy Act has passed its third reading and received the assent of the Governor. Want of space prevented our giving it an insertion this issue, but it will appear in the next number.

The *Era* says a manufacturer recently received an invoice for \$125.50. The goods came in a tiny parcel by mail, and weighed net, just two ounces. The invoice read, one ounce of hyoscyamine at \$85.50, and one ounce of ambergris at \$40; total \$125.50. And three cents in stamps carried a hundred and twenty five dollars' worth of goods to their destination.

W. H. BLEASDELL

J. W. LESTER  
LATE OF MITCHELL & LESTER CO.

J. E. THOMPSON.

**W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.**

DIRECT WHOLESALE

= **Importers of Fancy Goods,** =  
 AND  
**FOREIGN AGENTS.**

74 York Street, - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—

*We have much pleasure in announcing to the Fancy Goods Trade of the Dominion, to Druggists, Stationers, Tobacconists, &c., that we have, after a short retirement, again embarked in THE FANCY GOODS BUSINESS, with an Entirely New Stock of Direct Importations from the Manufacturing Centres of Europe and America. And, while sincerely thanking our many staunch business friends since 1878, for their kind co-operation in the past, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favours and confidence, assuring them of an honest effort, and strong belief on our part, that we can promote their best interests in all business matters entrusted to our care. In our corporate body we possess a practical knowledge of the Fancy Goods Trade in all its details, (obtained only by close application, hard work and many years of study), such as few firms surpass.*

*We aim to do a progressive, live Trade with wide-awake business men, and upon MODERN LINES. We are therefore combining AN IMPORT AND STOCK BUSINESS; having perfected arrangements with Foreign Manufacturers, by which we are enabled to place large, close and cash buyers in more direct communication with the producer upon a commission or import basis; the advantages of which system are too well known to need comment here. We will at all times be pleased to receive, and do hereby solicit LETTER ORDERS from any part of the Dominion, for Samples, Stock, or Quotations; especially samples and prices for import, all of which will have our prompt attention and personal supervision. We ask the Trade of the Country TO BEAR US IN MIND. Our Travellers will be upon their respective routes in ample time for Fall Trade, both for Import and Stock Orders. We respectfully solicit your kind inspection of SAMPLES, as also a VISIT from you at our Warehouse, when in the City. We are,*

Yours very truly,

**W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.**

Toronto, May, 1891.

## Books and Magazines.

**VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.**—This work written especially for chemists and druggists will prove a most valuable aid in counter practice. Hitherto too much of this work has been let slip from our hands and a book of this kind furnishes the main points which can be readily made use of in the treatment of domestic animals. Being the production of qualified veterinary surgeons, entire dependence can be placed in the treatments prescribed. Published at the office of *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon st., London. Price 3s. 6d.

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**THE POCKET MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS:** a Resume of the Action and Doses of all Official and Non-official Drugs now in common use. By C. Henri Leonard, A. M., M. D., Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine. Cloth, 12 mo., 300 pages; price, postpaid, \$1.00. *The Illustrated Medical Journal Company*, Publishers, Detroit.

This volume, so the preface informs us, has been in preparation for the past four years. The drugs of as late introduction as 1891 are to be found in its pages. The author claims to have incorporated everything of merit, whether official or non-official, that could be found either in standard works or from many manufacturers' catalogues. The scheme embraces the pronunciation, official or non-official indication (show by an \*), genitive case-ending, common name, dose and metric dose. Then the synonyms, English, French and German. If a plant, the part used, habitat, natural order, and description of plant and flowers, with its alkaloids if any. If a mineral, its chemical symbol, atomic weight, looks, taste, and how found, and its peculiarities. Then the action and uses of the drug, its antagonists, incompatibles, synergists and antidotes. Then follow its official and non-official preparations, with their medium and maximum doses, based, so far as possible, upon the last U. S. dispensatory. Altogether it is a handy volume for either the physician, student or druggist, and will be frequently appealed to if in one's possession. It is the most complete small book on this subject now issued.

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THERE yet remain two months in which new subscribers may enter the great *Dominion Illustrated* prize competition and try for one of the 100 prizes, aggregating over \$3,000 in value which the publishers of that journal offer. The competition closes June 30th, but new competitors may enter at any time provided their answers to the 36 questions are received at the office of the journal prior to the above mentioned date. The questions are published in monthly instalments of six each, and the answers are to be found in the pages of the *Dominion Illustrated* for the

six months ending June 30th. For sample copy and full particulars send 12 cents in stamps to the publishers, the Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal.

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THE North American Review for May contains an excellent article from the pen of Bishop Potter, of New York, on "The Gospel of Wealth," also one by Hon. Jos. Chamberlain on "Favorable Aspects of State Socialism." Articles of special interest to Canadian readers by Sir Charles Tupper and the Marquis of Lorne, together with some productions from other prominent writers make this number an especially valuable one.

## New Business House.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement of W. H. Bleasdel & Co., who have opened in commodious premises at No. 74, York St., Toronto, with a fine display of goods. The firm consists of W. H. Bleasdel, so well known to our readers as the head of the former firm bearing the same name, in partnership with the late Mr. Hickson, J. W. Lester, formerly of the Mitchell & Lester Co., so well and favorably known on the road, and J. E. Thomson, formerly foreign buyer for the firm of Mitchell & Lester Co., and occupying the same position in the present firm, and whose experience and acquaintance with the European markets cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition. We predict a large business from the commencement for the firm, who will always be pleased to see any of the trade at their warehouse.

## A Large Sponge.

THERE is on exhibition at a store in Pearl street, New York, an enormous sheep's-wool sponge, which is said to be the largest one obtained. It measures 10 feet in circumference and is 2 feet thick, being quite solid throughout. It was fished near the Bahama Islands by the crew of a vessel engaged in that trade, and, judging by the stories of the fishermen, they had a tough time in getting their prize aboard. Being in a small dingy when the hooks fastened themselves in the sponge, the men nearly upset their boat in the effort to haul the sponge to the surface. When it was finally secured, the iron prongs of the hook had become straightened out under the tremendous weight. When thoroughly soaked this monster sponge is said to hold ten pailfuls of water.

Fault is often found with the retail druggist that his stock runs too much to "varieties." If reports from Italy are correct, what shall be said of this. A druggist there informs the public, upon his sign-board thus: "Teeth extracted, corn cut, and tuberculosis cured after Professor Koch's method."

Look out for Hemming Bros. Co.'s full page advt. next month.

## ADVERTISE

—IN THE—

## London Free Press

Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.

Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

Advertising rates, sample copies and circulation maps on application.

FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

LONDON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

## S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET  
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,  
Dr. Sey's Remedy,  
Persian Lotion,  
Indigenous Bitters,  
Audette's Hair Promotor.

## UNFERMENTED

## Grape Juice

Absolutely pure and free from Alcohol.

NO LICENSE REQUIRED TO SELL IT.

This Juice possesses all the rich, fragrant and delicious properties of the fruit, and unlike other brands, it is preserved without chemicals by a new heating process (our exclusive property) and hermetically sealed in Glass.

Appol. Qt. Bottles, per case, 1 doz. - \$6.50  
Pt. " " " 2 doz. - 7.50

Freight prepaid in lots of not less than two cases.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,

36 Front Street East,

Canadian Agents. TORONTO, ONT.

## MONOGRAPH

On Flavoring Extracts with Essences,  
Syrups and Colorings,  
also Appendix.

By JOSEPH HARROP, Ph. G.

Commended by PROFS. BEDFORD, LLOYD and WHELFLEY.

PRICE, \$2.00.

Order of your Wholesale Druggist or of the Publishers.

HARROP & CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.



FELS &amp; CO.S

American

General Toilet,  
Transparent,  
Shaving and  
Medicinal

SOAPS

Made by FELS &amp; CO., PHILADELPHIA.

**THESE SOAPS** are peculiarly adapted to the wants of the **Drug Trade**, being beautiful in designs, of excellent quality and equal to any **TOILET SOAPS** produced, at much lower prices, (quality considered). We take pleasure in commending them to the general trade as of best value, and believe a first sample order for them will bring continued duplicates.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited,  
TORONTO.

## Circular to the Trade.

Having recently purchased from Brown Bros. & Co. the Trade-Marks, Patent Rights, and business of

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION,

We beg to solicit your interest in keeping this old established and valuable remedy before the public.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is the oldest of the many emulsions now offered to the trade, and maintains its lead against them all.

It is a Native Preparation. It pays the dealer a good profit. It is a good seller, and therefore safe to stock with, and it is undeniably the best for the consumer, for the following among other reasons:—

1. It is the richest in oil.
2. The oil is pancreatized, that is, partially digested, and thus better suited to weak stomachs.
3. The bottles are fully one third larger than others sold at the same price—a point of great interest to the patient.

The Emulsion may be had of any Jobber or Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion, at \$4.00 per dozen, \$3.75 by three dozen, or \$42.00 per gross.

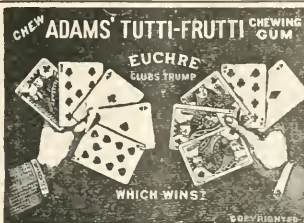
Soliciting the favour of your orders to your Wholesale House, we are

Yours respectfully,

BROWN &amp; WEBB,

February, 1891.

HALIFAX, N. S.



ADAMS &amp; SONS

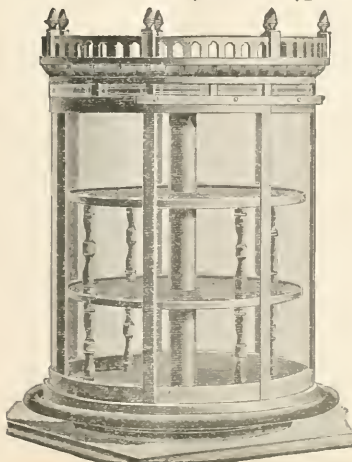
TUTTI-FRUTTI

CHEWING GUM.

It is the fastest 5 cent selling article the Drug Trade handles to-day.

SEND TO ADAMS & SONS, 23 CHURCH-ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
For beautiful advertising matter.

## Coddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The bent glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationery.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN  
Antique Oak Veneering.

Price \$28.00.

For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

## Chloral-phenol, and Phenol-Camphor.

CHLORAL has the property, when rubbed with certain bodies, such as camphor, of forming therewith syrupy liquids. With phenol (absolute carbolic acid) it also liquefies, and a preparation composed of equal parts of phenol and chloral is used in medicine for allaying toothache, as well as for its antiseptic properties. A recent study by Fabini shows that chloral-phenol possesses the odor and taste of its constituents and when applied to the skin produces inflammation, and an eruption of small blisters. It is a colorless and clear liquid, having a sp. gr. at 20° C. of 1.289, so that it sinks in anhydrous glycerine. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, amyl-alcohol, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, and glycerine, as well as in ether when slightly warmed. It is only partially soluble in petroleum ether, and benzene only dissolves a little of the fluid, and what is dissolved is chloral-phenol. Fabini tested the fluid thoroughly, with a view to determining whether it is a mechanical mixture, and it behaved in every way towards reagents as carbolic acid does, while with sulphuric acid some of the chloral-phenol yielded, after twenty-four hours, a violet-colored plaster-like mass, which consisted of meta-chloral and phenol-sulphonic acid. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that chloral-phenol is a mixture.

This preparation should not be confounded with the *phenol-camphor*, devised by Cochrane, (*not campo-phenique*) and made by mixing together 1 part of carbolic acid and 3 parts of camphor. After twenty-four hours this becomes a liquid, having a sp. gr. of 0.990. It is used with oil, as an antiseptic. As a spray it may be applied to the skin to produce local anesthesia. It may be employed for disinfecting surgical instruments, and as wool and gauze for wound dressing. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, but not in water or glycerine. Menthol, cocaine, salicylic acid, iodoform, chloral-hydrate, and mercuric chloride are soluble in phenol-camphor.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Chemical Symbols and Formulas on Shelf Ware Labels.

I have thought of a little matter that no doubt would take well, and if protected in some legal manner would prove a revenue. It is as follows:

Have all, or as much as can be made, of druggists' glass labels, with the chemical formula on them in connection with the pharmaceutical name. The expense of getting up the labels would be but a trifle more and I am quite sure would be desired by everyone—as the shop boy could be learning the chemical name at the same time he was mastering the pharmaceutical and would serve a good purpose to even older druggists, and it would further serve as a nucleus for a more extended search into the science of chemistry; as there are many apprentices who work for years in

drug stores before they become aware that such a science is distinct.

POTASSIUM IODIUM.  
K I.

—L. Myers Connor in *Meyers Bros. Drug.*

THE Man About Town dropped into a drug store on Olive st. recently, and was afforded the following practical argument in favor of the boycott inaugurated by reputable pharmacists against the "rate-cutters" on patent medicines:

Enter a lady, who hands in a prescription and calls at the same time for a standard nostrum warranted to cure all the ills mortal flesh is heir to.

The proprietor finds the article, and, with his customary bow and most killing smile, murmurs: "Fifty cents, please."

"What!" shrieks the fair customer, flushing and paling alternately, "Why, I only pay 35 cents at Collars' drug store."

"Very true, madam," suavely replies the pharmacist, "but what, may I ask, does he usually charge for this prescription?"

"Oh, he tells me that its ingredients are very expensive and he charges \$1."

"And I'll put it up for you, madam, for 35 cents, and I don't mind telling you, in secret confidence, of course, that its net cost is precisely 3 cents, which includes price of material, cost of labor involved in preparation and interest on the encumbrance hanging over my store figured in."

"You will perceive, madam," adds the druggist, as he deftly hands his customer a vinaigrette, "that Collars robs Peter to pay Paul, while I am content with my legitimate profit. He loses 15 cents on the liver invigorator, while he makes 65 cents over and above a reasonable profit on the prescription."

Exit the lady in a brown study.—*Am. Ec.*

"How can I get rid of superfluous hair, Mr. Druggist?" "Get married, sir."

## Wanted.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—With 3 or 4 years' experience, must be a good dispenser, give age; references must accompany application. Address Stoddart Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Drug Business Wanted.

DRUG BUSINESS WANTED. State full particulars. All communications strictly confidential. Address Box 86, Beeton, Ont.

## For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE in thriving city. A 1 location. Clean stock, about \$2,500. Address "Drugs," care of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

A SODA FOUNTAIN and GENERATOR. Cheap for Cash. Or will exchange for Staple Drugs and Patent Medicines. Apply to W. M. Kirkland, Druggist, Hespeler, Ont.

TWO'S SODA FOUNTAIN with two cylinders, in good order, Gas Lamp for front of store, and Drug Mill. Desirous of exchanging or selling at a very low figure. J. A. Wallace, City Drug Store, Brantford, Ont.

# MITCHELL'S ARECA NUT Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

## Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE MARK **DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** FOR PALE PEOPLE. REGISTERED.

MESSRS. FULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

## PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anemia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

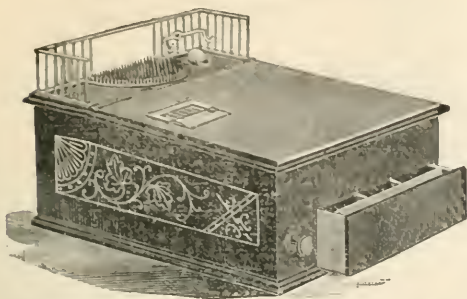
The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FULFORD & CO.,

Wholesale Trade Agents.

## THE CASHIER.



### The Greatest Success of All.

No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a **correct account of your daily cash receipts.**

Which is **THE BEST Cash Register**, is the question?

The "**CASHIER**" is not a high priced machine, but is within your reach. It is very simple in use; gives a **perfectly correct and separate detailed account of each salesman's daily sales and receipts**, shows amounts received on account, and enables the owner (and him only if desired), to know exactly what each salesman has done on each day. It prevents mistakes, and discovers them if made; takes care of the cash, and puts the owner in the way of stopping any leakage that may be occurring (unknown to him), in his cash drawer.

**ALL FOR \$45 00.**

Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

Address—**GEO. F. BOSTWICK,**  
24 West Front St., TORONTO.

## Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

**THE LATEST NOVELTY.**

We have originated and put on the market a novelty. **--PEPSIN GUM.**



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

## A New Worm Remedy!

## DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

**Children Never Refuse Them.**

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.**

**Wallace Dawson,**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.**



## Fly Poison!

**BRIGGS'**

## FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison.



### Cradina, a New Digestive Ferment.

TEN years ago M. Bouchut found a powerful ferment in the juice of the common fig tree (*Ficus Carica*), and this is now the subject of a paper (in *L'Orosi*, 1890, p. 364) by Dr. Mussi, who gives a description of the isolation of the substance, and names it cradina, from *krade*, the name given by Greeks to the part of the fig associated with digestive power. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily upon the addition of a trace of acid or alkali, and the solution placed in contact with moist fibrin effects complete and true digestion.

It contains nitrogen, and in the dry state it forms a friable, semi-transparent, dark yellow, amorphous mass, yielding an amber-yellow powder.

In water it swells, but does not dissolve, though upon being shaken it imparts to the liquid a milky appearance.

When dissolved by the aid of alkali or acid, a concentrated solution is dark yellow, but becomes colorless upon being diluted.

Cradina differs from pepsin in maintaining its digestive power in an alkaline liquor, and from papayin or papayatin in being insoluble in water, not precipitated from solution by alcohol or lead acetate, and in its activity not being diminished in the presence of hydrochloric acid. In a

neutral liquid it is devoid of digestive power, and it has no action upon starch.

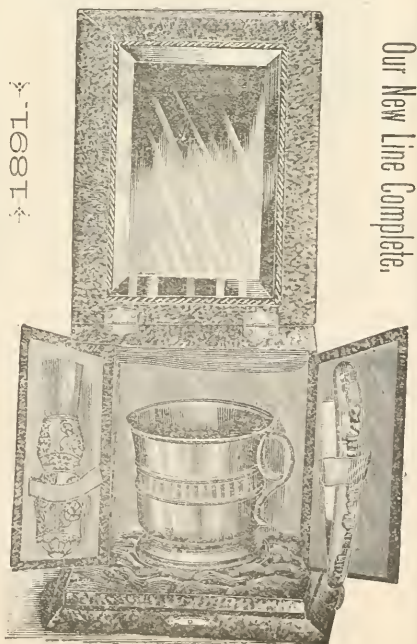
### French Pharmacy and its Future.

MOST of your readers, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Lancet*, are doubtless aware that as there are in France two grades of medical practitioners—viz., doctors of medicine and *officiers de sante*—so there exist two orders of chemists, *pharmaciens de premiere* and *pharmaciens de seconde classe*. A movement has been initiated of late years tending toward the suppression of the inferior grade in both branches of the healing art. A Bill regulating the practice of pharmacy, and drawn up by the ex-Minister, M. Lockroy, has been reported on by a parliamentary committee, which approves of the reforms indicated above, and in addition pronounces against the plan of allowing hospital and infirmary dispensers to deposit at dispensaries and relieving offices medicaments specially prepared by them for distribution to the sick poor by persons designated by the said dispensers. The conclusions of the committee have been adversely criticised by the Comite Consultatif d'Hygiene Publique, who allege as reasons for the rejection of these two provisions the fact that the second grade pharmacists constitute two-thirds of the 7,100 chemists who ply their calling in France, and, further, that one-fourth of the cantons have no resident chemist at all. The Comite d'Hygiene

recommend the abolition of the trade of herbalist on the ground of that hybrid relic of a darker epoch being *de trop*, and also because of the considerable amount of illegal advice given at these botanical depots. While on the subject of pharmacy I may mention that the *Progres Medical* has for some years advocated the taking up of this branch of industry by women. I myself have often speculated on the reasons which induce women, who so loudly complain of the limited scope allowed them in the choice of a career, to prefer the more anxious, if more dignified, functions of a medical practitioner to the obviously more appropriate calling of a chemist. At the dispensing counter the special genius of women for detail and delicate manipulation would find a fitting field without exercising an undue strain upon their physical powers, and undermining their health by the anxieties inseparable from the carrying on of a medical practice. The true reason is, probably, that the one calling ranks as a trade, while the other—the favored one—is a profession. In France there are a few *pharmaciennes*, the best known of them being officially attached to the *lycee* of Toulouse. Should the second-grade chemist, whose existence is menaced by legislation, be allowed to survive, the examination tests required of him should not prove too heavy a tax on the intelligence of the average educated Frenchwoman. —*British and Colonial Druggist*.

## Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co. MONTREAL.

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.



Our New Line Complete.

## DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100% profit on the Best Headache Remedy on the market.

## Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	-	-	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	-	-	9.50 "
One Dozen,	-	-	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.



LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY

FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,  
**R. J. DEVINS,**  
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got fit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and sell, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

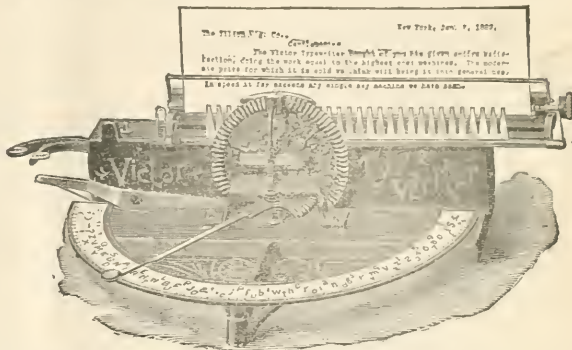
**Eureka Chemical Co.,**  
10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales rapidly increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,** 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR  
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING,  
By GEO. W. McLean.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 28 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Ebb and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock, Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marking Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclus vs Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Expenses and Accounts—Co-partnership and its Advantages—Business and Social Intercourse—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, its Cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Insure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

## GIBBONS' Toothache Gum

PREPARED BY

**J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,** Toronto and Buffalo.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES  
IN CANADA.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name of phone may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

## Mr. Jeffrey's Letter.

To the Editor:

SIR,—In *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, May, 1891, Mr. Andrew Jeffrey attempts to write a history of what he calls the "origin of the friction between the Council and the faculty."

It would be more consistent if Mr. Jeffrey would write the whole truth regarding this matter of agreements with the teachers in 1889, and not such portions as suit his purpose at the present time; also other matters regarding the instruction at the College of which he is fully aware, and does not see fit to publish.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, May 8, 1891.

## The College Students Love Mr. Shuttleworth. Why?

MR. EDITOR,—I have notice that the great lever that the Professors of our College are using to work up public feeling against the present Council is—the students. They have lost faith in the retail druggist and have fallen back upon the wholesalers' influence, and the students.

Foolish young men to be led away by a little "At Home" or banquet at the Dean's residence occasionally, and a little cheap flattery. That might do for you when your teacher, Mr. Shuttleworth, was your examiner and also Chairman of the Board of Examiners. He was paid by the old Council so much per head for every student ground through his mill. The more he passed the better for him.

If we could only all get a snap like that. But reflect for a moment, druggists, and students especially, of what use was your diploma after you got it, outside of Ontario? None whatever, as the standard was too low. It paid Mr. Shuttleworth, however, and he was so kind to the students, and all the time this was going on you were getting only 400 hours instruction at a cost of \$101, or about 25¢. per hour, and Mr. Shuttleworth earning nearly \$10 per hour.

Along comes the new Council (new regime) which you have been taught in the College were your deadly enemies, striving to pluck you and your beloved Professors at the same time. What did these bad, bad men do? They gradually increased the hours of instruction from 400 to 500 to 650, yes to over 800 hours for \$92 or 11¢. per hour. They took some of the cream off the Professors' salaries and gave it to you in extra schooling. They gave you a diploma which was worth something to you. They are seeking now affiliation with Toronto University for your good,

They are spending \$13,000 to enlarge and equip the present College building for the benefit of the students. And yet some of you are so unreasonable as to say, what help is that to us who are now at College? Be reasonable, boys, look at the facts, and do not be hoodwinked.

RETAIL DRUGGIST FROM THE EAST.

To the Editor:

SIR,—In the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* for October, 1890, pages 30 and 31, the editor makes certain statements which are not correct.

The intention of this editorial article is to convey to the minds of the druggists of the Province, that the action of the Council in cancelling the engagement of Mr. Shuttleworth as teacher in the school was caused by, what editor Shuttleworth calls, spite on part of the President of the College, and bases his claim for such upon a certain conversation over a part of the report of the Registrar-Treasurer as published in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, March, 1889, and which is not the same as upon the minute book of the council proceedings.

This talk was in the office of the Registrar, and Mr. Shuttleworth's statement of same as printed in the journal, is another instance of misrepresentation, which has been so prevalent of late regarding the work that has been done by the members of the Council of our College.

The following letter will not require any explanation from me:

Toronto, Jan'y 27th, 1891.

We, the undersigned, were present when Mr. Isaac T. Lewis made the statement that the editorial article which appeared in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* of Oct. 1890, pages 30 and 31, referring to a conversation held in the office of Registrar-Treasurer, between J. A. Clark and F. B. Shuttleworth, was certainly not a correct account of such, and that Mr. Clark made no apology to Mr. Shuttleworth, and further that Mr. Shuttleworth acted wrong in the publication of this article as it appeared in the journal.

JOHN J. HALL,  
J. MCKEE,  
A. B. PETRIE,  
J. H. MACKENZIE.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for the courtesy you have shown to me in publishing the various communications that I have sent you, I am

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

To the Editor:

As the following address from a member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, so fully coincides with my own views in regard to college matters, I take the liberty of requesting that you publish it in full in your next issue, believing that it will awaken a deeper interest in these matters by the druggists of the province.

Yours truly,

ONTARIO DRUGGIST.

To the Retail Druggists of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The radical changes that have taken place in the teaching staff of

the College naturally attract attention, which has been, and no doubt will be, kept up by those that have been interested in the salaries that have been attached to such positions. The present Council gave notice of the termination of the engagement of two of the Professors last August, and since that time many things have been said which would lead the druggists to believe that the action of the Council was due to personal spleen and spite.

I may say that on my introduction to the Board, some two years ago, I knew no faction and was not in any way prejudiced, my sympathies naturally inclined towards the Professors, who were Toronto men. I cannot therefore be honestly charged with a feeling of enmity to any regime. During the first session of the present Council the question of placing the teachers upon a salary basis came before the Board. This move I considered right and voted for the change. This was the outcome of the amendments to the Pharmacy Act which became law in March, 1889. The Council were for the first time enabled by these amendments to control the School and dictate mode of payment to teaching staff as well as other details necessary to make the School efficient. From the fact that all students are compelled under the Act to attend at least one session at our College and another course at a college which must be approved of by ours before they could receive our diploma, you will readily see that an opposition school such as was threatened under the Act of 1884, and which might have seriously crippled our College, could not be successful under the new Act. I confess the present, like every other Act, is not all that can be desired, but it is decidedly better than any former one.

Great exception is taken by some to any Council attempting to legislate the wholesalers out of the privileges enjoyed by them under former Acts of their own framing, and they glory in the fact that they succeeded in preventing such legislation, and that the Council which brought forth the amendments were unsuccessful in that respect. I appeal to you as fair-minded retailers, whether any wholesaler should have all your privileges and at the same time be freed from all the responsibilities of the Act, and I hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have such legislation as will debar these men from registration. Why should an apprenticeship served with a wholesale drug house rank the same as that served with a retail dispensing chemist? Yet such is being done. I may say, that under the old system the Lecturers received all of the fees up to \$3,000.00; all over that amount was to be equally divided between the College and the faculty. Such a system was not, in the Council's opinion, for the best interests of the School, and they endeavored to adjust the question of salary and control the fees.

This being one of the first acts of the new Board, I came into close contact with





## J. & S.

# Sticky Fly Paper is the Best.

Packed in self clamping wooden boxes so that the edges of each sheet are kept perfectly clean, and your hands will not be soiled when opening the sheets.

Costs you only 65c. a box of 25 Double Sheets, and you sell it for \$1.25. A good Profit—This is Business.

OVER 284,000 BOXES SOLD LAST YEAR.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Drug Houses.



# RAT PILLS

UNDOUBTEDLY  
THE BEST  
RAT POISON.

BECAUSE Rats do not die in the house. Rat pills are always ready for use. They require no mixing. They are colored to make them easily distinguishable. There is no danger of being poisoned by accident, as these pills will color anything with which they come in contact. Each pill is strong enough to kill at least five rats. There is a peculiar aroma arising from these pills which is liked by rats and mice. One box contains enough pills to kill 200 to 300 rats. Through these advantages we can safely say that our Rat Pills are highly superior to other preparations of like character.

No mixing of poison necessary.

Simply distribute them where Rats and Mice congregate.

Rats and Mice like them and will eat them.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. BOX.



# EXTERMINATOR KILLS

## Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants.

This preparation will positively Kill and Destroy these Insects, as also their Breed—and Eggs.

We guarantee our EXTERMINATOR, and are willing to pay \$100 where it does not do the work, if used according to our directions.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. CAN.

## Infallible Moth Powder

WILL PREVENT AND KILL MOTHS, &c.

Nothing better for Woollen, Silk or FUR GOODS.

Packed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Cans. Retail, 25 and 50c.

Wholesale Price, \$2.00 & \$3.75 doz.

## Disinfecting Tablets, for

BASINS, SINKS, SEWERS,  
CLOSETS, &c.

These Tablets are very hard and possess all the Deodorizing qualities. It is not so obnoxious as Chloride of Lime, &c. One Tablet will last for one month.

\$1.75 Dozen. 25c. Tablet.

**JARMUTH & STEINKRAUS,**  
Manufacturers, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

the members thereof personally, and was enabled to learn their real motives that prompted them in the proposed and now changed system. I must assert that I saw not the least shadow of desire to give offence or to deal unfairly, but exactly the opposite. The Professors were invited to consider the matter and meet the Council in an open fair way. The whole question was referred to a special committee, composed of the Executive-Finance, and Education Committees, of which Mr. J. W. Slaven was chairman and I was secretary. The Professors instituted a policy of obstruction from start to finish, and used every endeavor to prevent a solution of the question. I for one felt that the question should not have been treated in such a manner, and more especially when the Council's action was fair, square and honorable, and had reference to a matter which they were in duty bound to control and adjust.

The attitude of the Professors was most offensive and dogmatic, so much so that many Boards would have severed the connection summarily. I, with many of the Committee, felt that in a short time our teachers would realize their true position, and cease their obstructive tactics. Finally we came to a verbal understanding, as we all thought, as to what the agreement should be: and we endeavored to give the agreement practical form. But, behold the time had elapsed within which written notice to the staff was necessary to terminate the old arrangement, and the staff were determined to take advantage of it, as their subsequent course revealed. No agreement could be drawn up that was satisfactory to them, and after six months of quibbling and juggling the matter was again referred to the Council.

The Professors were asked what they would do, with the result that the best possible agreement that could be arrived at with them was, that they would thereafter perform the duties as at present performed by them. That clause must at all hazards be put in. The attitude of the Professors in pressing that point so strongly revealed to the Council that the staff were resenting the reduction of salary and the basis of payment, and were bound to have a loophole to charge for every little extra service, so that the Council would be crippled if the work was increased in the slightest respect. The confidence which should exist between employer and employed was therefore lost. The sequel as seen by you all is quite a natural one.

I did not find any personal feeling existing on the part of the Council, but from my first introduction to the Board, I did see, on the part of the Principal, strong animus against the authority of his employers. I think the great reason can be found in his remark before the last meeting of the Board, when he made this statement to us: "I must confess I am an old regime man." The old college trouble I had no part nor lot in, and cannot be charged with any spleen on that score; and I am free to say that I have found the Principal

of the school pursuing the course that would be expected from a strong sympathiser of the old time Councils, and having the great object in view of getting his former friends returned to the Board. I see no other result for any pharmaceutical political Principal and Professor but dismissal, and I can see no other course for members of the Council, who are honest and conscientious in the discharge of their duty, and seek the preservation of the College for the retail druggists who own it, but to dispense with the services of an obstructionist staff.

Look on the picture herein presented. Under the regime of 1887-9, the College had a staff of three, who received \$1040.00 for 400 hours of instruction, with no practical work excepting that in prescriptions and dispensing, for all of which the student paid the sum of \$101.00, including matriculation fees.

The Council of 1889-90 increased the number of hours to 650, and placed the teaching staff on a salary basis, paying \$3,700.00 in salary, and \$200.00 for so-called extra work, in all \$3,900. The newly-appointed staff of four, will receive \$4,300.00 in salaries—give over 800 hours of instruction, (over 300 hours practical) for which the student will pay, including matriculation fees, \$92.00.

I know that a determined effort is being made to elect to the Council friends of Mr. Shuttleworth by Mr. Shuttleworth, for the purpose of making it unpleasant for the good men we have engaged, with a hope, that some day, when his present behaviour and record is forgotten, he may slip back into power, position, and salary; and I further know that I have made myself very objectionable to him by following the course that I believe is for the good of the College, although opposed to my personal interests.

In conclusion permit me to solicit a further renewal of your confidence for the ensuing term, and my course in the future shall be, as I believe it has been in the past, consistent with the best interest of the retailer and the building up of the College. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MACKENZIE,  
Toronto.

TO TEST WAX FOR STEARIC ACID.—It is claimed by Roettgen, in *Chemiker-Zeitung*, that the one by Fehling is the most satisfactory. One gramme of the suspected wax is boiled for several minutes in a test tube with 10 c. alcohol (eighty per cent.), and then cooled to 20° C. It is then filtered into another test tube, water added and the mixture vigorously shaken. An adulteration with more than one per cent. of stearic acid is at once shown by the formation of white, flocculent masses in the upper part of the liquid.

One million pounds of glucose per day are made in the United States, principally in the Western States, and most of it for home consumption.

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, *Canadian Depot*, TORONTO, ONT.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

—CURES—  
**RHEUMATISM.**  
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,  
Toothache, Sore Throat,  
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Etc.

## McCULLOM'S Rheumatic Repellant.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

## Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, &c.

Has stood the most extreme and critical tests during the 17 years it has been extensively used, and has proved in thousands of instances, both in Canada and the U.S., to be the most reliable remedy known to effectually and permanently cure this class of diseases. Immense numbers of those benefitted testify to accuracy of these statements, and assert that no Drug Store is complete without it.

Having found the 2 oz. or sample size objectionable, from the quantity being insufficient to produce satisfactory result in extreme or chronic cases, we have decided to withdraw this size and in future only put up the 10 oz. or \$1.00 bottles.

Supplied to Druggists at \$7.50 per doz.

## RHEUMATIC REPELLANT

Is prepared only by W. A. McCULLOM, Druggist, Tilsenburgh, and supplied at wholesale by Messrs. Evans & Co., J. W. Brayley, Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto; J. Wiener & Co., Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

## DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Folding Boxes,  
Cartons and Wrappers,  
Comb and Toothbrush Envelopes,  
Powder Envelopes,  
Prescription Blanks, Etc.

Write for Label Catalogue.

Mention this paper.

## LAWSON & JONES,

348 Clarence Street, - LONDON, CANADA.



NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



## 4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF

# Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

IT LEADS THEM ALL.

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in perfecting the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever produced, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. B. dose of Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is:

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

16 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,

New York and Kingston, Ont

Wholesale by Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.

## THE DORENWEND

# Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.



C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &C.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro Medical Treatment.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.



## FORMULARY.

## PERFUMED ZINC LANOLIMENT.

Oxide of zinc..... 80 grains  
Vaseline..... 50 "  
Rub together until perfectly smooth,  
and add—

Lanoline..... 1 oz.  
Simple ointment..... 3 drachms  
Pernian balsam..... 80 drops  
Otto of rose..... 2 drops

## LIP-SALVE IN STICKS.

Paraffin..... 6 drachms  
Cocoa Butter..... 6 "  
White vaseline..... 1 oz.  
Eosin..... 1 grain  
Otto of Rose..... 5 drops

Melt the solids and add the vaseline.  
Dissolve the eosin in sufficient alcohol and  
add to the mixture, also the perfume, and  
cast into suitable-sized sticks—*Zeit. Apoth.*  
*Verlin.*

## NON-POISONOUS PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

B. Rothe (in *Deutsche Drogen Zeitung*)  
recommends the following:

Bichromate of potassium..... 2 parts  
Potassium Nitrate..... 1 part  
Granulated sugar..... 3 parts  
Tragacanth mucilage..... q. s.

Balsam of Peru sufficient to perfume.  
Mix, and make into pellets of desired size.

## ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE—VIGIER'S.

Vigier in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de*  
*Medicine*, etc., gives the following formula:

Resorcin..... 20 parts  
Salol..... 40 parts  
Orris root..... 80 parts  
Chalk, levigated..... 400 parts  
Carmin No. 49..... 3 parts  
Oil of peppermint q. s. to perfume.

Mix. Instead of the oil of peppermint  
any of the fragrant essential oils may be  
used.

## CHAFE POMADE.

Nothing is more troublesome to fat men  
and women (and to many who are not fat)  
than chafing under the arms, between the  
legs, and elsewhere, to which they are  
subject, especially in hot weather.

The following will relieve it like magic:

Lanolin..... 85 parts  
Alboline..... 10 parts  
Campho-phenique..... 5 parts

Mix.

The directions for use on the label  
should instruct the purchaser to wash the  
affected parts with "suds" made of tepid  
water and white castile soap; to dry them  
well with a very soft napkin or old towel,  
without rubbing; and then to apply the  
pomade. This should be done on retiring  
and on getting up in the morning.—*Nat.*  
*Druggist.*

## IODO-ICHTHYOLATED GAUZE.

S. Torgescu gives the following in the  
*Zeitschr. d. allg. u. spec. Ap. Ver.*:

Iodol..... 5 parts  
Ichthyol..... 5 parts  
Colophony..... 3 parts  
Castor oil..... 3 parts  
Alcohol, 90°..... 100 parts  
Sulphuric ether..... 25 parts

Mix the alcohol and ether, and dissolve  
the other ingredients in the mixture. Dip  
the gauze in the solution and let it satur-

ate itself. Four ounces of the liquid should  
saturate three yards of gauze.

## DENTIFRICE DROPS—MENTHOLATED.

The *Zeitschrift d. allg. Oester. Apot. Ver.*  
gives the following formula for mentholat-  
ed dentifrice drops:

Menthol..... 5 parts  
Chloroform..... 5 parts  
Oil of cloves..... 5 parts  
Tincture of opium..... 6 parts  
Carbolic acid..... 1 part  
Alcohol..... 30 parts

Mix. A few drops to be added to a  
glass of water.

## PETROLEUM SOAP.

Petroleum soap, recommended as an ex-  
cellent medium for applying petroleum to  
the skin, as a parasiticide, is prepared by  
heating together 5 parts of petroleum, 4  
parts of white wax, and 5 parts of alcohol  
(90 per cent.), until solution is complete;  
then 10 parts of Marsilles soap are added,  
and when this is dissolved the whole is  
agitated until the mixture assumes a  
creamy consistence, when it is run into  
moulds. The product is a firm and homo-  
geneous soap, which emulsifies well, espe-  
cially with hot water.

## Hypnal Extemporaneously.

M. DEMANDRE, pharmacist, of Dijon,  
thinks that apothecaries should prepare  
hypnal (mono-chloral-antipyrin) them-  
selves, instead of purchasing from the man-  
ufacturing chemist. His process is as fol-  
lows:

Chloral hydrate..... 47 parts.  
Antipyrin..... 53 parts.  
Water..... 100 parts.

Dissolve the chloral hydrate in half of  
the water and the antipyrin in the bal-  
ance, and mix the solution in a vessel pro-  
vided with a stopcock. A heavy oily  
liquid forms at once in the lower portion  
of the vessel, which, after standing an hour,  
is drawn off. The supernatant watery  
fluid is then drawn off into another vessel,  
and both let stand for twenty-four hours.  
At the end of this time the oily liquid  
will be found to have become an almost  
solid mass of transparent rhombic prisms  
of hypnal. A few smaller but otherwise  
similar crystals will be found in the aque-  
ous liquid also. The mother liquors are  
drained off, and the crystals are dried in  
the usual way.—*Nat. Druggist.*

OZONIN is a patented bleaching com-  
pound manufactured by C. Schreiber  
(Chem. Zeit.) and claimed to be ozonized  
oil of turpentine or "turpentine peroxide."  
This compound is prepared by dissolving  
125 parts of resin in 200 parts of oil of  
turpentine, and then stirring in first a so-  
lution of 22.5 parts of potassium hydrate  
in 40 parts of water, and after that 90  
parts of hydrogen peroxide. The result-  
ing gelatinous mass, when exposed to the  
sun-light for two or three days, is convert-  
ed into a mobile liquid, and is then ready  
for use. Mixed with water in the propor-  
tion of 1 gram to 1 liter (4 drams to 1  
gallon), this ozonin acts as an energetic  
bleacher, and may be used in either alkali-  
ne or acid fluids.

## SELECTIONS.

## SALICYLIC ACID AND SOME OF ITS USES.

—As a preservative agent for vinegar, 9  
to 15 grains (in summer) will do for a gal-  
lon, 3 to 6 grains in winter. For sugar  
syrups, from 15 to 20 grains to a pound  
of sugar. For fruit juices and jellies, 30  
grains to a quart.

IN MAKING mercurial ointment hydrogen  
peroxide has been found of great assis-  
tance. If a quantity of about 10 drops of  
a 15 per cent. solution be added to about  
100 grms of mercury and the necessary  
fat in the mortar, extinction of the mer-  
cury may quickly be effected.

ICELAND MOSS contains lichestearic and  
cetraric acids. The former according to  
Hilger and Buchner, can be extracted  
with petroleum spirit. It forms a volumi-  
nous crystalline mass melting at 120°,  
insoluble in water. The alkaline salts are  
soluble. The formula of the acid is prob-  
ably  $C_{43}H_{76}O_{13}$ , and it is debasic.  
Cetraric acid is a white amorphous powder  
with a bitter taste, almost insoluble in  
water. It dissolves in alcohol, but is dif-  
ficultly soluble both in ether and petroleum  
ether. Its formula is  $C_{30}H_{30}O_{12}$ , and  
it is also dibasic.

M. VINDEVOGEL's plan for getting over  
the difficulty in making ointments con-  
taining extracts and salts is to use traga-  
canth. Thus, in an ointment containing  
extract of belladonna and iodide of potas-  
sium, of each 1 drachm, with 1 oz. of cer-  
ate, he triturates the extract and iodide  
with 2 drachms of water, then adds fully 1  
grain of powdered tragacanth, mixes well,  
and adds the cerate. In this way an oint-  
ment is produced in a few minutes as good  
as one upon which half an hour or more  
would be spent. This he communicates  
to the *Journal de Pharmacie de Antwerp*.

NEW SOURCE OF OXALIC ACID.—A  
Prague chemist has devised a process for  
recovering oxalic acid from the waste liq-  
uors produced in manufacturing wood  
fibre by the sulphite process. It is found  
that 100 parts of waste liquor give an  
average of 12 parts of dry residue on  
evaporation, which contains 9.5 parts of  
organic and 2.5 parts of mineral matter.  
The filtrate, which contains chiefly lime  
salts, besides the organic matters, is mixed  
with more than sufficient sulphuric acid  
to combine with the lime, the action being  
continued until all free and combined sul-  
phurous acid is expelled, which may be  
condensed and utilized if desired. If any  
excess of sulphuric acid has been added, it  
is removed by carefully neutralizing with  
lime or chalk. After settling, the purified  
liquors are concentrated to about 40° B.  
sometimes to dryness. While still warm  
the mass is mixed with double its weight  
of a mixture of 2 parts of quicklime and 1  
part of caustic soda. This mixture is  
heated, with constant stirring, in iron ves-  
sels to a temperature of above 180° C.,  
whereby it is changed into oxalic acid,  
which combines with the bases, and is  
afterwards purified.—*Chemist and Drug-*  
*gist.*

## Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

**LISTERINE.**

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail. \$1.25

**LAMBERT'S  
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail. \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

**SUBSTITUTION.** In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

**REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS**

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally deprecate this pernicious practice **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,**  
**ST. LOUIS.**

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."

**PLANTEN'S**KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER  
HALF A CENTURY.PREMIUM FOR  
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE."**CAPSULES.**

"The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States."

ESTABLISHED 1836.

**H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

**Hard and Soft Elastic CAPSULES All Kinds Filled.**

Nine sizes : 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 15 Gram.

**SOME SPECIALTIES.**SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,  
IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, APIOL, MALE FERN, ETC.**PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

**IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES**For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.  
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.**CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.**

A FULL LIST OF OUR SANDALWOOD OIL PREPARATIONS :

Sandal, Pure. Sandal and 1-10 Cassia. Sandal and Copaliba. Sandal C C and Matico.  
Sandal and Cubebs. Sandal Cop and Cub. Compound Sandal. Sandal and Kava Kava.  
Sandal Cub and Balsam Peru. Sandal Cop and Iron. Sandal C C and Camphor.  
Sandal Cub and 1 Buchu. Sandal and Khatany. Sandal and Iron.

Capsules to order. New Articles and 1 Private Formulas a Specialty.

Capsuled Horse Balls, Veterinary Condition Powders and Ointments to order.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline & Petrolatum**  
**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

**Argoline Pomade.****Argoline Camphor Ice.****Argoline Cold Cream.****Argoline Camphorated.****Argoline Carbolated.**

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
**HOMESTEAD, PA.**

Advise your Customers to

 **SMOKE** 

**Creme de la Creme,**  
**Canvas Back,**  
**Rose Celeste,**  
**and El Caza**

**CIGARS,**

MANUFACTURED BY

**J. M. FORTIER,**  
**MONTREAL.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

READ the advt. of the Seely Manufacturing Co., of Detroit and Windsor, Ont. They offer a full line of choice perfumes in bulk and bottle.

WE would invite attention to the advt. of the Eastman Co. on page 34 of this issue. Descriptive price list of the famous "Kodak" Cameras will be mailed on application.

MANUFACTURERS of proprietary articles and specialties will do well to correspond with the *Free Press*, of London, Ont., when desiring to place their goods prominently before the public.

ATTENTION is specially directed to the new advertisement of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, on page 4. By following the announcements of this firm each month in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the trade will always find something to their advantage.

THE Reinhardt Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, are offering very handsome goods for the holiday trade in Plush, Leather, Metal and Wood. A careful inspection of their samples will demonstrate the fact that their goods are equal to any in quality and elegance of design, and prices right.

EMIL POLIWIKA & Co., call the attention of the trade to the celebrated "Brook-Lawn Farm" brand of unfermented grape juice which is claimed to possess all the richness and delicious properties of the fruit, and the nourishing properties of the best wine, without alcohol. It is put up in pints and quarts. Order a sample case.

NO EXPENSE TO YOU.—Never be without advertising matter for Humphreys' Preparations. A postal card sent to the address of the Company (corner William and John Sts., New York City) will bring you a handsome sign or supply of Dr. Humphreys' Manual with your name and address printed on each; all charges prepaid. No expense to you.

WELCOME to druggists who may pay a visit to New York City. Alphonse Major, manufacturer of Major's Cements, has enlarged his factory and has fitted up a very fine office at the same place, 232 William St., New York. Mr. Major would be pleased to welcome any druggists coming to New York who wishes to make it their headquarters while visiting the wholesale houses.

DRUGGISTS will be interested to learn that every box of Tanglefoot now contains one 5c. Tanglefoot holder, in addition to the twenty-five double sheets of fly paper. The holder is practical and cheap, two requisites to make it popular. It is the only holder that has a large sale. Dealers in Tanglefoot will make an additional five

# Take a Kodak with you.

"You press the button,  
we do the rest."

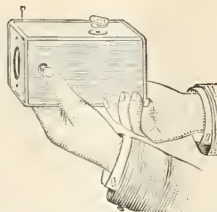
(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.



THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

cents on every box, but those who have not yet handled the Holders, will start a trade in a readily selling article besides increasing their fly paper sales. The Holders invariably increase the quantity of fly paper used. The holders are sold in boxes, containing twenty-five, at seventy cents a box. As Tanglefoot is acknowledged on all hands to be one of the best fly papers made, dealers should order stock early and not be "just out" when asked for it. See advt. on page 3.

WHAT THEY SAY IN NORWAY.—C. E. Sontum, of the firm of C. E. Sontum & Co., Christiana, Norway, writing to a contemporary says:—Before ever the Johnston Fluid Beef Co. thought of introducing their goods here we have had Liebig's, Cibels, Kemrich's, Koch's, and various other meat extracts on the market. It was therefore not very easy to make the grocers believe that Johnston's Fluid Beef was not like the others, a meat extract, but contained all the strength-giving elements of prime beef, and not like the others an extract, but pure fluid beef. We have also received a large quantity of "Staminal" from the same company. A teaspoonful in a cup of hot water makes a fine cup of beef tea, and on account of the cold climate we have here it is a great favorite. It is served here in the restaurant and dining rooms, and the last quantity we received was sold out in one week, and we had to telegraph to Montreal for more. You will thus understand that the Johnston Fluid Beef Co.'s products have taken the lead in Norway and Sweden, as well as they have long ago in Canada.

## Spectacles Older Than Christianity.

PERHAPS it is known to few people only that the use of spectacles can be traced back as far as two thousand years. The Emperor Nero, who was short-sighted, used concave glasses to enable him the better to watch the gladiators. Up to the thirteenth century only single glasses, such as are now known as reading glasses, were known, and the invention of the two-eyed spectacles falls somewhere about the year 1290. In an epitaph found at Florence, one Salvino degli Armati is credited with the invention, but other authorities ascribe it to the monk Alexander von Spina. In the fourteenth century specta-

cles were fairly common, and, as they were considered precious, were often specially mentioned in ancient testaments. Frequently a kind of beryl was used in place of glasses; hence the German name "brille." The manufacture of spectacles was at first carried on in Italy, afterwards at Middleburg, in Holland, but as early as 1482 we have spectacle makers mentioned at Nurnberg. After a while the use of spectacles became fashionable in Spain, and no doubt many a one at the present time who carries the appendage of eyeglasses does so more for appearance than actual need of assistance to the eye. —*Am. Druggist.*

## Vinous Lemonade—Limonade Vineuse.

DR. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, in a recent conference at the Cochin Hospital on "recent improvements in the treatment of typhoid fever," said that he was in the habit, in order to stimulate diuresis, of allowing his typhoid patients abundant cold drinks, and of these he preferred "fresh vinous lemonade, cold and even iced, if the patient desired it so." This statement, coming from so high an authority, has caused inquiries to pour in upon French pharmacists for the *limonade vineuse*, and M. Lailler, chief pharmacist to the Asile de Quatre-Maros, in the absence of other authority, has given a formula for its preparation, which we translate for the benefit of our readers, who will, no doubt, soon be called upon to furnish the drink:

Syrup of citric acid .....	60 parts.
Red Bordeaux wine .....	250 parts.
Essence of lemon .....	1 part.
Water to make .....	1,000 parts.

—*National Druggist.*

## Customs Decisions.

THE following Customs decisions have been made during the month of April:—

Brunswick green, 20 per cent.

Cocoa butter, unsweetened, 4 cents per pound.

Cocoa butter, sweetened, 5 cents per pound.

Crocus composition, for buffing or polishing metals, 30 per cent.

Chromo green and chromo yellow, 20 per cent.

Venetian red, 30 per cent.





## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The disease germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

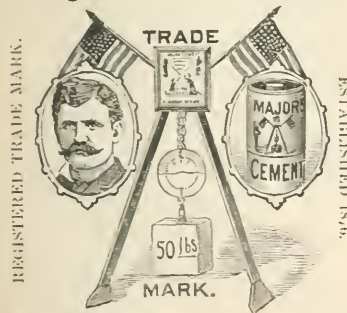
Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,  
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY AND OFFICE, 120 King St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.  
C. W. EMAN, General Manager.

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 26 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 25¢. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S  
Soothing - Syrup  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

## ASTHMA, HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

## The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lane Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,  
Attleboro, Mass., U. S.



## B. Laurance & Co. WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.



Marvellous!

Wonderful!

## "ALUMINUM" Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The first work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98 FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One quarter the weight of silver.

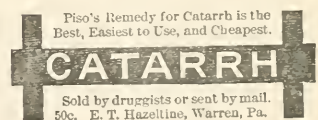
Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.



Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



A pamphlet of information and abstracts of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and so on.  
Address MUNN & CO.  
361 Broadway,  
New York.

### Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been fair. Quinine is lower, price in quantities has touched twenty cents in New York; not long ago it was considered impossible for it to reach twenty-five. Price mentioned must be less than cost of production. Some brands at 20c. are dearer than those at 25c. on account of excessive moisture. Later reports from London say it is higher and firmer.

Morphia Sulph. is firm at lower prices; future prices are uncertain.

Camphor scarce and firm at advance; probabilities are higher.

Mercurials are easier.

Buchu Leaves are higher.

Carbolic acid, large demand, price unchanged.

Cocaine. Heavy rains have impeded transport and made it more expensive, causing smaller supplies of raw material and higher cost of production, so that lower prices need not be looked for in the near future.

Heavy chemicals of all kinds are still high in price and it is probable that they will still be high when navigation opens, as advance is not altogether caused by winter freights.

Castor Oil firm and tending higher; still higher prices expected as it is rumored that the seed crop is short.

Canary and Hemp Seed are moving upward in price.

Cream Tartar unsettled; higher prices are looked for.

Glycerine unchanged; an advance predicted.

Hellebore good demand; price is about the same as last year.

### Pharmaceutical Aphorisms.

Orthographical polish—The thing to rub up your orthography with—Bees' Wicks.

An ounce of salve is worth a pound of advice when your burned.

Duty is like a porous plaster—it sticks hardest when you try to pull away from it.

Better an ear of corn, a corn popper, and a cottage, than a corn on every toe in a palace.

"Rough on rats" is the postage stamp which, when properly licked, will carry his ratship to the dead letter office every time.

Wickedness and morphine are much alike,—if not labelled, they are often taken for something less deadly.

Poverty is the corrosive sublimate that kills your big bug friends.

Eternity is like the pharmacopoeia,—death lands you in the former state, and meets you at every turn of the latter's leaves.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

A Kansas man (*Medical Mirror*) who wanted some Husband's Calcined Magne-

sia, wrote to his druggist to send him some Calomine Alesia for married mans.

Which is the easiest profession? Divinity; because it is easier to preach than to practice.

Saccharin is being experimented with as a substitute for sulphur and charcoal in gun powder.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds it in what the world wants done.

## Do You Want —TO— Make Money?

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is Sold on A  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure any form  
of venereal disease  
or any disorder of  
the generative or-  
gans of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the excessive  
use of Stimulants, AFTER  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indis-  
cretion, over-indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain  
Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the  
back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Pro-  
stration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Diz-  
ziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impe-  
tency, which if neglected often lead to premature  
old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes  
for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

**A WRITTEN GUARANTEE** is given for  
every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if  
a Permanent cure is not effected. We have  
thousands of testimonials from old and young  
of both sexes, who have been permanently cured  
by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRODITINE CO.,**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456, Victoria, B. C.

### A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

**THE APHRODITINE CO.,**  
Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

**DR. HARVEY'S**  
*Southern*  
**RED PINE**  
FOR  
COUGHS  
&  
COLDS.

MILTON H. BRISSETTE,  
PROPRIETOR,  
MONTREAL, N.B. NEW YORK.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

# SEELY

## THE American Perfumer.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-  
wide reputation, and are known as  
the STANDARD goods of America.



No. 1607 2-oz.  
(1 IN BOX)

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lily.  
White Rose.  
Knights Templar  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

### PRICE LIST:

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
1/2 oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1 1/2 oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. 1607 (see cut)	-	8.00 "

Mail orders receive careful and prompt  
attention.

Correspondence solicited.

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

# WILSON'S

## FLY = POISON = PADS.

### SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

### PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discourage the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$3 68	\$3 85	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALISPICE, lb.....	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERB, Althaea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDIN, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Cañuela, lb.....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, ozs.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearminut, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (chillyay), lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	Hops, fresh, lb.....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
✓ Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	INSLET POWDER, lb.....	29	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	2 50	2 60	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
Powdered, lb.....	2 60	2 70	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BRDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	70	85	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Hysocyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Kino, true, lb.....	45	48	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Myrrh, lb.....	45	55	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Powdered, lb.....	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Opium, lb.....	3 90	4 60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb.....	5 50	6 00	LIQORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Grasso.....	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30



Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12	
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	10	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10	
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80	
NUX Vomica, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	
ONITMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	85	90	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10 00	10 50	
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	15	20	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	40	50	HYOSTAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
Adhesive, yil.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	Iodine, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOI, oz.	1 30	1 40	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MINTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	
POPPY H <sup>o</sup> VMS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
ROBIN, Common, lb.	23	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40	
White, lb.	31	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	
Root, Acute, lb.	22	25	TRIPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	
African, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>						
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Syrup, lb.	45	50	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9	
Ground, lb.	10	12	tes doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lb.	6	7	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	
Indian Hemp	18	20	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	MEXTRIL, oz.	25	30	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 50	1 55	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, oz.	10	12	With Chalk, lb.	65	70	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst.	1	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Masterwort	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Bin., oz.	30	35	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	AMMONIA, Lignor, lb.	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55	
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	
Parica Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 65	1 75	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 65	1 75	
Pearsey, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 75	1 90	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PERFUM, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	ANIL, Nitrite, lb.	16	18	PHENACETINE, oz.	75	80	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ASTIPYKIN oz.	1 00	1 10	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10	
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, lb.	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40	
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPISE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	
						Bromide, lb.	50	55	
						Carbonate, lb.	14	16	

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	1 60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	5 00	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Organum, lb.	1 75	1 80	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Purified, oz.	65	70	
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55				Peppermint, lb.	1 00	4 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				2 60	2 75	
And Sol. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rhodium, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Ozs., oz.	30	38	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spruce, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40				
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>			
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	CASTOR, lb.	13	14	
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	Raw, gal.	73	75	
SELENIUM, oz.	50	55	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	NEATFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	25	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.	12	13	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 50	2 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75	
						TURPENTINE, gal.	70	75	

## The Standard Brands.

MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" { S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE &amp; CO.,

Montreal.

## Wyeth's Pharmaceutical Specialties.

We have added the following articles  
to our Price List of April, 1890 :

## COMPOUND SYRUP OF WHITE PINE.

Per Demijohn 128 fl. oz.	\$5.00
Per Winchester 80 fl. oz.	3.50
Per dozen Bottles of 16 fl. oz.	9.00

## SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

No.	Per Case.	Per 100.
75 Morph. Mur., 1-6 grain	\$1.50	.75
76 Morph. Mur., 1-8 grain	1.40	.60
77 Morph. Sulph., 1 grain	4.50	2.00
78 Chlor. Gold and Sodium, 1-100 grain	1.15	.55
79 Chlor. Gold and Sodium, 1-75 grain	1.15	.55
80 Chlor. Gold and Sodium, 1-50 grain	1.15	.55
81 Chlor. Gold and Sodium, 1-20 grain	1.40	.65
82 Chlor. Gold and Sodium, 1-10 grain	2.10	.95

## COMPRESSED MEDICINAL LOZENGES.

	Per lb.
Dr. R. B. Faulkner's Compound Aconite Troches	\$1.00
Pepsin and Bismuth	1.50
Potass. Chlor. and Cocaine	2.70
Tasteless Quinine and Chocolate Troches in boxes of 60	per doz. 5.00

## COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES.

	Per bottles of 500 each.
Caeci Sulphidum, 1-8 grain	\$ .50
Ca'pri Sulphas, 1-100 grain	.50
Ext. Gentian and Ext. Quassia	.80
Ext. Serpentina, 1-4 grain	.75
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Sodii Bicarb. No. 2	.60
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Sodii Bicarb. No. 3	.50
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite et Sodii Bicarb. No. 4	.50
Hydrarg. Cum Crete, 2 grains	.60
Mist. Glyc. Comp. (Brown Mixture)	.80
Rhei and Soda	.50
Tinct. Hyoscyami, 5 minims	.60
Tinct. Pulsatilla, 3 minims	.55

## PURE PANCREATIN.

Per ounce	\$1.50
Per pound for dispensing	19.00

## COMPRESSED TABLETS IN BOTTLES.

Soda Mint and Pepsin, screw-cap bottles	per doz. \$2.25
---	-----------------

## FLUID EXTRACTS.

	Per lb.
Black Willow Buds, Salix Nigra	\$1.45
Buchu and Juniper Berries, with Potassium Acetate	1.60
Cascara Sagrada (Modified)	1.45
Imboisia, Duboisia Myoporiodes	4.00
Indian Turnip, Arum Triphyllum	1.20
Orange Peel, Sweet (Soluble) Citrus Aurantium	.90
Saw Palmetto, Salal Serrulata	1.80
Senna Pods, Cassia Acutifolia	2.65
Viburnum Compound	1.80

## COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS.)

	Per 100.
Antipyrine, and Salicylate of Soda	\$2.40
Sulphur, 2 grains	.30

Please write for full list of additions to Compressed Pills,  
there are quite a large number. \*

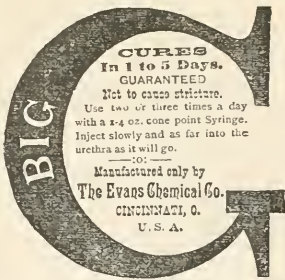
## REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have reduced the prices of Syrup of Hydridiac Acid as follows :  
Per Demijohn, 128 fl. oz. from \$ 8.00 to \$5.00  
Per Winchester 80 fl. oz. from 5.25 to 3.50  
Per doz. Bottles, 16 fl. oz. from 14.00 to 9.00

We have reduced the prices of Hypodermic Tablets as follows :

No. 68. Hyoscin Hydrobrom., 1/100 (per case	from \$4.00 to \$2.65
grain	(per 100 from 1.85 to 1.20)
No. 69. Hyoscin Hydrobrom., 1/50 (per case	from 7.00 to 4.80
grain	(per 100 from 3.20 to 2.25)

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., General Agents, MONTREAL.



TRADE MARK.

INJECTION "G"

OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely  
NON-POISONOUS cure for

**GONORRHOEA & GLEET**

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only,  
are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon  
becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.  
3 " @ 23.25 " 55 " "  
6 " @ 45.00 " 69 " "

The manufacturers, THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati,  
O., will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

**You Have Found It.**A SINGLE  
RUBBER STAMPThat does  
the Work of  
a Dozen.

The cut shows our hand stamp ready for use in one of  
many ways. The lettering in the stamp is changeable,  
and can be easily replaced with any other wording as often  
as desired. We furnish with each stamp a neat box con-  
taining several complete sets of alphabets and a line dating  
stamp, thus: **JUN 15 1890**

FOR \$3.00 WE WILL SEND (Charges Prepaid)

This Outfit No. 433, from which you can adjust at will various stamps for printing letter  
heads, business cards, envelopes, labels, price marks, tags, receipts, etc. Stamp the  
date on all orders and letters you receive and file away. This stamp will do the work  
of a small printing press. It consists of a Four-line and One-line Stamp, a Self-Inking Pad,  
a pair of Tweezers for adjusting the type, and a box of Rubber Letters containing 283  
separate pieces, consisting of Letters, Figures, Points, Ornaments, Spaces, etc., also the  
words "Return in 10 days to," "From," "For Sale by," and the twelve months and dates  
in solid blocks of rubber. The following is specimen of type furnished:

AAAaaaa BBBbbbb CCCcccc  
11223344556677889900\$...,"--"

FROM

RETURN IN 10 DAYS TO FOR SALE BY

We are willing to send this outfit No. 433 on approval, and if not  
found satisfactory, money will be refunded. Mention this paper.  
Catalogue free.

**WM. H. DIETZ,**

117 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

**REVOLUTION.**

No more destruction of leather  
loops or  
spilling of remedies.

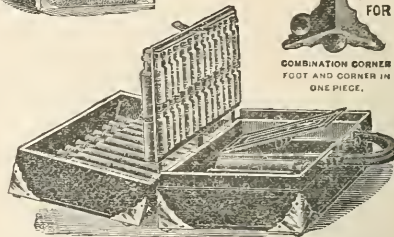


METAL SPRINGS.  
Pat. July 31, 1890.

PAT.  
APD  
FOR



COMBINATION CORNER  
FOOT AND CORNER IN  
ONE PIECE.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or  
supports at head of the corks.

**No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.**

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing  
the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that  
of the old way of constructing, by the use of these  
Patent Springs and the Combination  
Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and  
26 one ounce vials. Space for prayer papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions,  
12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, an 1 1/2 in. box wide. Case made of black grained leather,  
leather line 1, and in metal, with nickel combination corner, nickel spring lock with  
key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$13.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

**Western Leather Mfg. Co.,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

**SLOCUM'S  
PSYCHINE,**

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

**Pure Cod Liver Oil,****COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,**

REGULATIVE PILLS,

**MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.**

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations.  
I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in  
each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
STRATHROY, ONT }

JUNE, 1891.

{ 6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, } No. 6.  
TORONTO, ONT. }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### Association Meeting District No. 11.

Last month when our edition was in the printer's hands, a report of the meeting of this Association, which was held in St. Thomas on April 16th, was received, but too late to receive insertion in full. At that meeting a resolution was passed severely censuring the council of the college for discharging the professors. Some doubt having been expressed as to the accuracy of the published report of the proceedings, the president, W. O. Foster, of St. Thomas, called a special meeting of the Association for May 27th in London, when the following members were present:—Messrs. F. Holman, G. T. Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. E. Saunders, B. A. Mitchell, C. McCallum, J. Callard, E. B. Boyle, W. S. Barkwell, J. Burkholder, J. Jepson, of London; W. O. Foster, R. Old, A. W. Harrison, F. J. Reynolds, D. McCall, of St. Thomas, and N. McDiarmid. Mr. J. Callard, of London, presided, and invited Messrs. A. B. Petrie, of Guelph, and J. J. Hall, of Woodstock, to take part in the proceedings.

An animated discussion took place relating to the resolution passed at the former meeting and council matters in general, the meeting not adjourning until after midnight.

After hearing an explanation from the present representative, Mr. L. T. Lawrence, to the effect that he would give an independent support to the council and

the newly engaged staff, the St. Thomas resolution was repudiated in the following resolution which carried by a large majority:—

Moved by A. W. Harrison, seconded by C. McCallum, that the sentiments of the motion passed at the last meeting of District Eleven, condemning the action of the council be not concurred in by this meeting; but the report as sent to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is correct.

Also that Mr. L. T. Lawrence be the candidate for District Eleven, and if elected, to give an independent vote.

### Pharmaceutical Association District No. 6.

THE annual meeting of the druggists of District No. 6, comprising Wellington, Dufferin and Peel, was held in the council chamber at Orangeville, on the 11th inst. The Mayor of the town in a very felicitous manner gave a cordial welcome to the association.

Members present: Messrs. A. B. Petrie and Smith, of Guelph; McCollum, Milton; Smith and Morrow, Elora; Perry and Phillips, Fergus; Forrester, Palmerston; Caldeugh, Jamieson and Youmans, Mt. Forest; Kilgour, Arthur; Woods, Erin; Dodds, Stevenson and Turner, Orangeville.

The general interests of the association were freely discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this association approves of the action of the present council in their efforts to place the Ontario College of Pharmacy on a proper basis and in keeping with similar institutions, as well as protecting the interests of the retail druggists; and as Mr. A. B. Petrie has been a warm supporter of said council, we pledge ourselves to support him as nominee of this association at the ensuing election."

The following officers were elected for the current year: Messrs. Caldeugh, president; Turner, first vice president; McCollum, second vice president; Perry, third vice president; Smith, treasurer; Phillips, secretary.

The local druggists invited the association to dinner at the Queen's Hotel.

The thanks of the association were tendered to the mayor and citizens for the hearty reception accorded, and the next meeting was appointed to be held at the city of Guelph, on the 9th day of May, 1892.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Secretary.

### Pharmaceutical Association District No. 10.

THE druggists of district No. 10, Norfolk, Oxford and Perth, held a convention at Woodstock, May 15th. The meeting was unusually large and representative owing to the present excitement about the coming elections next July. The present representative, Mr. John J. Hall, of Woodstock, was unanimously chosen as the representative for this district, and the following resolutions passed:

Moved by W. A. Karn, seconded by N. A. Bosworth, "That this association heartily endorse the record and platform of the council of the college as set forth in their circular, and pledge ourselves to assist them in their efforts to get control of the affairs of our college and journal in the interests of retail druggists."

Moved by H. J. Dagger, seconded by A. W. Gessing, "That we hereby request the council of the college to enforce clause 23 of the Pharmacy Act, which establishes the standard and provides against adulteration of the preparations of the Pharmacopoeia, as certain jobbing and manufacturing chemists are selling such preparations to the medical profession that are not up to the standard, thereby destroying confidence in the efficacy of medicine."

Moved by N. A. Bosworth, seconded by John Dutton, "That this association pledge itself to discourage the sale of morphine and opium, except upon a doctor's certificate, and all patent medicine that do not allow the retailer a fair margin of profit, the giving of free samples, the purchase of exclusive agency to get the benefit of the advertising, all of which methods we believe to be unsound in principle and unprofitable, and we recommend each town and city to unite on these lines."

The association adopted the Toronto price book with some modifications.

### Pharmaceutical Association District No. 8.

THIS association, at its last regular meeting, nominated Mr. John A. Clark as a candidate for re-election to the council of our college.

We take this opportunity to show our appreciation of the services performed by him in protecting the interests of our college and advancing the standing of our profession.

Mr. Clark has spent considerable time in obtaining information relating to the

work of enlarging our college, which is now in progress, having visited all the best equipped colleges of pharmacy in the United States and procured information that will be of service to the Board, and is a member of the committee having this in charge.

He is also taking an active part in arranging the curriculum of studies that will be given in the enlarged course adopted by the council.

We consider his re-election at this time will be a benefit to our college.

We therefore request your vote and influence on behalf of John A. Clark, as a member of the council of our college from number eight division.

A. VINCENT, J. W. SUTHERLAND,  
President, Secretary.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy Examinations.

THE following is the official announcement of the final result of the examinations at the College of Pharmacy. The report, owing to the illness of one of the examiners, was somewhat delayed. Those who were successful are:

#### PRIZEMEN.

College gold medal: C. A. Yates, Goderich.

College silver medal: G. J. Sadler, Ottawa.

Shuttleworth gold medal: C. A. Yates, Goderich.

D'Avignon gold medal: G. J. Sadler, Ottawa.

Avison gold Medal: R. Baxter, Windsor.

Honor list (in order of merit): R. Reid, W. H. Meek, A. T. Bletcher, T. K. Brown, J. McIntyre, W. N. Hartman, W. F. C. Braithwaite, J. Allen, W. Sylvester, W. H. Gregory, C. Ruby, A. E. Brethour, J. K. Hill, W. J. H. Mackenzie, W. Elliot, W. A. McIntyre, E. B. Kilgour, J. A. Stuart, T. A. Sweeney, W. Hookway, A. B. Moyer, H. W. Thomson.

#### PASS LIST.

A. C. Abbott, W. C. Armour, E. W. Ball, J. Brough, G. W. Campbell, E. M. Carpenter, W. H. J. Cherry, R. A. Davis, A. H. Dunlop, H. Elliot, B. J. E. Freer, R. H. Gilchrist, M. D. Hall, A. L. Hamilton, H. G. Horton, J. J. Jepson, J. E. Keays, W. Latimer, J. Lynch, G. S. Macdonald, W. C. McCougall, A. McMaster, H. B. O'Connor, G. A. Peaker, W. H. Reid, W. H. Rogers, M. C. Rose, J. E. Sangster, R. H. Smith, E. W. Stickney, W. S. Stone, F. G. Walley, D. C. Watterhouse.

Passed in Dispensing: R. S. Armstrong, C. A. Cook, W. Daniel, D. Davidson, J. H. Dennis, H. Duncan, H. P. Eakin, W. J. Fraser, R. B. C. Hall, F. C. Hagyard, H. M. Meyers, H. Proctor, H. J. Rogers, W. R. Sharp, M. G. Sherck, J. K. Sutherland, H. H. Warren, F. J. Hoag.

Passed in Prescription: R. S. Armstrong, C. A. Cook, W. Daniel, D. Davidson, A. D. Deverell, J. H. Dennis, H. Duncan, H. P. Eakin, W. J. Fraser, H.

M. Meyers, H. Proctor, H. J. Rogers, W. R. Sharp, M. G. Sherck, J. K. Sutherland, H. H. Warren.

Passed in Chemistry: J. H. Dennis, H. Duncan, F. C. Hagyard, R. N. Miller, H. Proctor, W. R. Sharp, H. H. Warren.

Passed in Pharmacy: A. D. Deverell, H. P. Eakin, W. J. Fraser, R. B. C. Hall, F. C. Hagyard, R. N. Miller.

Passed in Materia Medica: R. S. Armstrong, C. A. Cook, W. Daniel, D. Davidson, A. D. Deverell, J. H. Dennis, H. P. Eakin, W. J. Fraser, R. B. C. Hall, F. C. Hagyard, R. N. Miller, H. M. Meyers, H. J. Rogers, M. G. Sherck, J. K. Sutherland, W. C. Riddell.

Passed in Botany: R. S. Armstrong, C. A. Cook, W. Daniel, D. Davidson, A. D. Deverell, H. Duncan, R. B. C. Hall, R. N. Miller, H. M. Meyers, H. Proctor, H. J. Rogers, W. R. Sharp, M. G. Sherck, J. K. Sutherland, H. H. Warren.

C. W. Clark, of St. John, N. B., secured a high place on the honor list and would have been entitled to the Chemistry medal, but as he has not yet quite fulfilled his term of apprenticeship his name has been withheld.

### The New Excipient.

The *Journal de Medecine* thinks that the excipient, retinol, is soon to be generally employed in pharmacy. MM. Vigier and Gautrelet lately made a report concerning it in *La Medecine Moderne*, from which I extract the following: "Retinol is a liquid resulting from the dry distillation of colophane. Purified, it resembles olive oil in appearance. It dissolves, or makes a good mixture with, a large number of the antiseptics and other substances. It is non-irritant and may be used freely on the skin. It dissolves the following preparations in the proportions described: salol, 1 to 10; iodol, 1 to 50; naphthol, 1 to 50; aristol, 1 to 50; camphor, 1 to 20; chrysophanic acid, 1 to 40; cocaine, 1 to 30; codeine, 1 to 40, and strychnine, 1 to 40. Camphorated naphthol dissolves very readily in it. The oil of cade, phenic acid, terebenthina, alcohol and ether are readily miscible with it. Resorcin must be dissolved in a little glycerin before mixing with retinol, and iodoform should previously be dissolved in ether. Iodine dissolves in it, but, if kept for a time, a resinous deposit is observed. Retinal mixes readily with vaselin, lard and oleonaphthine. It is also used by itself as a curative application in vaginitis and in injections (3 resorcin to 100 retinal) for blenorragia. For use in skin diseases it is combined with starch.

From San Francisco a report comes that a cargo of 100,000 pounds of opium, brought from China on the yacht *Halcyon*, has been smuggled into the U. S. The opium was transferred from the yacht to a small steamer, which in turn loaded the drug on a lumber schooner in Puget Sound. With the duty on opium at \$12 a pound, the opium ring made a profit of \$1,200,000 by the transaction.

### Points for Retailers.

Success in trade is not accidental.

The dealer who notes what a community is most in need of, and supplies that want most thoroughly, possesses the attributes of a merchant.

Experience demonstrates that the merchant who keeps his purchases fairly within the line of the current wants of his trade is the one in the long run who makes the most money.

Dealers had far better cry over the goods on their shelves than to cry over accounts in their books, for goods in hand represent a value that can never be found in scattered accounts.

Many a good country merchant, by allowing his bills to run over time—a week or ten days, or even longer—has caused the city house with whom he is dealing to look upon his accounts with disfavor.

It is generally far better to suffer a small loss and maintain the reputation of being a good merchant, than to show the contrary by returning goods, which is very often regarded as an evidence of poor buying.

Selling goods for glory is one thing, and selling them to make money is quite another and different thing. Anyone who has money or credit can do the former; but to do the latter, it requires a merchant in the fullest sense of the term.

General competition, together with the circumstances and necessities of any market, usually establish such rates of prices for goods as are normal and legitimate, and the dealer who ignores this fact, generally suffer the consequences.

In nine cases out of ten the quality of goods has more to do with the making or the losing of a customer than the price, for the reason if a customer is pleased and well satisfied with the former he does not generally take the time to compare prices. —E.c.

### Better Than a Bank.

THE following should be posted over every merchant's desk. It means discount your bills: 1. One half per cent. on a 30-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. 2. One and one-half per cent. on a 60-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum. 3. Four per cent. off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, or a four months' bill paid in thirty days with three per cent. discount is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. 4. Five per cent. discount off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum: or if paid in 30 days, less four per cent. it is sixteen per cent. per annum. Bills paid are safer than money in any bank, however strong. Cash discounts are the dealer's first profit and one he is sure of. —E.c.

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Only the Cleanest Fly Destroyer can give Perfect Satisfaction.

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When at your Jobbers Compare TANGLEFOOT with all the Other Brands of Sticky Fly Paper Before Purchasing.

**Keep Posted on All Changes.**

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WE ARE ADDING ONE FIVECENT TANGLEFOOT HOLDER to every box of Tanglefoot this season ;  
wholesale price of the Holders is three cents each.

**PRICE:** ( ONE BOX (25 Double Sheets and one 5c. Tanglefoot Holders, 26 FIVE-CENT ARTICLES) - 65 cts.  
 ( ONE CASE (ten Boxes), - \$6.00

Each case contains ten Holders (one in each box) the wholesale price of which is 28c. Deducting the value of the Holders, 28c. from the price of the case, leaves a balance of \$4.22, which is all you pay for the fly paper.

Our HOLDER is the First and Only PRACTICAL Device for Holding Sticky Fly Paper ever put on the Market.

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TRY a box of Tanglefoot and increase your fly paper sales.

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TANGLEFOOT is clean to use.

TANGLEFOOT is effective.

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TANGLEFOOT is of the most convenient size.

TANGLEFOOT is made of the best material.

TANGLEFOOT has one 5c. Holder packed in every box.

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TANGLEFOOT yields a large profit.

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TANGLEFOOT is made in double sheets ; each double sheet consists of two single sheets, each single sheet 9 x 16 (this feature patented).

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Henry Skinner &amp; Co., - Kingston

James A. Kennedy &amp; Co., - London

Forsyth, Sutcliffe &amp; Co., - Halifax

Simson Bros. &amp; Co., - "

Langley &amp; Co., - Victoria, B. C.

Moore &amp; Co., - "

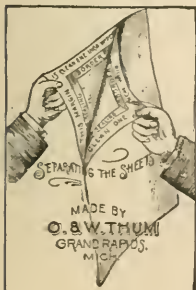
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This cut represents a double sheet while being opened for use, showing the seal of wax which excludes the air and prevents drying and sticking at the edges. The seal confines the sticky material and keeps the margin of the sheet absolutely clean.

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—OF—

**STICKY FLY PAPER**

are used in every city, but no one buys much of it from a dealer who handles a paper inferior in any way.

**TRY TANGLEFOOT**

—AND—

**Increase Your Sales.****THE****5c. TANGLEFOOT HOLDER**

increases the quantity of sticky fly paper used. Try one ; it will give you satisfaction, and you will no doubt recommend it to your customers. A good thing is bound to sell readily.

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Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and the majority of Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by O. &amp; W. THUM,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.



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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Citrate of Magnesia.  
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.  
Spirits Aetheris Nitrosi Pur.  
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.  
Fluid Extracts, a full line.  
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

## POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, bbls, kegs and boxes.  
Pure Spices of all kinds.  
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

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Warwick's Real Flavors,  
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THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
LONDON. MONTREAL.

## KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
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### CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

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Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

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Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

## This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

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If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, including all now in vogue, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

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Alum.

Apomorphia Mur.

Bismuth.

Camphor.

Chloral Hydrate.

Epsom Salts.

Ichthyol.

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" Pignitella.

" Solazzi.

Lithia Carb.

" Citrate.

Oil Eucalyptus.

" Cognac Grien.

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" Mustard,

" Pinus Sylvestris.

Pilocarpine.

Resorcin.

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Sal Nitre.

Santonin.

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Shell Castile Soap, White.

Conti's Castile Soap, White.

Loonen's Brushes, large assortment.

Kent's Brushes, " "

Chamois Skins, " "

Loofahs, Loofah Bath Brushes, etc.

Taylor's Feeders.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

Lautier's Maybells Perfume.

" Lilac Bloom Perfume.

Crab Apple Blossom in pints, 10 oz. and oz. bottles.

Silk Elastic Stockings, etc.

Rock Candy, White and Brown.

Sponges, Coupe, Formes, Turkey Solids and Cups.

We invite correspondence regarding special formula Sugar Coated Pills, Triturates, &c.

## TRADE NOTES.

H. W. Hobson, druggist, Welland, Ont., has sold out.

Dr. Jones, of Toronto, has located at Fort William.

Burger & Douglas, druggists, Welland, Ont., have dissolved.

Dr. Henry, Spokane, is building a drug store at Ainsworth, B. C.

The stock of E. Bannister, Brampton, was sold by auction at 12c.

J. Lawrence, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., died suddenly June 4th.

S. R. Fair, druggist, Fairville, Ont., has moved to Montana, U. S.

W. M. Boyd, of Neepawa, will open a branch drug store at Carberry, Man.

Dr. McFarlane will take charge of F. Teetzel's branch drug store at Nelson, Man.

C. E. Carthew, drugs and stationery, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, has assigned in trust.

J. Allan, formerly in Wilson's drug store, Goderich, has secured a good position in Montreal.

H. E. Ellison, physician and druggist, Weymouth, N. S., is advertising property and business for sale.

E. P. Ford, physician and druggist, Souris, Prince Edward Island, has been burned out; insurance \$800.

G. N. Babcock, druggist, Drayton, Ont., was married May 12, in Toronto, to Miss Mary Grace, of Hamilton.

T. Waterhouse, of Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, wholesale druggists, London, England, paid us a visit last week.

The laboratory of Lehn & Fink, wholesale druggists on Cherry st., New York, was completely destroyed by fire May 13th.

S. L. Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, has purchased the drug stock of Drs. Scott & Lamonte at Treherne, Man., and will open a drug store there.

Edward M. Goodman, formerly a telegraph operator and druggist in the store of E. A. Goodman, 380 Yonge st., Toronto, died May 29th at Oshawa.

Dr. J. M. Grosvenor has sold out his interest in the firm of Grosvenor & Richards, Boston, Mass., plaster manufacturers, and retires from business.

Henry L. Atkins, Truro, N. S., has again opened out at his old stand, 52 Prince st., and has sold out his interest in the branch business on Inglis st.

C. Loonen, brush makers, France, on account of increasing business have put an electric light plant in their factory and have a night staff as well as a day one.

Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Dawson retiring. D.W. Bole will continue the business under the old firm name.

The wholesale drug warehouse of James E. Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., was com-

pletely destroyed by fire May 23rd. Loss estimated at 175,000 to 200,000 dollars; insurance, \$110,000.

Smith & McGlashan Co., wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen, of 53 Front St. East, Toronto, have sold out to Allan & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand.

James E. Davis, whose drug house was destroyed by fire last month, has gone into partnership with Williams, Sheley & Brooks, of Detroit, the new firm being Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association was held at Winnipeg, June 10th and 11th, when a number of papers were read. There was a good attendance of provincial physicians.

Amongst those graduates in medicine who recently passed their examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons was J. T. Fotheringham, one of the recently appointed professors of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

New York drug clerks contemplate organizing a labour union. They claim that they have to work about sixteen hours a day, Sundays included, not to mention the possibility that they may have to be called up in the middle of the night.

G. Harold Kent, representing G. B. Kent & Sons, brush makers, London, England, has been in Toronto during the past week on a trip in search of health and business. He reports that last year their output of brushes was larger than ever.

J. W. Jeffrey, senior member of the firm of Jeffrey & Jeffrey, druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died a short time ago in that city, was a native of Canada, having been born in Welland, Ont., and was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, have opened their new branch drug store on St. Phillip's Square in that city. It is a model of elegance in design as well as compactness and convenience of arrangement. The mammoth plate glass front displays the handsome arranged window to advantage, and the internal fittings are all of modern design and fine workmanship. The peculiar semi-circle design of dispensing case is at once novel and convenient and affords the dispenser ample room, and at the same time placing everything almost within his reach.

## Montreal Notes.

A meeting was convened by the energetic President of the Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Contant, of all the retail druggists in the city, to take into consideration the formation of a society for the protection of trade interests. As usual, with the apathy of druggists all over the world, and of Montreal in particular, about twenty put in an appearance. However, the meeting was fairly representative. Mr. Contant was elected chairman, and Mr. E. Muir, secretary. It was decided to form a society to be

called the Montreal Druggists' Association, and the Secretary, *pro tem.*, was requested to get the signatures of all the druggists who would join. Every one present signed the roll. Several gentlemen spoke of the absurdity of curtailing legitimate profits in the expectation of doing more business. The long hours which druggists voluntarily imposed upon themselves quite unnecessarily was also touched upon, as also was the selling of drugs at wholesale prices to the public by wholesale houses—in that connection. The meeting adjourned to meet the following week.

Since your last number was issued Mr. John Gardner has gone over to the great majority. Mr. Gardner was second only to Mr. Richard Birks in the length of time he has been in business in Montreal. Mr. Gray comes third, having begun business in 1859, and Mr. Kenneth Campbell fourth. Mr. Gardner was much respected, and at one time, prior to the widening of Notre Dame St., did one of the best paying businesses in Montreal.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell, the well-known wholesale and retail druggist, has gone into a new enterprise, having opened a department in the Morgan business as a general pharmacist. It certainly shows a large amount of courage and enterprise. Whether it will be successful or not remains to be seen.

Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co., recently carried on a large dry goods business on St. James St., and this spring moved into magnificent premises on St. Catharine St., near the English Cathedral. To their dry goods trade they have added furniture, boots and shoes, carpets and fancy goods, and in addition, drugs and perfumery. The latter department is owned by Mr. Campbell.

The late warm weather has brought gladness to the hearts of druggists who sell soda water and ginger ale. It is said a good business was done last Sunday in this line. *O tempora! O Mores!* There is a law on this subject, why should it not be enforced against druggists who sell other than medicines on Sundays?

Great regret is expressed at the retirement of Messrs. Contant and Lachance from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association. Both gentlemen were nominated as candidates at the approaching election, but both have declined to serve.

It is very desirable that the leading men in the drug business should be placed on the Council. Young blood is all very well, and it is beneficial when not overdone, but an institution like the Pharmaceutical Association must be carried on with due deliberation and forethought. It is easier not to make mistakes than it is to correct them after they are made.

A London scientific journal says it has been discovered that the kola nut has the power to restore to normal condition the worst sufferer from intoxication or monomania.

## Prescriptions and Their Owners.

THE progress of evolution is converting the apothecary into the family physician. It is a common ambition among the ablest and most self-respecting of the younger practitioners to secure either a hospital appointment with a consultant's position, or a non-dispensing family practice. The man who keeps a surgery, or, more properly, a dispensary, does not usually secure such liberal fees as his non-dispensing neighbour; and there is, consequently, a tendency for him to sink to a less dignified level. It cannot be too emphatically protested, however, that true dignity does not consist in well-furnished consulting-rooms, or in the power to charge high fees, but in honourable conduct and sound professional capacity. Many a man who mixes his own medicines, and labels and wraps up the bottles after a hard day's professional visiting, has much more real merit and true dignity of character than some who hold hospital appointments and demand and receive the recognised two-guinea fee. This is but the statement of a common-place, we are aware; but it is very necessary sometimes to tell a man of undoubted honour that he is honourable, and a man of real worth that he is worthy. Merit, which is persistently unrecognised, may droop and wither for the want of recognition, just as a flower of a tree may shrivel and die when deprived of the light and warmth of the sun.

The general tendency of the medical profession towards higher culture and greater professional capacity brings about changes in the methods of conducting the daily business of practice. The son of the father who used to send his patient a bottle of physic after his visit, writes a prescription at the patient's house, and the latter gets the physic for himself at a neighbouring chemist's. From a medical point of view this change of procedure has its advantages and disadvantages, and the same may be said from the patient's standpoint. One advantage secured to the doctor is the saving of labour and the diminution of expense. He charges for his visit, and he avoids both the cost and the trouble of preparing the medicine. A disadvantage is, that when once a patient has got possession of a prescription there is nothing to prevent him using it again and again without further consultation with the doctor. The latter is thus liable to the loss of a good many visiting or consulting fees.

All classes of physicians have long felt that the honour and glory of consulting practice had its drawbacks, and that one of these drawbacks was the giving of prescriptions over which no professional control was retained. In the case of the older consultants, whose fees range from two guineas upwards for each consultation, and who can always command full consulting rooms, this is a matter of comparatively small importance; but the question assumes a very different complexion when the family physician receives the small fee of five shillings for a professional visit,

and gives up to the patient for his unrestrained use a prescription which may run for a week, a month, a year, or a lifetime. It is hardly surprising that under these circumstances some rather sharp notes of alarm should have been sounded in the professional journals, nor is it very strange that those notes of alarm should have been followed by suggestions indicative rather of fear than of wisdom. One family physician proposes to claim an absolute medical proprietorship in prescriptions. "My prescriptions are mine," says he, "and I mean to stick to them." He has been driven to this bold attitude of self-defence by the discovery that one of his lady patients lent a particular prescription of his to eight other ladies, and so, as he puts it, practically robbed him of eight fees. Another family physician becomes quite Jesuitically hair-splitting in his attempt to deal with the difficult and complicated question. "My own opinion," he says, "is, and always has been, that the prescription does not legally belong to any of the parties concerned, but should be destroyed after it has fulfilled its mission." The idea of a prescription "fulfilling its mission," is distinctly poetical and original. This gentleman continues—"We pay for a railway ticket and it is taken from us on completing the journey. The prescription is nothing more than a convenient missive"—"missive" is good—"between doctor and chemist, and probably would not be entrusted to the patient if we had any other more convenient way of communicating our order. We do not address the prescription to the patient; we advise the chemist how he has to compound a certain number of ingredients for the patients, and this being done, the prescription should be destroyed or returned the 'author.'"

Now all this is exceedingly interesting and instructive to the student of psychology, as that science asserts itself in the medical mind. It shows how the "natural man" still exercises a dominating influence over the professionally differentiated specialist. The first doctor stands forth with all the truculence of a medical Dick Turpin, and insists that his prescriptions shall be returned to him on pain of—we know not what. The second glides into the subject with insinuating logic, and shows how proper and natural it is that the doctor, who is the "author" of a prescription, shall retain all the powers of copyright in his own work. It is a pity that patients do not occasionally read professional journals. The discussion would have been greatly improved, from the point of view of general edification, if one or two patients had added their contributions. Arguments are mostly inconclusive which discuss one side of the question.

It seems to us that the interests of patient and doctor are not opposed to each other in this matter, but are identical. On the one hand, those doctors who wish "both to eat their cake and have it," make a mistake; and on the other, those

patients who use a prescription for a longer time than it is ordered to be used, or give it to their friends, make a still greater mistake. As a matter of fact, where proper relations subsist between doctor and patient, it is probable that very little injustice is done to the former. One thing seems to be quite certain, and that is, that the doctor who gives a prescription to his patient cannot both give it and keep it. All he can do is to instruct the sick person how long to take the medicine prescribed. If the latter continues to take it longer, he is exceedingly foolish. No honourable doctor ever thinks of limiting the time during which a prescription may be used merely for the sake of getting an additional consultation fee out of his patient. Any patient who has good reason to believe that his doctor is keeping him an unnecessary length of time on his visiting or consulting list ought to seek another doctor at once; and any doctor who asks his patient to return to his consulting room when there is no necessity for further consultation, is a deliberate cheat, and deserves all the contempt and obloquy which can be poured upon him. The physician, including of course, under this term, every member of the profession, occupies a position of peculiar delicacy towards his patient. The patient is ignorant, the physician has knowledge; the patient is fearful, the physician has the confidence of experience. What kind of a doctor is he then who takes advantage of his patient's trustfulness to worry his mind with fear, and to extract from his pocket unnecessary fees? He is a scoundrel.

But on the other hand, whilst physicians must be as honourable as Cesar's wife, because their position is one of such unlimited freedom, patients must not forget that he who dispenses honour and justice with his prescriptions, is entitled to honour and justice in return. Wise men and women clients will use a remedy for the exact period for which it has been prescribed. If they use it a very little longer the reasonable physician will not object; and they will probably not do themselves any great harm. But they should remember that in using a prescription longer than the specified time, there is always a possibility of their doing a serious injury to their own health; and this injury to their health is an injury and an injustice to the physician; not, be it noted, in the mere loss of one or two paltry fees, but in the wound it may inflict upon his reputation and his feelings is that his misused prescription has been a source of injury rather than of benefit to his patient.

Should patients ever give medical prescriptions to other persons? As a rule, certainly not. They may do untold injury by such acts. This is not said to frighten them: it is plainly and simply true. Modern remedies are of such a kind that they ought only to be handled by experts. The subject is of much importance, and space forbids us to expound the patient's

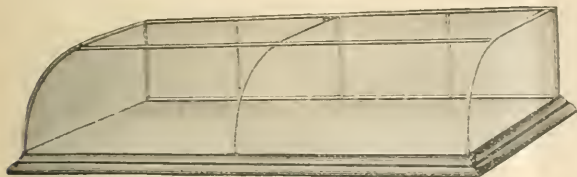


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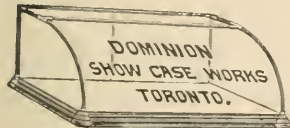
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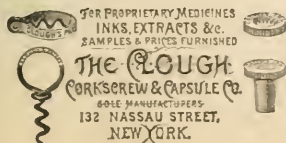
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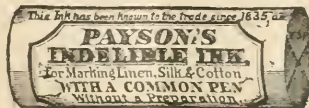
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## BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

aspect of the case as fully as it demands. But this is to be insisted upon: that if a high sense of duty compels the doctor to shrink with disgust from taking the least advantage of his patient, the very same sense of duty should compel the patient to make it a matter of conscience to avoid doing any kind of injury to the doctor.—*The Hospital.*

### British Columbia Pharmacy Act.

The following is a copy of an Act to establish a Pharmaceutical Association in the Province of British Columbia, which passed its last reading in the Local Legislature March 3rd, 1891, and has now become law:

WHEREAS it is expedient for the benefit of the public that there should, by enactment, be established a certain standard of qualification required by those persons engaging in the profession of Pharmacy:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act shall be cited as the "Pharmacy Act, 1891."

2. There is hereby established, within and for the Province of British Columbia, an association which shall be known as "The Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia."

3. The Association is hereby incorporated under the name and style of "The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of British Columbia," and the said Association shall be deemed to be a body politic and corporate, with power to acquire, hold, and dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary for the purposes and benefits of the Association, and to sue and be sued; and every person who may be registered hereafter under the provisions of this Act shall be a member of the said Association.

4. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Council composed of six, Licentiates of Pharmacy, members of this Association resident in this Province, three of whom retire annually, according to seniority, eligible for re-election. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

5. This Council shall be elected as the by-laws of the Association may direct.

6. The first Council shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, three to serve for one year, and three for two years, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

7. The Council of the Association has power—

(a) To frame such by-laws for the said Association as they shall deem proper and necessary for the purposes contemplated by this Act, to alter and amend such by-laws from time to time, and to repeal the same in whole or in part, and substitute others therefor, subject to

the approval of a majority of the members of the Association, one month's notice having been previously given to the members of this Association to that effect: Provided always that such by-laws shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(b) To elect at their first meeting subsequent to the annual elections, from among their members, a President and a Vice-President, also a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall act, as Registrar, he to be appointed from among the members of the Association:

(c) To elect persons to replace members of the Council who die, resign, or are removed; such persons must be chosen from among the members of the Association:

(d) To elect as honorary and corresponding members of the Association such persons as may be eminent for their scientific attainments. Such honorary members shall not, as such, be entitled to vote at elections, or to rank as Licentiates of Pharmacy:

(e) To sell, mortgage, control, and manage the real and personal property of the Association, subject to the by-laws thereof; but no sale or mortgage of any property of the Association shall be made, except with the approbation and concurrence of a majority at a general meeting of the members of the Association specially called for such purpose:

(f) To appoint annually, at its first meeting after the annual general meeting of the Association, a Board of Examiners.

8. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a record, in which shall be registered the names, residences, and place of business of all persons authorized under this Act to practice pharmacy in this Province; also the names of all certified apprentices, their residences, and by whom they are employed; and to grant, on application, certificates of such registration upon the payment of the prescribed fees; and to perform such other work as shall be set forth in the by-laws of the Association.

9. The annual general meeting of the Association shall be held alternately in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, or such other place as the Council may direct, on the second Thursday in the month of June of each year, or on such other day near thereto as shall be determined upon by the Council. Votes by proxy in writing shall be legal at all meetings. Special meetings may be called by the President, upon the written request of ten members of the Association, which request shall state the business to be transacted, and at such meeting that business only shall be transacted.

10. The Board of Examiners shall examine the candidates and grant such certificates or diplomas as they may think proper to those whom they deem qualified to be "Licentiates of Pharmacy" or "certified apprentices."

11. The Board of Examiners shall dispense with the examination and accept in lieu thereof authenticated certificates of examination by authorized Examining Boards of any Pharmaceutical Association. Such certificates must be accompanied by certificates of good moral character, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of this Association: Provided that the by-laws of the Association shall not require on the part of the applicant any previous residential qualification.

12. That it shall be unlawful for any person to practise, or attempt to practise, the profession of a chemist and druggist, or assume or use the title of Chemist and Druggist, or Chemist, or Druggist, or Pharmacist, or Apothecary, or Dispensing Chemist, or Dispensing Druggist, within the limits of an incorporated city or town, or one mile thereof, in the Province of British Columbia, without having first received a diploma from the faculty of some reputable College of Pharmacy duly authorized by the laws of Great Britain or its dependencies, or the laws of some foreign Government, and without having had issued to him a certificate under the provisions of this Act: Provided, that all persons who, at any time before the coming into force of this Act, were practising in this Province on their own account as chemists and druggists or apothecaries, are entitled to be registered in conformity with this Act as Licentiates of Pharmacy upon producing before the Registrar evidence of their having exercised their profession as aforesaid: Provided also, that all clerks who have acted in that capacity for at least four years prior to the passing of this Act, and are, at the time of the passing of this Act, so engaged in this Province, shall be entitled to be placed on the Registry as Licentiates, and that all apprentices, who are acting as such at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be entitled to be placed on the Registry as certified apprentices, and the time they have already served in such capacity shall be allowed them.

13. All persons qualified by this Act to engage in the practice of Pharmacy within the Province shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, cause their names, residences, and places of business to be registered with the aforesaid Registrar, upon which the said Registrar shall issue to such persons a certificate, duly signed by the officers of the Association, and which certificate shall entitle the persons to whom it is issued to all the rights and privileges set forth in this Act. Branch stores in the incorporated cities or towns within the Province must be under the immediate management of a Licentiate of Pharmacy; and it shall also be unlawful for any person carrying on business

# To Council Electors.

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We have now given in this page from time to time, a somewhat disconnected, though fairly accurate account, of the trouble between the Council and the College Staff, and while endeavoring to show fair play to both parties, we have naturally, as every one does, taken sides. In doing so no personal feeling has influenced us. We have so far been, and shall continue to be, solely upon the side of the druggists. As the stump speaker would say: "We believe in representation of the druggists, by the druggists, for the druggists; and not representation of the druggists, by the druggists, for the Professors."

In the City of Toronto, where the personal influence of the Professors can be exercised to a greater extent than elsewhere, those who are running for the Council in their interests, put this question direct to the electors whom they canvass: "Are you Shuttleworth, or anti-Shuttleworth?" As anti-Shuttleworth in that case must mean the Council, and as the Council means the druggists, we have no hesitation in indicating how the choice should be. We have misjudged the druggists of this Province if they can be induced to select men to represent their division upon the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, whose only and avowed object is to support the claims of disobedient servants, and continue an unseemly division which should never exist, in a body whose true aim should be the furtherance of united and continued effort to benefit those they have been elected to represent, in an educational, a professional and a commercial sense. The business of the druggist of to-day can yet be improved by Legislative enactment, and nothing is more certain than that such cannot be obtained while a party supposed to be one in securing it, is in reality divided in itself and pulling in different directions. If union is strength, dis-union is weakness. If the Council and College staff are united in furthering the interests of the College, good results will ensue; the reputation of all will be enhanced, and peace and harmony will prevail. If disunited, the interests of the College will suffer; the reputation of all will be impaired; and discord will prevail. Which are you aiming at?

Few will deny that Professors Shuttleworth and Avison are entitled to a good deal of credit for the good work they have performed. None were anxious to have their connection with the College severed; all were willing to have them fairly and equitably remunerated; but none other than partizans were willing that a matter of reasonable contract should induce the Professors to institute an opposition to the constituted authority such as even the worst treatment would not warrant. If the Professors have been treated unfairly, we will be pleased to hear their defence. Defence, in their position, is quite within their rights, but offensive opposition is assuredly not. It has been stated that the Professors were forced out because they would not sign an unreasonable agreement; but, judging from such official statements as we have been able to reach, we should say it was because they would not sign any at all of any kind, and had intimated semi-officially that they did not intend to, but were willing to collect excess pay under a verbal agreement, which did not specifically define their duties.

This is the last letter we can at present write under the heading "To Council Electors," as e'er another copy could issue, the cause which called forth the articles on this page will have been a thing of the past. Upon your vote now depends peace or discord. We advise you to choose wisely. Select those men who have your and the College interest at heart; who have the time and inclination to render you the best service in their power; and who are possessed of abilities such as will reflect credit upon the Division they represent, and the Profession they seek to advance and maintain.

T. A. SLOCUM.

*(Continued on page 17.)*



under the provisions of this Act to employ any clerk or apprentice who is not qualified under this Act.

14. Every person having been registered under this Act as a Licentiate shall, on retiring from business as a chemist and druggist, give notice to the Registrar in writing of that fact, in default of which he shall remain liable for his annual registration fees: Provided, that it shall be lawful for any such person to resume the business as chemist and druggist at any time after retiring therefrom as aforesaid, upon giving notice in writing to the Registrar of his intention so to do, and upon payment to him of the then current annual registration fees.

15. To provide for the proper enforcement of this Act, the said Council shall be entitled to the following fees, viz.:—For each certificate issued to a Licentiate of Pharmacy engaged in business on his own account, or in partnership with any other person, a sum not exceeding ten dollars annually; for each certificate issued to a Licentiate of Pharmacy, acting in the capacity of a clerk, a sum not exceeding five dollars annually; and for each apprentice, a sum not exceeding two dollars annually.

16. No person shall, within the limits of any incorporated city or town in this Province keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in Schedule "A" to this Act, unless such person is registered under this Act, under the penalty set forth in section 21 in this Act.

17. Articles named or described in Schedule "A" shall be deemed to be poisonous within the meaning of this Act; and the said Council hereinbefore mentioned may from time to time by resolution declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act, and thereupon the said Council shall submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and if such approval is given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the *British Columbia Gazette*, and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act, and the same shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, or such of them as may be directed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

18. No person shall sell any poison named in Schedule "A" either wholesale or retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison," and, if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in Schedule "A" to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale of any such article the per-

son actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form set forth in Schedule "C" to this Act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed, under the penalty set forth in section 21 of this Act.

19. Any article enumerated in Schedule "B" to this Act shall not be sold unless the container of such be distinctly labelled with the name of the article, name and address of the seller, and the word "poison" affixed thereto, under the penalty set forth in section 21 of this Act.

20. Any person selling any poison in violation of this Act, or contravening any of the provisions of this Act, shall for the first offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and for each offence committed subsequent to such conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, to be recovered in a summary manner before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses.

21. In any prosecution under this Act it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is entitled to sell or keep open shop for compounding medicines or retailing poisons, and to assume the title of chemist and druggist, and other title mentioned in section 12 of this Act, and the production of a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Registrar of this Association showing that he is so entitled shall be prima facie evidence that he is so entitled.

22. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person whatever from selling goods of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, or the profession of a doctor of medicine, physician or surgeon, dentist or veterinary surgeon, nor prevent the members of such professions supplying to their patients such medicines as they may require, nor interfere with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons or other articles in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing.

23. Upon the decease of any person legally authorized and actually carrying on the business of chemist and druggist at the time of his death it shall be lawful for the executor, administrator or trustee of the estate of such person to continue such business bona fide, provided it is conducted by a Licentiate of Pharmacy registered under this Act, provided such executor, administrator or trustee continue to pay the annual registration fee hereby directed to be paid by members of the said Pharmaceutical Association.

24. The Secretary of the said Council shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each and every year, enclose to the Provincial Secretary a list of all

persons to whom certificates have been granted, and the qualifications therefor, and such lists shall be published in the *British Columbia Gazette*.

25. If any person after a period of three months after the passing of this Act not holding a valid certificate practises the said profession of pharmacy within the limits prescribed in clause twelve, or willfully and falsely pretends to hold a certificate under this Act, or takes or uses any name, addition or description implying that he is duly authorized to practise the profession or calling of pharmacy, he shall, upon summary conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace or Stipendiary Magistrate, for any and every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

26. Any person who presents a prescription to any qualified druggist to be filled shall be entitled to have such prescription returned to him by such druggist.

27. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a fit and proper person to be known as "Public Analyst," who must be a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, and who may be allowed to charge such fees in respect of analyses to be made by him as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve.

28. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any duly qualified members of the medical profession or surgeon from engaging in or carrying on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist without registration under the provisions of this Act.

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### List of Poisons.

Aconite and its preparations.  
Arsenic and its preparations.  
Belladonna and its preparations.  
Cantharides.  
Corrosive Sublimate.  
Cyanide of Potassium and all metallic cyanides.  
Ergot of Rye and its preparations.  
Essential Oil of Almonds, unless deprived of Prussic acid.  
Euphorbium.  
Opium and its preparations, unless Paregoric and Syrup of Poppies.  
Prussic Acid.  
Savin and its oil.  
St. Ignatius' Bean.  
Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.  
Tartar emetic.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Acetate of lead.  
Oxalic Acid.  
Calabar Beans.  
Carbolic Acid.  
Chloral Hydrate.  
Chloroform and Ether.  
Croton Oil and Seeds.  
Elaeterium, Gondard's Extract.  
Hellebore.  
Henbane and preparations.  
Iodine.  
Phosphorus.  
Red and White Precipitate.  
Verdigris.  
Sulphate of Zinc.

HERMAN BECKER.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.  
ESTABLISHED 1850.

FREDERICK BAXTER.

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(Successors to S. S. Ritter &amp; Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

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GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

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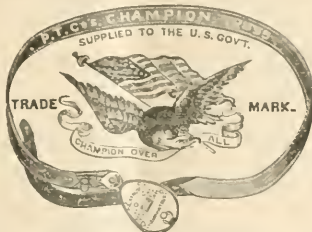
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NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER  
(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal  
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Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.

The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Springs* are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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Toronto, Ont.

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# CARBOLIC ACID.

Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID, specially prepared to withstand summer temperatures.

In 1 and 5 pound Bottles, Cans and Bulk.

LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS of all kinds, percentage of acid guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

CARBOLATE of LIME; CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP, etc.

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FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION HELD IN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## MAJOR.

### CHEMISTRY.

Time—Three hours.

- 1.—(a) Enunciate the two laws laid down by Dalton relating to chemical combinations.  
(b) How does the "Atomic Theory" explain and support these laws?
- 2.—(a) What is "Tartar Emetic"?  
(b) Give preparation and formulae.
- 3.—(a) What is chloride of mercuric ammonium?  
(b) Give its formula.  
(c) Explain the reaction occurring when calomel is added to solution of ammonia.
4. When cupric sulphate is reacted upon by ammonium hydrate, in what manner does the resulting compound differ from the above two?
- 5.—(a) What are the principal forms of fermentation?  
(b) State the chief products of each form.
- 6.—(a) What is the difference between chloral and chloral hydrate?  
(b) Give preparation and formula of each.
7. Describe three methods by which phosphoric acid may be obtained.
8. Rain water is more liable to contamination than spring water if passed through lead pipes or held in lead receivers. Why?
- 9.—(a) How much I. is there in 2 oz. of K. I.?  
(b) How much is there in 1 lb. of  $H_2SO_4$ ?
10. Define sulphates, acid sulphates and double sulphates.
11. Oral.

### MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Give natural order of Tobacco, Dandelion, Senna, Resin, Milk, Leech.
- 2.—What are the official plants of the natural order, Ranunculaceae?
- 3.—Opium—(a) Source; (b) How obtained; (c) Part used; (d) Official alkaloid; (e) Adulterations of; (f) Preparations containing it.
- 4.—What is Soft-Paraffine, and how obtained?
- 5.—What preparations do the following enter into? Salacine, Cod Liver Oil, Pepsin, Lemons, Menthol, Manna, Bals. Peru.
- 6.—Cinchona—(a) Different varieties; (b) Source; (c) Name alkaloids and from which variety obtained.
- 7.—How is Carbolic Acid prepared, and name preparations into which it enters?

8.—Give geographical source of the following: Pellitory, Sabadilla, Musk, Mastich, Jaborandi, Myrrh, Copaiba, Capsicum, Gamboge, and Cubebs.

9.—Oral.

10.—Recognition of specimens.

### BOTANY.

1. Write fifteen lines on Bacteria.
2. (a) Name the different elements upon which plants feed, (b) and from where obtained.
3. Explain the growth of the plant fully from the time the seed is put in the ground.
4. (a) Distinguish between a "stem" and "root." (b) Define and give examples of a rhizome, corn, and bulb.
5. Sketch a plant showing the different parts.

### PHARMACY.

- 1.—Give formulae for—  
Tr. Camphor Co.  
Po. Jalape Co.  
Spts. Ammon. Ar.  
Ung. Aconitiae.  
Pet. Plumbi c. Opio.
- 2.—State strength of active ingredients in each of following—  
Tr. Opil.  
Pil Saponis Co.  
Liq. Plumbi Acetas.  
Aq. Chloroformi.  
Infus Gentian Co.
- 3.—Give specific gravity of—  
Liq. Ferri Perchlor.  
Chloroform.  
Spt. Ether Nit.  
Ethylic Alcohol.  
Glycerine.
- 4.—What is the strength of Vin. Ipecac and how is it prepared?
- 5.—Explain the terms—Percolation, Water Bath, Maceration, Solution, Sublimation.
- 6.—Describe the method of preparing Syr. Ferri. Iodidi? Give strength and specific gravity?
- 7.—Name the official suppositories and give strength of active ingredient in each.

### PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

- R Emp. Canthar. 4 x 6.  
Sig. Apply as directed.  
R Quinia sulph. .... gr. i.  
Ferri Redact. .... gr. i.  
Pot. Bicarb. .... gr. ½  
Fiat pil.  
Mitte ..... No. xii.  
Sig. One after each meal.

In what order would you mix the following?

- R Liq. Strychnia. .... dr. i.  
Liq. Arseniculis. .... dr. i.  
Tr. Ferri Perchlor. .... dr. ii.  
Elix. Lactopeptin ad ..... oz. iv.  
Fiat Mixt.  
Sig. dr. i., P. C.  
Simpson.

### FOR CHARLIE.

- R Pot. Bicarb. .... dr. ii.  
Bals. Peru. .... dr. i.  
Cera Alb. .... dr. ½.  
Lanoline ..... oz. ½.  
Vaseline ad ..... oz. ii.  
Fiat Ung.  
Use as directed.

# IMPORTANT To Druggists.

## Gluten Flour for DIABETES.

*The very best in the market. The highest medical testimony.*

## Gluten Biscuits, fresh made and efficient, being used by the worst cases.

## Prepared Barley at moderate prices, so as to sell at 25c. and leave a good margin of profit.

## Prepared Groats, fresh made and of excellent quality.

## Baravena Milk Food for INFANTS. A complete substitute for the various expensive foods that are imported. Price moderate and good margin of profit for the Druggist.

## Farina. The Choicest Desicated Farina, and at lowest price. Fresh made, and a good line to handle.

## Pearl Barley in 2 lb. packages. 1 doz. in case. Very choice and just the article for Druggists.

Write for prices to the

# Ireland National Food COMPANY (Ltd.)

109 Cottingham St., - TORONTO.

Mention Canadian Druggist.



# If you require Pepsin suitable for Solutions

YOU WILL FIND FAIRCHILD'S GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

*It is the most active, convenient and economical.*

*It is a highly potent glycerine solution from the stomach, free from all suggestion of animal origin. Freely miscible with all the fluids or agents with which pepsin is, or should be combined in solution.*

*It has a definite standard of strength and can readily be adjusted to any required dosage, or to represent any given amount of the dried ferment.*

*Glycerinum Pepticum is free from alcohol, sugar or antiseptics and will keep well in all climates.*

*Samples sent gratis upon request. Supplied by wholesale dealers everywhere.*

**FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,**

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NO CYLINDERS.

NO GENERATORS.

I have had one of your Founts for about one year. I am so well pleased that I would not be without it on any consideration whatever, knowing as I do its fine quality of drinks which are increasing my trade every day. I have run my Fountain all winter, which paid me well. I put them up hot or cold.

ROBERT WOOLFE.

Listowel, Feb. 14, 1890.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

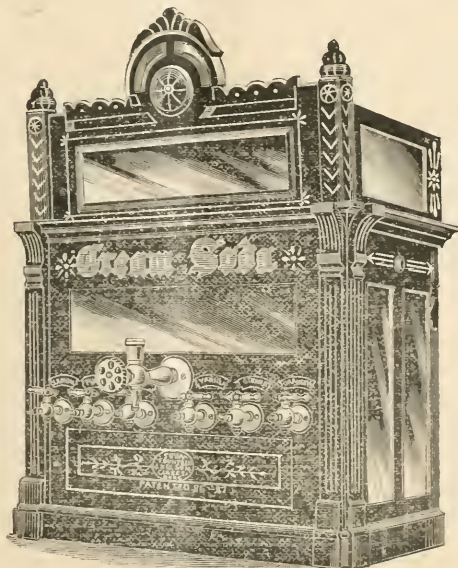
J. H. WILLIAMS & S.

Regina, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fountain running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.

Parry Sound, May 16, 1890.



THERE IS NOT HALF THE LABOR.

THE DRINK IS MORE PROFITABLE.

YOU CAN BUY ONE FOR ABOUT HALF THE MONEY THAT OTHERS COST.

NO DANGER OF SICKNESS OR POISON.

A REFRESHING AND HEALTHY DRINK.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** — Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's Patent Ice Cream Soda, I hereby caution the public that the right to sell the above beverage can only be acquired from me, and any person acquiring it otherwise and selling it as a Leverage will be prosecuted. Furthermore, I will give a reward to any person furnishing me with such information as will lead to the conviction of any person infringing on said Patent. Address

**J. NELSON,** Sole Proprietor, CLARKSBURG, Ont.

Or 458 Parliament St., **Toronto.**

Would you dispense the following, if not, why?

R Quinia Sulph ..... dr. i.  
Acid Sulph. ad ..... dr. iii.  
Acid Inf. Rosae ..... oz. vi.  
Fiat Mix.

dr. ii. T. I. D. post. cib.

R Mag. Sulph ..... oz. ii.  
Acid Sulph. Ar ..... dr. iv.  
Tr. Gent. Co ..... oz. iv.  
Aq. add ..... oz. viii.

Fiat Mix.  
dr. i. P. R. N.

R Quinia Sulph ..... gr. xxx.  
Acid Sulph. Dil ..... dr. i.  
Ext. Glycyrrh Fi ..... dr. iv.  
Aq. add ..... oz. iv.

Ft. Mist.  
dr. ii. T. I. D. for cough.

FOR MR. BULLING.

R Po. Opii ..... gr. i.  
Acid Tannic ..... gr. iv.  
Ext. Bellad ..... gr. i.  
Ol. Theobroma ..... q. s.  
Fiat Supp.—Mitte. No. xii.

R Bismuth Subnit ..... dr. iii.  
Soda Bicarb ..... dr. iii.  
Syr. Zingiberis ..... oz. i.  
Mucil. Trag. ad ..... oz. iv.

Fiat Emulsion.  
dr. ii., when diarrhoea is troublesome.

Cloum.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

Translate the following prescription into English:—

Recipe.

Solid Carb ..... adrachman unum.  
Olei Juniper ..... gtt. viginti.  
Syrup Zingiberi ..... quantum sufficit.  
Ut fiat massa in pilulis triginta.  
Dividenda equibus capiet tres in die.

Give antidote for Arsenic, Strychnine, Morphia, Potash, Digitalis, Cantharidis.

What is the solubility in water at 60° F., of Potass. Iodid, Citric Acid, Pot. Chloras, Ammon Bromid, Ammon Chloride, Tartar Emetic, Arsenic, Chloral Hydrate.

What is the best solvent for Borax, Quinine, Hydrang Perchlor, Acid Benzoic, Alum, Atropia, Beeswax, Spermaceti, Copaliba.

Give incompatibles for Gum Acacia, Nitrat Silver, Borax, Potass. Iodid, Plumbi Acet., and Kino.

Give maximum and minimum doses for Strychnine, Tannic Acid, Ferri et Quiniae Cit, Ipecac, Plumbi Acet., Pot. Bromid, Zinc Sulph., Spts. Nitre, Paregoric, Liq. Potass., Atropia, Tartar Emetic, Tr. Ergot, Vin Antimony.

Define the following terms and give examples of each—Narcotic, Febrifuge, Emetic, Cathartic, Styptic, Tonic, Antacid, Anaesthetic, Astringent.

Give tests for Camphor, Acacia Powd., Quinine, Strychnine, Calomel.

#### Manitoba Notes.

Prior to the marriage of Mr. J. F. Howard, one of Winnipeg's most popular druggists, which was celebrated Thursday, May 11th, an interesting gathering of his friends took place in the rooms of Mr. Isaac Campbell. There were about forty present, including many members of the

medical profession. Mayor Pearson was called upon to take the chair, and Mr. Campbell made the after-part appropriate by the chairman and himself. The presentation consisted of a set of cutlery of oxidized silver, and a five o'clock tea service, of silver also. Mr. Howard made a neat and appropriate reply, after which refreshments were served and a pleasant, social time was spent. Mr. Howard and his bride are now honeymooning in the cities of the Eastern States, and are expected home about the first of July. I am sure all who have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Howard will join us in wishing that all the blessings the gods provide for those who enter the martial state will be showered down upon him and his bride.

Mr. Taylor, late assistant for Mr. B.M. Camm's, has bought the drug businesses of Drs. Lamont and Scott, of Trichene, and will combine the two stocks.

#### British Columbia Notes.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Society met in Victoria last week and elected officers. M. G. Blanchard was elected secretary-treasurer and registrar. The secretary's office is at 931 Douglas st., P. O. Box 592, Victoria, B. C.

C. H. Bowes and W. S. Terry contemplate opening a drug store at the corner of Store and Johnson sts., Victoria, B.C., about the First of July, under the firm name of Bowes & Terry.

#### Donations to a College.

THE Department of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University (Illinois College of Pharmacy), acknowledge donations received during the last few months from Messrs. Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Messrs. Allairre, Woodward & Co., of Peoria, and Messrs. Gilpen, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, who have all made handsome donations of crude drugs. The two first named firms supplied carefully selected specimens of official bark, roots, leaves, flowers, &c., for use in the Pharmacognostic laboratory, a favor having more than a money value because of the difficulty in securing typical specimens of crude drugs through the ordinary channels of trade. Messrs. Gilpen, Langdon & Co., have made two donations, the first consisted of the collection of powdered drugs and cultivated cinchonas exhibited by them at the Old Point Comfort meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association; and, more recently, when an order for powdered drugs for percolation was sent to them, they surprised and gratified the trustees and faculty by donating the order and also of offering two prizes consisting of complete outfits for percolation, one to be given to a senior student, the other to a junior, and both to be gained by competitive experiments in the Pharmaceutical laboratory.

Advertising and politeness are the main levers to get customers.

## HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

### DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

30 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,  
280 East Main St.

A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Handbooks of the Age.  
Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

NOW READY.

Price \$2.00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

## The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book

Containing Several Thousand Recipes, covering the Latest, most Important, and most Useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winkler, Erlenmeyer, Meierstein, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heintzel, with additions by William T. Brandt, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Eltham, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Heil.), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "Galvanoplastic Manipulations." Illustrated by 78 engravings, one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world. Also a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important Book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World, who will furnish his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,  
INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,  
810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

# FRED'K STEARNS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1855 - 35 YEARS.)

Manufacturing Pharmacists,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

WINDSOR, ONT. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
NEW YORK CITY.

We offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classed under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

## PILLS AND GRANULES

Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated. Tinted Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

## FLUID EXTRACTS,

Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.

Syrups—Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

## DIGESTIVE FERMENTS,

Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

LOZENGES, MENTHOL PENCILS AND INHALERS.

## SAXOLINE,

Plain, Perfumed, Medicated: Its Preparations and combinations.

## CASCARA SAGRADA,

In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

## PLASTERS,

In Roll, Porons, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

Soda Water Requisites, Soluble Essences, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.

National Formulary Preparations—Elixirs, Wines and Syrups.

## NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Powder, Liquid, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

## SPECIALTIES.

Stearns' Effervescent Granular Hydrobromate Caffeine.

Caffeine Seidlitz—Very efficient headache remedy. Improve 1 Bronchial Lozenges—Very salubrious. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Licorice and Tolu Tablets. The ideal inhaler (M-n Loized Air)—For catarrh, cold in the head.

Tonic Hypophosphites—Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrica (Bay Rum Essence)—Highly concentrated, giving true odor of the Bay Leaf.

Fluid Extract Yerba Santa—For disguising the taste of quinine.

Fluid Extract Cascara—Modified. Free from bitter taste. Full strength.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal (Colorless).

Imported Tooth Soap—The only dentifrice made. In colored lithographed hinge-top tin boxes.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED'K STEARNS & CO., Windsor.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

## "St. Augustine"

Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analytical and Revenue Department, Ottawa, for use in all the parishes of the Diocese.

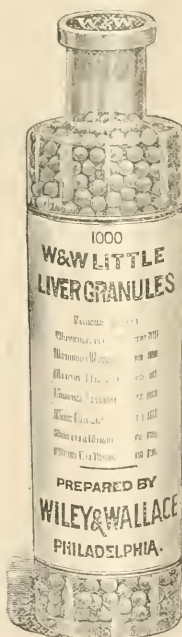
For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

Alcin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo. Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.  
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

5,000 (one bottle) \$4.25.  
10,000 (one bottle) \$8.00.  
1 gross in glass, in each case, 30 in each, 7.00.  
Buyers Address.



E. AULD'S

PURE

MUCILAGE

Sticks Everything

BUT THE BUYER.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

759 Craig Street, - MONTREAL.

# T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## SPECIALTIES:

Bardock Blood Bitters, Bardock Healing Ointment, Bardock L. and K. Plaster,

Bardock Pills, Victor's Hypophosphites, Victor's Balm and Uva Ursi,

Hagyard's Pain Remedy, Hagyard's Cathebu, Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,

Hagyard's Yellow Oil, Hagyard's Black Oil,

Hagyard's Condition Powders, Dr. Watson's Magnetic Ointment,

Hagyard's Cathebu, Dr. Power's Extract Strawberry,

Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid, Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,

Egyptian Salve, Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,

Freeman's Soothing Syrup, Freeman's Worm Powders,

Freeman's New Domestic Dyes, Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,

Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap, Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,

Milburn's Quinine Wine, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,

Rose's Hair Reviver.

## FRANKLIN'S

## ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.  
Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.  
Blair's Cement, 15c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 30 King-St. east, Toronto, or 178 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold Wholesale by London Drug Co., London, Ont.; Lyman Bros., Toronto; Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S

## COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

—UNEQUALLED—

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.



# MITCHELL'S ARECA NUT Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

## Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Anti-septic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

## MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use with a 35 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. *Send for terms.*

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Detail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S

## Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhœa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

## ASTHMA, HAY FEVER —AND— CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

## The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lung Sple, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.  
MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.  
LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.



Marvellous!

Wonderful!

"ALUMINUM"

## Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98% FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One-quarter the weight of silver.

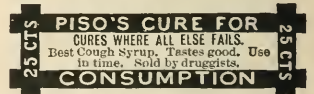
Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.



# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed:

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.



### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

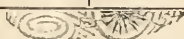
H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.



### MY PREPARATIONS:

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

## T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

# Announcement to the Trade.

We would call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the following NEW LINES of our goods which have been only lately introduced :

VASELINE SOAP—Unscented—boxes of 3 doz. (wood)

VASELINE SOAP—Scented—fine perfume, 3 cakes (paper)

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE—in Tubes—an exquisite article.

VASELINE BLUE SEAL—in 1 gross and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gross boxes.

VASELINE BLUE SEAL—1 oz. round tins—1 gross in wooden box.

(TO RETAIL AT 58. PER BOX.)

POMADE VASELINE—in Collapsible Tubes.

VASELINE FACE PAINTS—A full line.

## Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, (Consolidated)

83 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

### The Drug Business in Mexico.

UNDER the supposition that it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to learn something of the peculiarities of Mexican pharmacy, I take pleasure in giving a few facts that occurred to me here.

An American just over from "the states" would have rather a hard time to hunt up a drug store unless such a place was pointed out to him, so much differs the general aspect of the "Boticas" from the American pharmacy. There are no show windows, no show bottles, no show cases, no display of fancy goods, etc., usually kept in pharmacies of the United States. Imagine a one-story building of huge, square-cut rocks, walls four feet thick, with concrete floor and flat concrete roof; in the walls half a dozen four feet wide openings, reaching from floor to nearly the ceiling, half of these openings serving for windows, the others for doors; not a single window pane in the whole house; the windows "protected on the outside from floor to ceiling" by a strong iron grating, on the inside by heavy common wooden shutters, arranged so that the upper half may be opened, while the lower half is closed; the doors are of the very commonest pattern, without locks and secured by iron bars. The fixtures of the drug stores are of the same plainness, a common, long, varnished counter, generally with zinc top, a small, plain, prescription case; in the rear, plain shelving with numerous bottles and jars, a few old-fashioned scales—that is the Mexican pharmacy. The arrangement of the fixtures resembles most closely an apothecary shop in Germany, with the exception that the latter case boasts of a solid elegance, while the former is as plain as possible. There is little or no fancy goods trade carried on by the Mexican druggist, hardly anything but prescriptions and medicine trade is the lot of the "Boticario." There are a numerous lot of patent medicines kept in stock, particular-

ly of French and American origin, but since cutting is unknown and, in contrary every one of the druggists seem to try to raise prices, until they have reached an utterly astonishing amount. The owner of a drug store in Mexico is in an enviable position, in comparison with his American brother. It may not be uninteresting to mention a few prices as they are the rule here in Monterey: Horsford's acid phosphate, small, \$1.50; sozodent, \$2.00; S. S. S., small, \$2.00—large, \$3.50; oil of rosemary, \$7.50 per pound; castor oil, \$5.50, by the gallon; linseed oil, \$2.50, by the gallon; blue mass, \$6.00, by the pound. Prescription prices average about three times as much as in the United States.

The Mexican physicians in their prescriptions use almost exclusively the metric system, and the liquids are weighed, not measured. There are, however, a number of American physicians, and they adhere to the old English system of weights and measures. The Mexican doctors write their prescriptions throughout in Spanish. They, of course, want their preparations according to the Mexican "Farmacopeia," the American doctors the U. S. P. strength, the two German physicians at this place adhere to the pharmacopeia germanica. This necessitates the keeping in stock of two or three preparations of the same name, but different strength, etc. On account of the high duty, prescription vials are extremely high and the very commonest green ware is used in the drug shops. To avoid this expense, nearly two thirds of the customers bring their own bottles to have the prescription filled in, and for want of medicine vials bring all kind of vessels, beer and wine bottles, pitchers, tea cups, water-tumblers, earthenware pots and what else. Peculiar is the way of charging for purchases. You can buy something for six, twelve, thirty-seven, sixty-two, eight-seven cents and so on, but not for five, ten, thirty-five cents and so forth. The Nueva Farmacopea Mexicana,

second edition, 1884, is the official guide for the druggists. A supplement is in the press. Like everything else, the price of this work is very high. It would not cost more than two or three dollars if printed in the United States, but here it is sold for eight dollars, United States money (unbound). The drug stores are, to a certain extent, under the supervision of the physicians. The governments of each state appoints a doctor, who travels around and inspects the drug stores at certain intervals. This seems, however, a mere matter of form.

The lot of the drug clerk here is far pleasanter than in the United States, as the hours are not nearly so long, and all the numerous Catholic holidays are observed here as Sundays in the drug stores. Wages seem to be very high, but I would not advise anybody to be tempted by them, should he desire to come here to better their pecuniary circumstances. Everything is here two or three times higher than in the United States; board, for instance, forty dollars per month, and very poor, too! I warn any drug clerk not to come over here and attempt to secure a position unless he be extremely well "heeled." The Americans are here the "best-hated," and also, the Mexican is always willing to take their money, he would not give one of them employment as long as he could help it. There are thirty-three drug shops in this city, but only one of them is an American (respectively European) store, and is owned by E. L. Bremer & Company. It is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Northern Mexico, and does also considerable wholesale business; all other stores are mostly small affairs.—B. F. G. Geyling, Ph. D., in *Meyers Bros' Druggist*.

It is much easier for the druggist to sell the goods that people want than to educate them to take what he may have on hand; he should, therefore, be sure to keep in stock all saleable articles and never disappoint a customer when it can be avoided.





WE have spared no expense or trouble in bringing out the

- **"IVORINE" Tooth Powder,** -

and heartily recommend it to the Drug Trade of the Dominion. No stone will be left unturned until "IVORINE" has become a household word from Victoria to Charlottetown.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:		
1 Dozen,	- - -	\$1.90.
3 "	- - -	5.55.
6 "	- - -	10.80.
12 "	- - -	21.00.

Order them from the Wholesale Drug Houses or from

**The Hemming Bros. Co. (Limited) TORONTO.**

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUNE 15TH, 1891.

THE communication of "A Looker-on" was too late for this issue. Correspondence to ensure insertion should reach us not later than the 7th.

\*\*

THE contract rebate plan propounded by C. J. Hood & Co. to the druggists of the United States, in which the minimum price of Hood's Sarsaparilla was to be 83 cents a bottle, has after a trial of a little over two months, been abandoned.

\*\*

THE British Columbia Pharmacists have decided that in that Province at least the prescription belongs to the patient, as section 26 of their recently enacted Pharmacy Act declares that "Any person who presents a prescription to any qualified druggist to be filled shall be entitled to have such prescription returned to him by such druggist."

\*\*

THE American Pharmaceutical Association have changed their place of meeting for next year. Forty ladies petitioned that it should be held at Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H., and the members yielded. How would it do for the ladies to look after the management of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, possibly they might allay that "friction" of which we have heard so much.

\*\*

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association was held in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, commencing Wednesday, June 3rd. The chair was occupied by Dr. W. H. Moorehouse, President, and between 80 and 90 medical men were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. R. A. Reeves, Toronto; vice-presidents, Dr. F. Lem Grasset, Toronto; Dr. A. Groves, Fergus; Dr. H. J. Saunders, Kingston; Dr. G. S. McKeough, Chatham; general secretary, Dr. J. Gibb Wishart, Toronto; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Cowan, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. F. J. Barrick, Toronto.

## Nominations for Councillors.

THE following are the nominations for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The election takes place on the second of July:—

District No. 1.—H. Watters, Ottawa; A. Buchanan, Kemptville.

2.—G. S. Hobart, Kingston; N. C. Polson, Kingston.

3.—J. McKee, Peterborough; T. G. Ryley, Oshawa.

4.—A. Jeffrey, Toronto; C. D. Daniel, Toronto.

5.—J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

6.—W. B. Sanders, Staynor; J. W. Slaven, Orillia.

7.—A. B. Petrie, Guelph; R. H. Perry, Fergus.

8.—John A. Clark, Hamilton; A. Jukes, St. Catharines.

9.—C. K. McGregor, Brantford; S. Snyder, Waterloo.

10.—John J. Hall, Woodstock, (no opposition).

11.—L. T. Lawrence, London, (no opposition).

12.—DeWitt Martyn, Kincardine; F. Jordan, Goderich.

13.—J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; G. M. Everest, Arkona.

All those marked with an \* are members of the present Council. No. 6 Division had two representatives in the Council and No. 12 had none.

## British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

THE following comprises the first Council of this Association, being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the recent Act:

Thos. Shotbolt and T. M. Henderson, Victoria.

Chas. Nelson and H. McDonald, Vancouver.

D. S. Curtis, New Westminster.

E. Pimbury, Nanaimo.

The first meeting of this Council was held in Victoria recently. The session was chiefly passed in framing by-laws which will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for approval. It was recommended that examinations be held twice a year, in October and April. The first annual meeting of the Association for the Province will be held on the second Thursday in June. Thos. Shotbolt, of Victoria, was elected President of the Council; D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, vice-president, and M. G. Blanchard, of Victoria, secretary-treasurer and registrar.

## Sick Doctors.

OF all sad things of tongue or pen known among men nothing is sadder than a half-sick doctor, unless it be one completely ill; and there is nothing on earth sicker than a sick doctor.

The trouble with the doctor when he is sick is that the disease has no chance to be alone. The victim's consciousness follows it everywhere.

Each nerve, muscle, vessel and organ in its completeness, anatomically and microscopically, passes must before him.

Does he have a bad taste in his mouth, at once the physiology of the salivary glands, Steno's duct, &c., comes to mind.

Is his stomach riotous, every rotten stomach that it has ever been his pleasure to study in close quarters in the dead house is before him.

His headache soon brings visions of the cerebral convulsions, the fissures of Sylvius and Rolando, along with the corpora quadrigemina and the olivary bodies.

His tubuli uriniferi cannot become engorged and occluded in a quiet, restful way like those of other mortals but that the minute anatomy of his renal outfit persistently obtrudes itself.

But the foregoing is not all he has to suffer, for, in addition, his sensory nerves are more tenderly acute in their responsiveness to irritation, and, besides, the unfortunate medical man who is a victim to disease is rarely treated with that gentle, earnest firmness that other invalids receive.

His medical adviser too often advises him only in a suggestive and tentative way instead of ignoring the professional side of him altogether and taking his case definitely with an iron hand, but a touch of velvet. But a reasonable amount of sickness and suffering unquestionably does the doctor good.

It seems to discipline him, to arouse him to a more tender and gentle sympathy for his patients, a greater desire to serve them patiently, skilfully and well.

Indeed, we may say truly, a little sickness now and then will work out good to the most of men.—*Medical Mirror*.

## Thiersch's Antiseptic Solution.

BY ADOLPH LEVY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE extensive use of Thiersch's solution (named after a German surgeon) in many modern abdominal, intestinal and bladder operations, conducted in hospitals and frequently at the patient's residence, and in urethral and uterine irrigations performed at the surgeon's office, has induced the writer to recommend the combination of this solution (consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boracic acid 12 parts, 1000 parts of water) in form of compressed tablets, each containing:

Salicylic acid, resublimed . . . 14 grs.  
Boracic acid (boric) resub'd . . . 84 grs.

To each tablet is added sufficient distilled hot water to measure 1 pint. The solution may thus be prepared as needed.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Record* says: Pharmacists have been surprised of late at the number of the prescriptions they have had of the bromides united with bismuth and naphthol. They have now discovered the cause. M. Fero of the Salpêtrière, finding that large-doses of bromide of potassium disagreed with such of his nervous patients as had gastric troubles, sought for a combination which would enable him to give the bromides with impunity. He finally settled upon the following formula: Bromide of potassium, 6 grams; naphthol, B. 4 grams; salicylate of bismuth, 2 grams; divide in 3 doses and give 1 dose 3 times, daily. This is the prescription which many physicians are now trying for their neuro-gastric patients. Some of them add  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of sulphate of strychnine to the above.

MERCURIC COLLOIDION, recommended by Dr. Kaposi as a remedy for warts, is prepared by dissolving one part of mercuric chloride in 30 parts of flexible collodion. The collodion is applied with a brush once daily to the wart and around its base.—*Quarterly Therap. Rev.*, Jan., 1891.

# DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER



THE ORIGINAL.

IN SUCCESSFUL USE 40 YEARS.

PROOF OF ITS VIRTUE AND POPULARITY.

We claim that we should be sustained. Not only on account of purity and persistent advertising, but because we produce the best article made. The Wholesale Druggists will supply at prices yielding 100 per cent. or more profit. There is no money in buying imitations, or that of which you must say it is "just as good." It was Dutcher that brought out an exterminator of these household pests. It is honestly made and terribly effective, and its DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER that the people want.

We will supply Circulars, etc., as wanted, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

**FREDERICK DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.**

## The Following Specialties,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price :

GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.

" "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" — An excellent antiseptic dentifrice

" "DENTAL PEARLINE" — An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

" "SULPHUR PASTILLES" for burning in diphtheritic cases.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

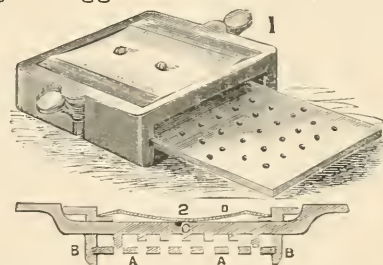
## HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

22 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Every Druggist Should Have Them !



Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.

SIMPLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one-half to one-third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets up to 200.

Anderson's Prescription File.

COMPACT, COMPLETE, PERFECT.

This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescriptions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

Anderson's Double-pressure Percolator

PRACTICAL, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL.

This Percolator is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is suitable for making Tinctures, Fluid or Solid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. No matter what you want in the shape of a Percolator we can furnish one adapted to your wants.

For Catalogue and Price Lists of these and other Pharmaceutical Apparatus, Supplies, etc., address

**ANDERSON MANUFACTURING Co.,**

159 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Or W. J. DYAS, Canadian Agent, Strathroy, Ont.



## Writing-inks.

WRITING-INKS can be made equally well from galls and tannin, but inks made from galls are preferable for copying purposes, as they have much greater "body," owing to the extractive matter derived from the galls. The following formulae are taken from notes by Dieterich quoted by the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*. The peculiarity of the first set of formulae is, that they start from the extract of galls and solution of tannin, to which, after filtration, a definite amount of ferric-chloride solution is added, and, after standing three weeks, these ferrated solutions are filtered. We shall call these ferrated solutions "gall basis" and "tannin basis" respectively. They really are the ink, but it is necessary to add coloring matter to make the writing visible. On exposure to the air, the writing becomes black. Chinese galls are preferable to oak galls for ink-making, as they contain most extractive matter. To make the

## GALL EXTRACT.

reduce 6 oz. of Chinese gall to No. 20 powder, and digest in a pint of water for twelve hours. Strain, press the marc, and digest it again in 12 oz. of water for twelve hours, repeating the pressure at the end of this time. Now add to the strained liquors 5 drachms powdered French chalk. Set aside in a cold place for twenty-four hours, then filter, washing the filter with as much water as will make the filter measure 30 oz.

## TANNIN SOLUTION.

This is made by dissolving 3 oz. of commercial tannin (it need not be the purified medicinal kind) in sufficient water to make 30 oz. of solution.

## GALL BASIS.

To 10 oz. of the gall extract add 1 oz. of 10 per cent. solution of ferric chloride, made by dissolving the salt in distilled water. Allow the mixture to stand in a corked bottle for three weeks, and filter.

## TANNIN BASIS.

Made in the same way, using 10 oz. of the tannin solution and 1 oz. of iron solution.

## BLUE-BLACK OFFICE-INK.

Gum arabic ..... ½ oz.  
Aniline water-blue, I.B. .... 7½ grains.  
Glycerine ..... 1 fl. drachm.  
Water ..... 12½ oz.

Mix these with 18 oz. of gall basis or the same of tannin basis, and set aside in a closed vessel for a few weeks to clear. Then fill into small bottles, preferably stone bottles, so as to keep away from the light.

This ink writes a beautiful blue color, dries very readily on the paper, and changes to a good blue black. It is of good quality, and is well liked. It is not a copying-ink.

## A RED-BLACK INK

which is identical with the above in quality only that it writes red, changes to a reddish-brown, and finally to a deep brown-black, can be made by using 150

grains of Ponceau BB. (a red aniline color) in place of the aniline water-blue. The following colors may also be obtained:—

**VIOLET-BLACK.**—Mix together 2 parts of the red-black, and 3 parts of the blue-black inks.

**GREEN-BLACK.**—Omit the aniline water-blue from the blue-black formula, and use 150 grains of aniline green D.

**BLUE GREEN-BLACK.**—Mix together 2 parts of blue-black and 3 parts of green-black. A nice color is also obtained by adding 8 to 15 grains of aniline green to the blue-black ink.

**DEEP-BLACK.**—Omit the aniline water-blue, and use in its place 5 drachms of aniline deep-black E.

## COPYING-INKS.

The following are made with the same bases as the foregoing:—

## KING'S COPYING-INK—

Gall basis ..... 24 oz.  
Aniline water-blue, I.B. .... 150 grains.  
Glycerine ..... 2 fl. drachms.  
Gum arabic ..... 5 drachms.  
Sugar ..... 150 grains.  
Water ..... 8 oz.

Mix, and set aside for a few weeks as above directed.

A ruby ink is made by using 150 grains of Ponceau R.R. in place of aniline water-blue. Both the inks and the copies ultimately turn jet-black. Other colors are obtained with aniline green D, 150 grains; deep-black E, 5 drachms; and indigo-carmin, 150 grains each, in place of the aniline blue.

## INK EXTRACTS.

The following quantities are intended for a winebottleful of rain-water. The powder is to be added to the water, and the mixture gently boiled for from fifteen to twenty minutes, and when cold the ink should be bottled and set aside for four weeks before using:—

	Plain.	Copying.
Tannin.....	1 oz.	9 drs.
Dried sulph. of iron..	3½ drs.	4 drs.
Gum arabic.....	75 grs.	2 drs.
Sugar.....	40 grs.	75 grs.
Aniline water-blue, I.B	40 grs.	75 grs.

Other colors may take the place of the aniline blue as in the preceding formulae. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

## CULTIVATION OF DRUGS IN CEYLON.

The success which has attended past efforts of the British Government in introducing the cinchona in its colonies as an industry for profit is being followed by many similar projects. So we find in a recent report from the director of the Botanical Gardens in Ceylon that many other drugs are being tried as experiments, looking toward the same end, profitable cultivation. Gambier, cubeb, kola nut, nutmeg, are some of the articles mentioned, though many others are on trial.

One part of boracic acid to one hundred parts of rose water makes an excellent face wash, pimple and other disfigurements being removed under its use.

## ADVERTISE

— IN THE —

## London Free Press

*Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.*

*Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.*

*Advertising rates, sample copies and circulation maps on application.*

FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

LONDON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

## S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET  
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

Persian Lotion,

Indigenous Bitters,

Audette's Hair Promotor.

## Pure Fruit Juices.

If you want to increase your

SODA WATER TRADE

It will pay you to use good

FRUIT SYRUPS.

TO MAKE THESE USE

DR. MITCHELL'S COLD PROCESS  
PURE FRUIT JUICES,

which are made from ripe and carefully selected fruits, without the aid of heat, artificial flavors, sugar, salicylic acid, alcohol, or coloring material.

Customers whom we served last year are sending us now repeat orders. Testimonials on file.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

36 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

Agents for the Dominion.

## MONOGRAPH

*On Flavoring Extracts with Essences,  
Syrups and Colorings,  
also Appendix.*

By JOSEPH HARROP, Ph. G.

Commended by PROFS. BEDFORD, LLOYD and WHELFLEY.

PRICE, \$2.00.

Order of your Wholesale Druggist or of the Publishers.

HARROP &amp; CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

# Fels & Co's Toilet Soaps

MADE BY

FELS & CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE UNIQUE IN QUALITY,  
BEAUTY OF FINISH,  
STYLE OF PACKAGE AND  
VARIETY.

They are unexcelled by those of any other manufacturer, and  
at less price, (quality considered.)

For information correspond with

THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited,  
TORONTO.

## Circular to the Trade.

Having recently purchased from Brown Bros. & Co. the Trade-Marks, Patent Rights, and business of

### PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

We beg to solicit your interest in keeping this old established and valuable remedy before the public.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is the oldest of the many emulsions now offered to the trade, and maintains its lead against them all.

It is a Native Preparation. It pays the dealer a good profit. It is a good seller, and therefore safe to stock with, and it is undeniably the best for the consumer, for the following among other reasons:—

1. It is the richest in oil.
2. The oil is pancreatized, that is, partially digested, and thus better suited to weak stomachs.
3. The bottles are fully one third larger than others sold at the same price—a point of great interest to the patient.

The Emulsion may be had of any Jobber or Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion, at \$4.00 per dozen, \$3.75 by three dozen, or \$42.00 per gross.

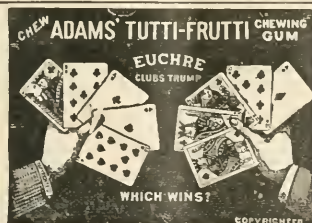
Soliciting the favour of your orders to your Wholesale House, we are

Yours respectfully,

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

February, 1891.



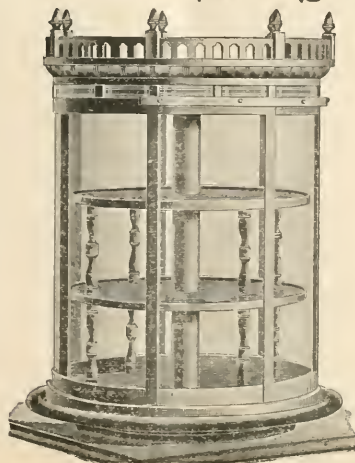
ADAMS & SONS

## TUTTI-FRUTTI CHEWING GUM.

It is the fastest 5 cent selling article the Drug Trade handles to-day.

SEND TO ADAMS & SONS, 23 CHURCH-ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
For beautiful advertising matter.

## Coddard's Revolving Book and Show Case.



Patented May 14, 1889, and other Patents applied for.

It is round, 42 inches high, 31 inches in diameter. The bent glass are double strength French, 12x28 inches. The inside revolves by the ring at bottom upon anti-friction, cone-shaped rollers.

It turns as easily when filled as empty, no oil required. The frame holding the glass is stationary.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED IN  
**Antique Oak Veneering.**

Price \$28.00.

For Physicians, Dentists, Oculists, Confectioners, Jewelers, Filing Case, &c., they are arranged to suit.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CURTIS CODDARD, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any non de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

Mr. Editor:

To incense the druggists against the Council just on the eve of the election, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* contains more than its usual complement of misleading statements. At pages 159 and 160 is an editorial giving as the editor's reason for not publishing vice-President Hall's "Globe letter," because it had been already widely circulated in the *Globe* and was therefore ancient. And I notice in the very same journal at Folio 179, "Presentation to Faculty," also meeting of "District Eleven," page 165, both of which items had been as widely circulated as it was possible for Mr. Shuttleworth to circulate them in the *Globe, Mail and Empire*, and yet he gives both items a place in his journal and at page 160, in the editorial, "The *Journal* is open to all." He invites his opponents to use his columns, when he knows it is too late to affect the election; and these words occur in the same editorial, "No regard whatever has been paid to the side of pharmaceutical politics to which the writer belonged." Truly the old saying holds good, "Lies should have good memories." Again his design to knife the Council in every issue "under the fifth rib," as used to be charged against editor Patterson of the *Mail* in his treatment of the Grits, by fair or foul means. Read editorial, "Amendments to the Pharmacy Act," page 159, and see if you don't get the impression that the recent amendment is going to open the door to a large number being registered whether the Council consent to it or not, and that the Council have made a botch of the whole thing. But unfortunately for Mr. Shuttleworth's contention, he has published the Act itself in the same article, and on reading it I find that "the whole matter is optional with the Council." They may or they may not register Mr. Brown; no evidence he can put forward will compel them to register him, but I should think if he can prove to their satisfaction that he was in business before 1866 (and it is not likely there is another such case) we can draw our own conclusions as to the disinterested character of the editor. Then on page 165 he has an article "Meeting of District No. Eleven." As a truthful report of that meeting would be most damaging to the editor's side of "pharmaceutical politics," he puts in a prejudiced and one-sided report taken from the *Empire* or one of the dailies, written by his friends. Also in the May *Journal*, Folio 131, he takes a verbatim report said to have been prepared by him for the *Empire*, the newspaper that has been doing his work all along, and prints it in full be-

cause, as he says, it is excellent. Then read the report in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST for May, Folio 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, by a disinterested reporter, and tell me if you think such tactics agree with his editorial. Mr. Shuttleworth forgets that his is not the only organ, although not subsidized like his, that is read by the druggists. We owe the CANADIAN DRUGGIST every support so that we may hear both sides of this College controversy. I have been looking up the files of the *Journal* to see if the charges of Mr. Hall at London, that it was conducted partially and unfairly, is correct. This month's *Journal* looks like it. I may have occasion to write you on this line again, as we want only the truth.

ONE WHO WAS AT LONDON.

## Incompatibles of Antipyrine.

ACCORDING TO MILLARD AND CAMPBELL.

THE following substances produce precipitates when added to aqueous solutions of antipyrine:

Carbolic Acid in saturated solution.  
Tannin—(a white insoluble precipitate.)  
Mercuric Chloride—(a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of water.)

Infusion Catechu.  
Infusion Cinchona-bark.  
Infusion Rose-leaves.  
Infusion Uva ursi.  
Solution of Extract Cinchona-bark.  
Tincture Catechu.  
Tincture Cinchona.  
Tincture Hamamelis.  
Tincture Iodine (a precipitate soluble in water.)

Tincture Kino.  
Tincture Rhubarb.

The following substances produce coloration when added to aqueous solutions of antipyrine:

Hydrocyanic Acid, dilute solution, yellow.  
Nitric Acid, dilute solution, weak yellow.  
Ammonia alum, dilute solution, dark yellow.  
Amyl Nitrite, acid solution, green.  
Nitrous Ether, alcoholic solution, green.  
Copper Sulphate, green.  
Ferrous Sulphate, yellow-brown.  
Ferric Sulphate, blood red.  
Ferric Chloride, blood red.  
Syrup Iodide Iron, red-brown.

—*Merck's Bulletin*.

## How to Loosen Glass Stoppers.

THE *Pottery and Glassware Rep.* states that some one of the following methods is certain to prove effective:

1. Hold the bottle or decanter firmly in the hand or between the knees, and gently tap the stopper on alternate sides, using for the purpose a small piece of wood, and directing the strokes upward.
2. Plunge the neck of the vessel in hot water, taking care that the water is not hot enough to split the glass. If the stopper is still fixed, use the first method.

3. Pass a piece of lint around the neck of the bottle, which must be held fast while two persons draw the lint backwards and forwards.

4. Warm the neck of the vessel before the fire and when it is nearly hot the stopper can be removed.

5. Put a few drops of oil around the stopper where it enters the glass vessel which may then be warmed before the fire. Then apply process No. 1. If the stopper still continues immovable, repeat the above process until it gives way, which it is almost sure to do in the end.

6. Take a steel pin or needle and run it round the top of the stopper in the angle formed by it and the bottle. Then hold the vessel in your left hand and give it a steady twist toward you with the right, and it will very soon be effectual. If this does not succeed, try process No. 5 which will be facilitated by it.

In the Saline Valley, California, they gather borax by just shovelling it into wagons and hauling it away. This is the greatest natural deposit of borax in the world.

## Wanted.

WANTED.—By a young man, situation in a Drug Store; three years' experience in retail store; good references; city preferred. Address "W. A. T. W." Box 410, Galt, Ontario.

WANTED.—In one of the most flourishing cities in the Dominion, an energetic, active partner, with from \$3000 to \$5000 cash, to develop a combined Fancy Goods and Drug Business; or one who could sell Drug Business separately. Address, Box 333, Vancouver, B.C.



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbe is the germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists." While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in and are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it. It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

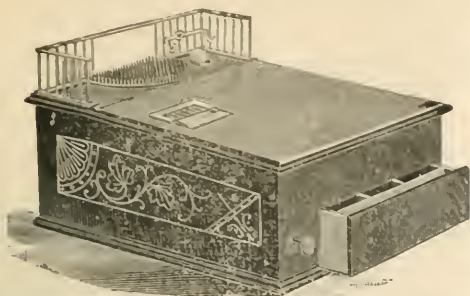
Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., (LIMITED)

LABORATORY 120 King St. West, AND OFFICE. TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion: C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



## THE CASHIER.



### The Greatest Success of All.

No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a **correct account of your daily cash receipts.**

Which is **THE BEST** Cash Register, is the question?

The "**CASHIER**" is not a high priced machine, but is within your reach. It is very simple in use: gives a **perfectly correct and separate detailed account of each salesman's daily sales and receipts**, shows amounts received on account, and enables the owner (and him only if desired), to know exactly what each salesman has done on each day. It prevents mistakes, and discovers them if made; takes care of the cash, and puts the owner in the way of stopping any leakage that may be occurring (unknown to him), in his cash drawer.

**ALL FOR \$4500.**

Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

Address **GEO. F. BOSTWICK,**  
24 West Front St., TORONTO.

## A New Worm Remedy!

### DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a  
Chocolate Cream.

**Children Never Refuse Them.**

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.**

**Wallace Dawson,**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.**

## Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

**THE LATEST NOVELTY.**

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, **--PEPSIN GUM.**



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,

**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**



## Fly Poison!

**BRIGGS'**

### FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and  
Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent  
Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

To the Editor:

SIR,—A letter appears in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, June, page 167, over the name "Justice." This is a false representation of the work I have carried out, namely, procuring recognition of the Diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, as being from a reputable College of Pharmacy, so that the holder could receive registration from the Boards of Pharmacy of the various States, as provided in their laws, without further examination.

This letter is on a par with the "dishonorable trick" done by a member of the Council in sending a misleading and false account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Council of our College held in February, 1890. This was sent for publication to the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of Detroit—see that journal, June, 1890. This account was repudiated and corrected in *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* of July, 1890, and also in the *Era*.

There was not any "reciprocity in Diplomas" mentioned in the whole correspondence with the various examining boards, which "Justice," or Mr. Shuttleworth, could have learned by reading report of the Council, see *Journal*, March, 1890, page 108,—“Moved in amendment by H. Watters, seconded by J. W. Slaven, that this Council approve of the efforts made by the President in obtaining from various State Boards recognition of the Diplomas of this College, and that the thanks of this Council be tendered to him for his zeal in promoting the interests of our College, in directing attention to the excellence of our Pharmacy Act.” The vote on this was 10 yeas and 2 nays. Those voting nay were D'Avignon and Sanders.

In connection with this, I would state that Mr. Sanders denied having sent this false account to the *Era*. So the author can be discovered by looking at the vote. I have evidence to prove that it was a member of the Council who sent this item to the *Era* for publication.

In 1887 a man was registered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy on a certificate from an examining board in the United States, not a "Diploma" from a College of Pharmacy. By a strictly legal reading of section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, he was not entitled to registration, but it is alleged that a certain wholesale druggist had sold, or was negotiating a sale for a stock of drugs to this party, and procured his registration.

I believe there is no doubt but the party was fully competent to conduct the business of a druggist, but if we follow

Mr. Shuttleworth's reading of the law, he should not have been registered.

This anonymous letter would not have received any notice from me, excepting for the gross misrepresentation, and the evident intention to mislead the members of the College so as to prejudice their minds against some of the candidates in this election.

JOHN A. CLARK.

## Books and Magazines.

*THE HOME MAKER* for June, is a very interesting number, a number of the articles being especially seasonable. Published by the *Home Maker* Co., 44 East Fourteenth St., Union Square, New York, at \$2 per annum.

\*\*\*

HARPER & BROTHERS announce for publication, early in June, *Jinrikisha Days in Japan*, by Eliza R. Skidmore; *Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius*, by Thomas Hitchcock; *A Group of Noble Dames*, by Thomas Hardy; a new popular edition of W. C. Prime's *I Go a-Fishing*; and a library edition of H. Rider Haggard's *Eric Brighteyes*.

\*\*\*

## HAVE YOU ENTERED THE COMPETITION.

\$750 in gold, three organs, a sewing machine, a letter filing cabinet, gold watches and other prizes to the number of 100 in all, aggregating in value over \$3,000, the smallest being valued at \$5. This is the list which the *Dominion Illustrated* will distribute among subscribers at the close of the current six months, in connection with the prize competition now in progress, and which is still open to new subscribers. For sample copy and all particulars send 12 cents in stamps to the *Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co.*, Montreal.

\*\*\*

ELEGANT PRIZES FOR THE LADIES.—The Publishers of *The Canadian Queen*, Toronto, Canada, are offering two new prize competitions, with leading prizes consisting of a pair of Shetland Ponies, carriage and harness, a free trip to Europe, first class upright piano, two weeks' vacation to any of the summer resorts in Canada or the United States, all expenses paid; safety bicycle or tricycle, one hundred dollars cash, suit of parlor furniture, ladies' gold watches, etc. This magazine has become famous on account of its prize competitions. Hundreds of Canadians have won valuable prizes in previous contests. Sample number of *The Queen* with full particulars, will be sent by the publishers on receipt of the address of any lady and four three cent stamps. Address, *The Queen*, Toronto, Canada.

\*\*\*

## A COMPANION FOR YOUR JUNE OUTING.

—With over 120 illustrations, the *Cosmopolitan* for June sets a fast pace in the handicap for magazine honors. The personal element enters largely into its composition, and an impression of beautiful women is the first received by the reader

who turns its pages. The frontispiece is a portrait of Madame de Pompadour, and pertains to a bright sketch of a summer spent in the home of that famous woman by Amelie Rives and her guests. Miss Julia Magruder, the writer, was one of those guests, and instantaneous photographs are used to illustrate the scenes of a delightful holiday amidst unusual surroundings. A pleasant insight into the attractiveness of Japanese women is given in a paper by Henry T. Finck, illustrated by a large number of photographs of pretty faces. The art article of the month describes the work of Gustave Dore, with elaborate engravings which illustrate very well the masterpieces of that wonderful artist. Thomas B. Conner, formerly managing editor of the *New York Herald*, gives interesting reminiscences of the first of Stanley for that journal, and of his neighbor, Thomas A. Edison. S. G. W. Benjamin, ex-Minister to Persia, tells the true story of Noor Mahal, the light of the Harem, celebrated by Thomas Moore in *Lallah Rookh*. This bit of Eastern biography is illustrated from Oriental sources. (*Cosmopolitan* Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York, price 25 cents.)

\*\*\*

THE JUNE NUMBER of *The North American Review* is the 415th issue of that standard periodical, and brings to a close the 152nd volume, of which a careful index is included in this number. A glance at the index discloses among the notable contributors during the first half of the year the names of Emilio Castelar, Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Clews, Sir Charles Dilke, Sidney Dillon, Richard T. Ely, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. William A. Hammond, M. W. Hazeltine, Lecky, the historian; the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Marquis of Lorne, Justin McCarthy, the Count of Paris, ex-Minister Phelps, Bishop Potter, ex-Speaker Reed, Secretary Rusk, H. A. Taine, Sir Charles Tupper, Erastus Winan and Walt Whitman. A notable array truly, and one which is lengthened by the names of the distinguished contributors to the present number. The leading feature of this is a most valuable paper on "Our New War-Ships," by the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy. Two articles, one by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, and an answer to it by Colonel Robt. G. Ingersoll, are bracketed together on the cover. One is entitled "Brutality and Avarice Triumphant"; the other bears at its head the question, "Is Avarice Triumphant?" In "Compulsory Physical Education," the Earl of Meath shows what has been accomplished in this matter in the schools of England, and points out how far America is behind the mother-country in this respect.

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS.—A petition has been presented to the Prussian House of Representatives demanding the admission of women to the practice of the profession of chemists.



LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY  
FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,  
**R. J. DEVINS,**  
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



## Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

## NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got hit with counterfeiters. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

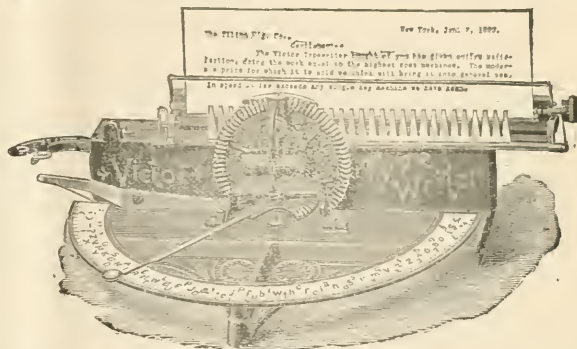
**Eureka Chemical Co.,**  
10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnish free by application to

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,** 317 CHURCH STREET,  
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you one?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

## "How To Do Business,"

OR

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.

By GEO. M. McLEAN.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that *every one*, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indisputable value.

Contains 28 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Rise and Fall of Business—Purchasing Stock, Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marking Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclusive Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—From 1st Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Excesses and Accounts—Co-partnership and Its Advantages—Business and Social Interference—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, Its cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Ensure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Variety of Business Terms—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customers—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

## GIBBONS' Toothache Gum

PREPARED BY

**J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,** Toronto and Buffalo.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES  
IN CANADA.



## SELECTIONS.

**EMULSION OF SALOL.**—An emulsion of salol may be made by warming the salol with a small quantity of olive or sweet almond oil, and emulsifying the oil with acacia in the usual manner. Add any flavoring desired.

If Ether contains alcohol, the presence of the latter is shown by shaking up with a mixture of 9 parts of saturated solution of potassium bichromate and 2 parts of saturated solution of mercuric chloride. The mixture becomes turbid in 10 to 20 minutes, owing to the mercury being deposited as a white powder.

**DITHIOSALICYLIC ACID.**—There are two isomers which go by this name. The soda-salts of the acids differ widely. One is difficultly soluble in solution of sodium chloride is insoluble in alcohol, and is not hygroscopic. The other is easily soluble in solution of common salt and in alcohol and is strongly hygroscopic. The first is poisonous to animals, but the second is used medicinally.

**FROG PEPsin.**—M. Conteja has informed the Paris Academy of Sciences that the pepsin secreted by the œsophagus of the frog is either more abundant or more active than the pepsin of the stomach. Both pepsins transform coagulated albumin into syntonin, and afterwards into peptone, without passing through the pro-pepsin stage. The predominance of the action of œsophagum pepsin or stomachic pepsin is especially manifest by the larger quantity of syntonin that it produces.

**ADVICE TO DOCTORS.**—There is a piece of the soundest advice to doctors in Sir Richard Quain's latest address: It is, "Always cultivate a good bedside manner." A cheerful face is worth ten doses of medicine to the patient; while a gloomy one may provoke a serious relapse." The husband of a patient once said to Sir Richard: "I greatly appreciate the anxiety you feel for my poor wife, but please do not let her see it again, for after you left the room she asked if you were the undertaker."

**MAGNESITE,** the new rival of barytes and other similar articles in the manufacture of paints, continues to excite interest among the whole trade. The *Chemical Trades Journal* says this mineral, being nearly 99 per cent. pure carbonate of magnesia, at the same time very white, heavy, and opaque, is in addition to its usefulness as a paint, probably the cheapest form of magnesia for chemists, and is very useful in many other ways in the arts. It is also used largely in Europe by soap manufacturers to give weight and body to their cheaper grades.

**GELATINISATION OF INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.**—Infusions of digitalis which have been kept some time occasionally become gelatinous or mucilaginous, the cause of the change not being very obvious. The matter has lately been engaging the attention

of some German chemists, who have found that the peculiar thickening referred to depends upon the presence of pectin or some very closely allied body. It has been noted that this substance does not appear when the infusion is made carefully from leaves which have been deprived of their longer stalks, especially when the process of maceration is stopped in about fifteen minutes.

**IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING TINCTURE OF IODINE.**—M. Vauthier, pharmacist, of Paris, has communicated to the *Repertoire de Pharmacie* a sketch of a very simple apparatus for making tincture of iodine. It consists of a cup of glass or porcelain, the bottom of which is pierced with numerous minute holes, and which set in the mouth of a jar, reaching just a little below the level of the body of the same. The exterior of the neck of the bottle is ground and fitted with a ground glass cap, which closes it hermetically. In use, alcohol is poured into the bottle up to the neck, and the iodine is put into the cup, and the cap applied. Solution at once commences, and as fast as a portion of the alcohol is saturated it sinks to the bottom, bringing fresh liquid in contact with the iodine until saturation is complete. The apparatus will serve equally well for making tincture of resins, gums, gum resins, etc., on a small scale—though for that matter, the principle could be applied to vessels of any size. It serves equally well for the preparation of saturated solutions for titration, etc. The great beauty of the principle is that it does away entirely with the necessity of agitation. The preparation need not be touched from the beginning to the end of the operation. —*Nat. Drug.*

## A Few Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY J. E. HUBER, PH. G.

1. That an ounce bottle of quinine contains 437.5 grains, and you dispense it at the rate of 480 grains to the ounce.
2. That graduated measures with a half broken off base can be mended by inserting it into a cover of an ointment box, fixing with plaster of paris, after-ward soaking in melted paraffin.
3. That large wide mouth bottles, properly scratched with a file, for quantity and tare, make good receiving bottles.
4. That it is easier to work with the metric system than any other.
5. That all practical pharmacists will buy an edition of the new pharmacopœia as soon as issued.
6. That in making aromatic spirit of ammonia you will allow the carbonate of ammonium, United States Pharmacopœia, and hydrate of ammonia, digest at least six hours and you will have a nice, clear solution when all the rest is added.
7. That by adding seven per cent. alcohol to official syrup of ipecac you have a preparation that does not precipitate.
8. That when mixing strong acids and water, to add the acid to the water slowly, constantly stirring.

9. That by substituting white petrolatum for almond oil in the United States Pharmacopœia, formula for *ung. aqua rosa*, you get a more satisfactory preparation.

10. That the only way to make syrup of wild cherry is to stick to the United States Pharmacopœia process; don't use fluid extract.

11. That if your soda water tastes like a copper penny, testing with ferrocyanide of potassium will give a brown precipitate after a little standing; a most delicate test for copper.

12. That by letting your surrounding physicians know that you can make as good specialties as the manufacturers, you may get quite a line of your own.

13. That by being polite in selling a postage stamp may make room for another purchase of some other article. Politeness is cheap.

14. That it does not pay to be in a hurry when making stock preparations; a little time will work wonders.

15. That in making preparations always be sure, when finished, to see that they are up to weight and quantity.

16. That cocaine solutions are decomposed by alkalis and especially borax; not by boric acid.

17. That 100 per cent. solution of acetate of potassium makes a convenient method for dispensing in prescriptions; keep well corked or stoppered.

18. That chemical and microscopical examinations of urine may be made profitably to the pharmacist.

19. That a good microscope is one of the necessities of pharmacy.

20. That regular collection and presentation of monthly accounts should be attended to promptly.

21. That by discounting your bills you make money.

22. That a clean pharmacy is pleasing to the public eye.

23. That you should become familiar with all new remedies, dose, action and administration.

24. That time, tide, and street car wait for no man.

25. Lastly, to do the best you can.

*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

The *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, speaking of mistakes of drug clerks, says it is questionable if educated dispensing pharmacists receive fair consideration from the public.

When we remember how many times each day human life is placed in the hands of a druggist, it is indeed astonishing to realize how few mistakes are really made.

When an error does occur, it is heralded over the country as a dreadful thing, while no mention is made of the thousands and thousands of prescriptions that have been accurately filled.

The more assistance we give to others, the less our own troubles appear.



# J. & S.

## Sticky Fly Paper is the Best.

Packed in self clamping wooden boxes, so that the edges of each sheet are kept perfectly clean, and your hands will not be soiled when opening the sheets.

Costs you only 65c. a box of 25 Double Sheets, and you sell it for \$1.25. A good Profit—This is Business.

OVER 284,000 BOXES SOLD LAST YEAR.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Drug Houses.



## RAT PILLS

UNDOUBTEDLY  
THE BEST  
RAT POISON.

BECAUSE Rats do not die in the house. Rat pills are always ready for use. They require no mixing. They are colored to make them easily distinguishable. There is no danger of being poisoned by accident, as these pills will color anything with which they come in contact. Each pill is strong enough to kill at least five rats. There is a peculiar aroma arising from these pills which is liked by rats and mice. One box contains enough pills to kill 200 to 300 rats. Through these advantages we can safely say that our Rat Pills are highly superior to other preparations of like character.

No mixing of poison necessary.

Simply distribute them where Rats and Mice congregate.

Rats and Mice like them and will eat them.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. BOX.



## EXTERMINATOR KILLS

### Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants.

This preparation will positively Kill and Destroy these Insects, as also their Breed—and Eggs.

We guarantee our EXTERMINATOR, and are willing to pay \$100 where it does not do the work, if used according to our directions.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZ.

RETAIL 25c. CAN.

## Infallible Moth Powder

WILL PREVENT AND KILL MOTHS, &c.

Nothing better for Woollen, Silk or FUR GOODS.

Packed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Cans. Retail, 25 and 50c.

Wholesale Price, \$2.00 & \$3.75 doz.

## Disinfecting Tablets, for

BASINS, SINKS, SEWERS,  
CLOSETS, &c.

These Tablets are very hard and possess all the Deodorizing qualities. It is not so obnoxious as Chloride of Lime, &c. One Tablet will last for one month.

\$1.75 Dozen. 25c. Tablet.

**JARMUTH & STEINKRAUS,**  
Manufacturers, - - CHICAGO, III.

## FORMULARY.

## ANTI-MOSQUITO POWDER.

Take of

Eucalyptol .....	parts	5
Talcum .....	"	10
Cornstarch .....	"	85

Mix.

Especially adapted for parties camping out. It may be rendered more effective by replacing 50 per cent. or more of the starch by naphthalin.

## MOSQUITO TINCTURE.

Eucalyptol .....	10 parts.
Acetic ether .....	5 parts.
Eau de Cologne .....	40 parts.
Tinct. of insect powder (1 to 5 S.V.R.) .....	50 parts.

Mix.

For sponging the skin a mixture of 1 part of this with 3 to 6 parts of water may be used. The tincture is also useful for spraying in apartments; for this purpose 1 part may be mixed with 10 parts of water and used in a spray-producer.

## FURNITURE POLISH.

MELT together 4 parts of paraffin, 1 part of tallow, and pour the mixture into a vessel containing hot water. Add 12 parts of oil of turpentine and stir well. Allow to stand until cold.

## TOOTH ACHIE PILLS.

Pow'd opium .....	12 grains.
Pow'd camphor .....	24 grains.
Ext. Belladonna .....	6 grains.
Tinct. aconite root .....	24 drops.

Make a mess and divide into 48 pills; press a pill into the cavity of the aching tooth.

## CHARCOAL TOOTH POWDER.

Powdered willow charcoal ..	1 pound.
Precipitated chalk .....	1 pound.
Powdered orris root .....	2 ounces.
Oil cinnamon, ceylon .....	1 drachm.

## SALICYLATED VASELINE.

Liq. paraffin 0.840 sp. gr. ....	60 parts.
Solid " " .....	40 parts.
Melt and add .....	
Salicylic acid .....	2 parts.

Previously rubbed fine with a few drops of the melted mass in a warmed mortar. Perfume with

Oil Citronella .....	2 drops.
Oil Bergamot .....	2 drops.
Oil Wintergreen .....	1 drop.

It is moulded in sticks and put up in tin boxes with sliding bottom.—*Dieterich's New Manual.*

## CEMENT FOR GLASS AND PORCELAIN.

This formula is given by Gawalowski (Prager Pharm. Rundsch.):

Take of

Sulphur .....	6 parts.
Burgundy pitch .....	4 parts.
Shellac .....	1 part.
Elemi .....	2 parts.
Mastic .....	2 parts.
Kaolin (finely powdered) ....	6 parts.

The first four ingredients are melted and the kaolin gradually added, with constant stirring. When cold, the mass is rolled into sticks. The surfaces to be glued must be previously warmed.

LABEL VARNISH, made by dissolving 1 gum dammar in 9 disulphide of carbon, is

lasting, and has a bright luster.—*Rundsch.*

STARCH GLOSS.—The *Drug. Ztg.* gives the following formula for making an excellent starch gloss: 300 powd. stearin, 100 borax, 10 common salt, 50 gum arabic and 400 finest rye starch are intimately mixed.

## Is Salicylic Acid Harmless?

EXPERIMENTAL demonstrations have repeatedly shown that salicylic acid possesses no positive action on the system, even when employed in considerable quantities. This indifference so far as the general system is concerned, is well recognized, and yet it would seem, from recent investigations, that salicylic acid is not altogether free from effect. Its influence is manifested in interfering more or less with the normal functions of the several juices of the body. Thus it will prevent the conversion of starch into sugar, either by diastase or by the pancreatic ferment, but is said not to seriously interfere with either peptic or pancreatic digestion of albumen. Saccharin, which in its inertness closely resembles salicylic acid, exhibits likewise a similar influence upon the action of the ferments as just described. On the other hand, the common preservatives, sodium acid sulphite and boric acid, are said to possess no effect, whereas betanaphthol has a positive interference with the diastase, but none with the pancreatic formation of sugar. The latter, furthermore, prevents almost entirely the peptic and pancreatic digestion of albumenoids. The safe side, however, is to use none of these.—*Am. Analyst.*

## A New Hypnotic Mixture.

IN the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* for March 22, 1891, Dr. Stefani calls attention to a new hypnotic, which, even if it be not very efficacious, at any rate has the merit of being perfectly harmless. This mixture consists of equal parts of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, the sodium bicarbonate being dissolved in water, the tartaric acid then added, and the mixture drunk while effervescing, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms being given at bed-time. It does not seem probable that, strictly speaking, this mixture, which differs from a Seidlitz powder only in the relative properties of the ingredients, can have any hypnotic power whatever, although perhaps, as Stefani claims, carbonic acid may be endowed with some slight hypnotic power.

The more assistance we give to others, the less our own troubles appear.

The recent report of the public analyst on certain drugs and chemicals recently analysed, shows conclusively that hydrocyanic acid should never be sent out by wholesale houses in corked bottles. The old fashioned 1 oz. stoppered blue bottle is the only bottle suitable. There was no evidence of intentional adulteration judging by the report. Negligence in the manner of keeping drugs is the prevailing sin.

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising St. JACOBS OIL have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

—CURES—  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,  
Toothache, Sore Throat,  
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Etc.

McCOLLUM'S  
Rheumatic Repellant.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF  
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, &c.

Has stood the most extreme and critical tests during the 17 years it has been extensively used, and has proved in thousands of instances, both in Canada and the U. S., to be the most reliable remedy known to effectually and permanently cure this class of diseases. Immense numbers of those benefitted testify to accuracy of these statements, and assert that no Drug Store is complete without it.

Having found the 2 oz. or sample size objectionable, from the quantity being insufficient to produce satisfactory result in extreme or chronic cases, we have decided to withdraw this size and in future only put up the 10 oz. or \$1.00 bottles.

Supplied to Druggists at \$7.50 per doz.

## RHEUMATIC REPELLANT

Is prepared only by W. A. McCOLLUM, Druggist, Tilsonburg, and supplied at wholesale by Messrs. Evans & Co., J. W. Brayley, Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto; J. Winer & Co., Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.



# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Folding Boxes,  
Cartons and Wrappers,  
Comb and Toothbrush Envelopes,  
Powder Envelopes,  
Prescription Blanks, Etc.

Write for Label Catalogue.

Mention this paper.

LAWSON &amp; JONES,

348 Clarence Street, - LONDON, CANADA.

NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERSKNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"

## IMPERIAL GRANUM



### THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-REOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF

UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—*potent for good and powerless to harm*. A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a **FOOD** it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the **salvator** for **INVALIDS AND THE AGED**, an incomparable growth and protection of **INFANTS AND CHILDREN**, a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for **NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS**, and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carlo &amp; Sons, New York.

THE DORENWEND

Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro Medical Treatment.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT &amp; ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

## A Great Surprise.

JOURNALISTS dearly love a surprise, something they are not in the least expecting, so few things come in the way of a revelation to them as they are supposed to "know it all," but we do happen to see things once in a while that give us lots to write about and much more to think of. It was a case of this kind that came to our lot when we visited Montreal a short time since. Few members of the Drug Trade know that the Davis & Lawrence Co., (Limited), Montreal, operates one of the largest manufactories of pharmaceutical and proprietary specialties in America, and by far the largest in Canada. We all had a pretty general idea that they did a large business, but no conception of the volume of their trade can be realized till one has passed through the various departments of their immense building, which occupies three sides of the square, bounded by St. Antoine and Chatham Sts. and Bannockburn Ave., 104 feet frontage in all, with a tower on the St. Antoine St. front. The building has four flats is most substantially built of stone and brick with sandstone facings, with a stone boiler house in the inner court.

The whole St. Antoine St. wing is used for storage and offices. The private office and general business offices are light, spacious and handsome. All the work is planned with a view to a saving of time and labor. You do not see any of the large staff of clerks waiting like "Micawber" for something to turn up, they are kept as busy as bees, each having specified work to be responsible for. Necessarily a great deal of time and thought is given to the advertising and printing department under which head comes, the newspapers which are received from all parts (and have to be checked daily to see that advertising appears), magazines, medical journals, almanacs, in different languages for various countries, the different advertising books, circulars, cards, pictures, labels, wrappers, physicians' literature upon all the new pharmaceutical goods issued, and a vast variety of every description of printing necessary to inform the trade, the physicians, and the public, upon the peculiar adaptations of the different preparations exploited.

The system of booking and despatching orders deserves special mention. Instead of entering a whole batch of orders in a book, all orders received from travellers are written on a special form by them, and all letter orders are entered on similar forms, each is numbered, and number, date, name and place entered on a special book; then each order is placed on a separate fyle, and that fyle accompanies the goods as the order is being laid out, and

till finally packed for shipping, and then goes to the invoice clerk, and in turn to the book-keeper, so that orders received in the morning can be completed and in the ledger by night or the following morning, if they are not delayed for shorts.

The cellarage is very lofty and well lighted. It is the storage for cased goods, all shipments of original packages are made from here; one can hardly believe that those thousands of cases of Florida Water, Pain Killer, "D & L" Emulsion, Fellows' Syrup, Allen's Lung Balsam, and other well known preparations will have to be replaced before very long by further supplies to meet the ever increasing demand.

The open stock room where all sundry orders are made up is as conveniently arranged as can well be imagined. Each order is laid out in a sort of miniature box car (without a top), and when complete is wheeled out and sent to the shipping room.

The Chatham St. wing contains the Laboratory and Pill Compressing Department, and to us this was probably the

&c., the percolators ranging from a capacity of 50 lbs. to 500 lbs.

Glancing hurriedly through the other manufacturing departments we observed Pill Coating Machines, Beef Boilers, Great Soap Boilers, Steam Jacket Kettles of all sizes, Great Vats for Pain Killer, Lung Balsam, Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine, and in the "D & L" Emulsion department an entirely novel and interesting mode of emulsifying the oil, which no doubt contributes largely to its claim as a non-separating emulsion.

The two floors below in the same wing are used in putting up the preparations. In the centre are long tiers of barrels, kegs, demijohns, &c., with a card upon each showing the date and quantity made, and in column opposite the quantity taken out, so that stock on hand can always be noted. These rooms are filled with girls busy bottling, corking, capsuling, labelling and wrapping. For much of the work special machines are provided. A very close watch is kept over this department by a foreman to see that all stock is put up equal to the standard of elegance and neatness that the Davis & Lawrence Co. is noted for. The Ricksecker Perfume department adjoins. Mr. Theo. Ricksecker visits Montreal personally every little while to manufacture his perfumes. He looks after that himself so that the goods never fail to be uniform in the standard of their quality. This is the department we would like to work in if we had our choice. It is as the ladies would say, "just too sweet for anything."

After a visit to the soap making rooms we saw just wherein lies the difference between the manufacture

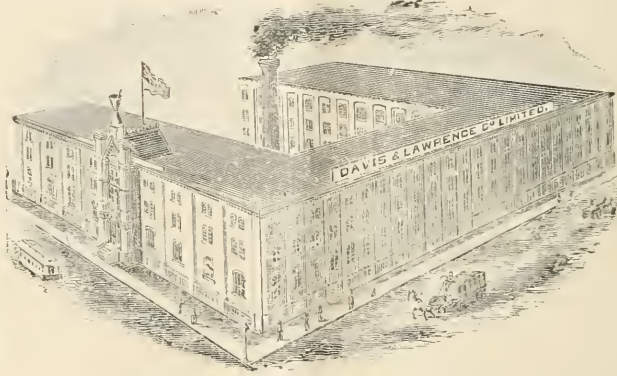
of ordinary toilet soaps and the great medicinal soaps of this company, the Palmolive, Palmolive-Sulphur, Palmolive-Carbolic and Palmolive Complexion.

Descending we came to the plaster factory, and then we pass to the shipping room. System is here again very apparent and quick despatch is the order of the day. We note in addition to the Canadian address marks on cases, many marked for foreign lands the West Indies, South America, India, &c.

Descending again, we find the bottle washing room, special machines being provided for that work of a design used by this company only.

The foregoing sketch is only intended to give a slight idea of what we saw in this enterprising company's establishment. We have permission to state that any of the firm's patrons will be welcomed and shown through the building if they would be pleased to call when visiting Montreal.

The New Nurse (vigorously)—"Come now, sor-r! wake up and swallow yer slapin' dose—it's time.



OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.

most interesting of all the interesting departments of this immense factory. After being prepared in the laboratory (connected with which are the machines for grinding, mixing, sifting, &c.) the various pill mixtures are placed in a drying room. They are then passed into the compressing department which contains the only machines in Canada capable of making the pills or tablets of that rounded flat shape peculiar to Wyeth's Compressed Goods. These machines which work automatically, are capable of producing about a quarter of a million tablets per day each, and can make them of almost any size or weight. By an ingenious contrivance of wheel brushes the dies are kept bright and clean after each impression. The whole list of Wyeth's Compressed Goods, comprising Lozenges, Tablets, Hypodermics and Triturates, are made in this way. The process of weighing, counting, filling, &c., is carefully supervised by the chemist in charge.

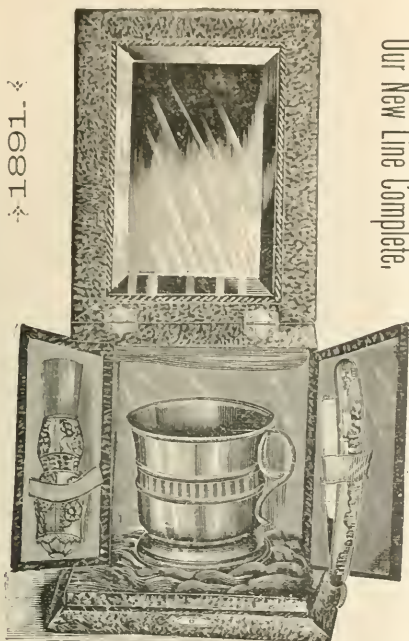
The Fluid Extract department which is in the Bannockburn Avenue wing consists of a long array of percolators, stills,

# Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.

## MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline + Petrolatum

## Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100% profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

# Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever  
offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers  
name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer.  
If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the  
goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever  
our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them  
than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	-	-	-	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	-	-	-	9.50 "
One Dozen,	-	-	-	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.

Advise your Customers to

SMOKE

Creme de la Creme,

Canvas Back,

Rose Celeste,

and El Caza

CIGARS,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. FORTIER,

MONTREAL.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read the change of advt. of The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co. on page 11.

IVORINE, a choice toilet requisite, handsomely put up and delicately perfumed, is the latest in tooth powders. It is prepared by the Hemming Bros. Co., who declare their intention of pushing its sale, and we have no doubt it will prove a desirable acquisition to stock.

THE Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, call attention in their full column advt. in this number to a line which may be profitably handled by druggists. These goods are all put up in packages, give universal satisfaction and may be made an additional source of revenue to the dealer.

If you want to know "How to do Business" send for a copy of the book with this title. It is a work of interest to the experienced as well as inexperienced business man, and contains many valuable hints and rules which to the novice in business makes it almost indispensable. See advt. on page 27.

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS, the pioneer pads of Canada, are having a remarkably large sale, owing no doubt not only to their well known "sure death" properties, but also to the fact that this year they have been enlarged and 5 pads put in each packet. They are sold by all jobbers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THE Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., we notice, announce the introduction of a number of new articles in their line of goods. The wide popularity to which Vaseline preparations have attained is not only an evidence of their intrinsic merit, but, we think, is a mark of recognition on the part of the public of that uniform purity and good quality which the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. have always maintained in their goods. Their announcement of new goods cannot fail to interest every druggist.

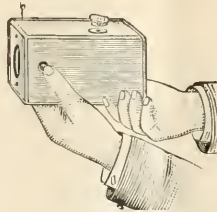
HAVE you ever tried to solve the following questions: *First.* Would it pay me to carry on a continual war with the flies in my store? *Second.* Would my customers appreciate it? *Third.* What method for catching the flies would be least objectionable to my customers and myself.

If you have paid no attention to this subject before, let us say that we believe it will pay you to use a cheap, clean and effective means of ridding your store of flies. Let your customers answer the second question. Tanglefoot is our answer to the third. Why? Because it is always clean and fresh and sticky only where it should be. It is as convenient to handle as a newspaper. Use it in the 5 cent Tanglefoot Holder and you may

# Take a Kodak with you.

"You press the button,  
we do the rest."

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)



Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

keep it on your show cases, on your writing desk, or anywhere, right in sight, and it will hardly be noticed. You can open Tanglefoot without sticking up your fingers, and the Holder acts as a safeguard against accidental contact with the catching material while the paper is in use. The Holder also prevents the overturning of the paper by gusts of wind. Each single sheet, 9 x 16, costs the dealer but one cent.

Start in now by trying a cent's worth at your writing desk for your personal comfort. For particulars see Tanglefoot advertisement on page 3.

O. & W. THUM.

## Putty Powder.

PUTTY powder is an unaccountable name for a polishing material much used for various polishing purposes. It is a vitrified-binoxide of tin, and has no connection of any sort with putty. For making it pure metallic tin is dissolved in nitromuriatic acid and precipitated from the filtered solution by liquid ammonia, both fluids being largely diluted with water. By this process a hydrated metastannic acid is obtained, and collected in a cloth filter, then pressed as dry as possible in a piece of new linen. It is then subjected to pressure in a screw-press, till thoroughly anhydrous. The mass is next broken up and heated in a closely luted crucible to a white heat, and afterwards pulverized in the usual way. This powder is very hard, and is much used by opticians for polishing object glasses, lenses for astroscopes and other optical instruments. The putty powder of commerce, of fair good quality, is alloyed with about equal parts of tin and lead, and used for ordinary purposes, but not for lenses, the value of which greatly depends upon the first rate quality of the polishing material used. Putty powder, like crocus, is also used for making cement.

THE CHINESE CEMENT SCHIO-LIAO.—The Chinese manufacture under the name of Schio-liao an excellent cement capable of joining broken porcelain, glass goods, stoneware, marble, etc. The proportions and ingredients are as follows: Lime reduced to a fine powder 54 parts, alum 6 parts, fresh blood 40 parts. The materials are vigorously worked up together into a

mass of homogeneous consistency. When diluted it may be used for saturating cardboard and objects made of paper, the result being that they become as hard as wood. The Chinese also use this cement in a dilute form as a protective varnish for the wall of their houses, and also for varnishing the interior surface of those vessels in which they carry oil and other fatty matters.—*Pottery and Glassware Rep.*

## Pharmaceutical Flips.

The difference between homeopathy and allopathy—anti-pathy.

Always discount what a man says when mad. About temper sent him do.

Union is not always strength, as the old lady said to the man of the pill-mortar when she saw him mix water with acid. acetic. fort. to make white wine-vinegar.

There is said to be a spring in Michigan, so the American papers say; so strongly magnetic that a man who drank from it and went into a blacksmith shop found the anvil on which he sat stuck fast to him.

The following advertisement lately appeared in an Irish daily: "Wanted, a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it to be profitable to the undertaker.—*Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter.*"

Unhappy Customer.—Customer—"Not long ago I came in here and bought a porous plaster to help me get rid of lumbago."

Clerk—"Yes, sir. What can I do for you now?"

Customer—"I want something to help me get rid of the porous plaster."

Society as He found it.—Mrs. Intrade: Where is your father?

Adult Son—He is at the store editing his edition of "Society as I have found it."

Mrs. Intrade—What? A book?

Son—Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectable bills.—*New York Weekly.*

The Ruling Passion.—Hockstein—"I vos tired of life. Gif me some poison, and so I will kill meinsel."

Drug Clerk (jocularly)—"All right. What do you want—arsenic or strychnine?"

Hockstein—"Vich vos der sheapest?"—*New York Herald.*

# DRUGGISTS, Sell **Davis' Fly Felts**

THE MOST POPULAR,  
The Best Selling **FLY EXTERMINATOR** in the Dominion.

3 FELTS IN PACKAGE—SELLS FOR 5c. PER PACKAGE.

3 Box Lots, \$7.00. - Profit over 100 per cent.

MANUFACTURED BY

**POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN WHOLESALE FIRMS :

MONTREAL—Lyman, Sons & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co.

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO—Northrop & Lyman Co., T. Milburn & Co., Elliot & Co.,  
Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co.

HAMILTON—J. Whier & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCullum & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Rosser & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Langley & Co.

## DO YOU USE BOTTLES ?

WE manufacture GREEN GLASS BOTTLES of all kinds, and have moulds for Plain Bottles, similar shapes to the leading patent medicines sold in the Canadian market. Why not put up your own Sarsaparilla, Liniments, Soothing Syrups, Bateman Drops, Ginger, &c. ?

We make LETTERED PRESCRIPTION BOTTLES at a Low Price, and make no charge for lettering.

We make HOMEOPATHIC VIALS, selected glass, carefully made and annealed.

### OUR PRICES ARE LOWER

Than charged by other manufacturers supplying your market. We have low rate freight to Canadian points. Write to us.

**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**

Glass Manufacturers,

120 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

### Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been quiet, caused largely by the farming community being busily engaged in seeding. There have been no startling changes in values, except in oil lemon which has advanced about 25 per cent.

Pot. Bromide and Iodide are unchanged.

Quinine, German, from 1 to 2c. per oz. higher.

Quinine, Howards', a little easier.

Insect Powder and Paris Green, demand good.

German Ether will likely be higher.

Hoff's Malt will be higher owing to a 50 per cent. duty being imposed on it by the Customs.

Opium is a little easier.

Morphia, no change to note.

Glycerine, good demand; price is well maintained.

Orris Root, much higher.

Acid Sulpho-Anilic, demand increasing.

Tartaric Acid, firm.

Citric Acid, firm.

Chloral Hydrate, the drop in price of this article was caused by the breaking up of a "ring" that controlled its output. Since coming into open competition it is said to be sold at less than cost of production. Price will probably stiffen, but not reach former figures.

### Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil.

Reports from *Foh. Rye Holmboe*, Tromsøe, Norway, say: "At Vesteraalen and Senjen the season may be considered closed, and also from Nord and Søndmøre only a small quantity may be expected. All depends on the remaining five weeks at Lofoten (out of which the Lent holidays will take away nearly one week) and the Finnmarken campaign. The largest quantity ever produced at Lofoten after March 7 has been 11,000 hlt. (in 1890), whilst the largest production at Finnmarken amounted to 7100 hlt. (in 1885). Now, supposing both these fisheries to yield the maximum quantity, there will be a total production of Norwegian cod-liver oil of, say, 20,000 to 22,000 hlt. this year (or about 5000 below the average)."

The cod-liver oil manufactured from the liver of the cod in the Lofoten Islands, Norway, is considered the purest flavored and most effective.

The Lofoten cod-fisheries generally close about March: from 5000 to 6000 boats are employed, and in some years as many as seven million fish have been caught. The yield of steam-refined oil in 1888 was a little over 121,000 gallons, but this year owing to the very small catch (of less than a million fish), the production fell to under 10,000 gallons, with about 11,000 gallon of liver available for other purposes.

The annual exports of this oil from Iceland, which is not always innocent of ad-

mixture with equally efficacious shark oil, are about 10,000 barrels.

NOTE.—One hlt. (hectolitre) is equal to twenty-two imperial gallons.—*Paint, Oil, and Drug Reporter.*

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.—In order to prevent the separation of the acid from a five per cent. solution at low temperature, Houssaye adds from 5 to 10 per cent. of glycerine. Such solution may freeze solidly, but no carbolic acid separates.

## Do You Want —TO— Make Money?

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure any form  
of nervous disease  
or any disorder of  
the generative or-  
gans of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the excessive  
use of Stimulants,

**BEFORE** **AFTER**  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion,  
over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain  
Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the  
back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration,  
Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness,  
Weak Memory, Loss of Potency and Impotency,  
which if neglected often lead to premature  
old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes  
for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for  
every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if  
a Permanent cure is not effected. We have  
thousands of testimonials from old and young,  
of both sexes, who have been permanently cured  
by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456. Victoria, B. C.

### A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

### THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,

Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

**DR. HARVEY'S**  
*Southern*  
**RED PINE**  
FOR  
COUGHS  
&  
COLDS

MILTON H. BRISSETTE,  
PROPRIETOR.  
MONTREAL.  
NEW YORK.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

# SEELY

THE

## American Perfumer.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's *PERFUMES* have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the *STANDARD* goods of America.



No. 1507 2-OZ.  
(1 in Box.)

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lily.  
White Rose.  
Knights Templar  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

### PRICE LIST:

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$3.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
1/2 oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	1.00 "
1 1/2 oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. 1607 (see cut)	-	8.00 "

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.



WILSON'S

# FLY = POISON = PADS.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discourage the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$3 68	\$3 85	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Betumda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Birdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarrilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOT, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Elder, lb. ....	25	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmin, lb. ....	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thymus, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	FRENCH, white, lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCYRINE, lb. ....	18	20	HOES, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GUAKANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
BERRIES, Calab, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	GUAIACUM, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	BEY, lb. ....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Balladonna, lb. ....	25	30
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Buchu, long, lb. ....	40	45
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Short, lb. ....	15	18
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	70	85	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Encalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Hyoxyamus, lb. ....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45		Timnevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Opium, lb. ....	3 90	4 60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb. ....	45	50
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Grasso, lb. ....	30	35
						X & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	60			
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60		
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12				
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12				
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	60	2	00	2	25	2	50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPTLIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	90	2	00	20	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	3	00	3	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	30	35	40	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	35	40	45	50	Iodide, oz.	65	1	00	
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Star, lb.	30	35	40	45	50	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	3		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	5	5	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	Cardamom, lb.	10	13	15	18	20	SULPHUR, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NETGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	20	25	30	35	40	CHIRSIDINE, sulphate, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum	1	00	1	20	1	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1	00	1	10
NETMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	10	12	15	20	Croton, oz.	75	80		
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	15	20	25	CHLOROPHYLL, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	25	30	35	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
ORCUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	20	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
Citrine, lb.	85	90	Fennel, powdered, lb.	7	9	10	12	15	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10	00	10	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	5	6	7	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Ground, lb.	4	5	6	7	8	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Hemp, lb.	5	6	7	8	9	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	15	20	25	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	15	20	25	30	35	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
PLASTER, Calcined, 1 lb. cash.	2	25	3	4	5	6	7	8	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Pumpkin, lb.	65	70	75	80	85	HYOSCINAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Quince, lb.	8	9	10	12	15	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Rape, lb.	50	55	60	65	70	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Lead, lb.	25	30	Strophanthus, oz.	22	25	30	35	40	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	Worm, lb.	25	30	35	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	35	40	45	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
White, lb.	3	4	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	15	16	17	18	19	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	White, Conti's, lb.	25	30	35	40	45	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	Powdered, lb.	12	25	12	25	13	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	55	60	65	70	75	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	SPERMACETI, lb.	75	80	85	90	95	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	10	12	15	20	25	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Blood, lb.	15	16	WAX, White, lb.	50	55	60	65	70	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Yellow	40	45	50	55	60	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	7	8	9	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	15	20	25	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	7	8	9	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	7	8	9	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Colohob, Black, lb.	15	20	CHEMICALS.										
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	15	20	25	Syrup, lb.	45	50		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	55	60	65	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzoe, English, oz.	20	25	30	35	40	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	10	12	15	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boric acid	20	25	30	35	40	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	40	45	50	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	2	15	2	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40	1	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	75	80	85	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Gallic, oz.	10	12	15	20	25	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	40	45	50	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1	50	1	60	1	Red, lb.	7	9		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ties doz	1	50	1	60	1	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	30	35	40	One lbs.	6	7		
Po., lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	6	7	8	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	25	30	35	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Po., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	10	13	15	20	25	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Ginseng, lb.	4	00	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	35	40	45	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	85	90	95	Salicilate, oz.	35	40		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Oxalic, lb.	1	00	1	10	1	MAGNESIUM, Calc. lb.	55	60		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	13	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	1	10	1	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Indian Hemp	18	20	Pyralic, oz.	32	35	40	45	50	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	65	2	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3	3	
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Sulphuric, carbox, lb.	2	2	3	4	5	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	7	8	9	METHOYL, oz.	25	30		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	25	30	35	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	25	1	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	50	1	55
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	55	60	65	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	20	1	25
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, oz.	10	12	15	20	25	Calomel, lb.	1	50	1	60
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	6	7	8	With Chalk, lb.	65	70		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	4	5	6	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	5	6	7	Bin., oz.	30	35		
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Lignor, lb.	12	15	18	20	25	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	50	1	55
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	80	85	90	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	15	18	20	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, lb.	35	40	45	50	55	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	65	1	75
Plenirisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	50	55	60	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	65	1	75
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	18	20	25	Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	75	1	90
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	65	70	75	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	20	25	30	PHENACETINE, oz.	75	80		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	80	ANTIVIRIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	1	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2	25	2	40	2	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	35	40	45	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1	10	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	18	20	25	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	45	50	55	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	8	9	10	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	00	9	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	50	55	60	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origannum, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Pernanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Peppermint, lb.	1 00	1 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
And Sol. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodinum, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Ozs., oz.	30	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	13	14
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	35	Fennel, lb.	1 00	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30
SULFONAL, oz.	50	55	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2 1	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOI, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	3 00	3 25	TRENTINE, gal.	70	75

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Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Compound.

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(WITH IRON)

Extract Orange.

\$3.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

Extract Sarsaparilla.

Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.

(WITHOUT IRON)

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\$4.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

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Calisaya Tonic.

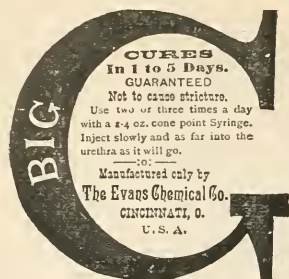
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\$3.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

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Sandal Cub and I. Buchu. Sandal and Rhubarb. Sandal and Iron.

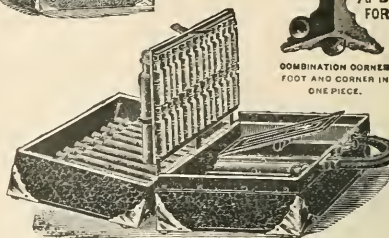
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**Pure Cod Liver Oil,****COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,****REGULATIVE PILLS,****MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.**

OWING to the increased demand for my preparations.  
I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade  
in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.

# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

JULY, 1891.

{ 6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, } No. 7.  
{ TORONTO, ONT. }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### The Public Safety.

In a recent number of the *Canadian Grocer* appears an editorial on "Paris Green and Hellebore," in which the editor assures its readers that "Hellebore is permitted to be sold by no one but druggists" (!) and advises them to let it "severely alone," but covertly advises the sale of "Paris Green," noting at the same time the special restrictions which must be observed as to its sale and registration. In another article in the same number of that paper appears a clipping from the *American Grocer* advising the keeping in stock in country stores of not only Patent Medicines, but also "hundreds of drugs," which "can be dispensed with as much safety by the merchant as sugar, and pay a very large and handsome profit," mentioning amongst others "Tinct. Arnica, Paregoric, Alcohol, Camphor, etc., in bulk, using a half-pint graduate for measuring the same." It is sincerely to be hoped that the majority of grocers and general store keepers in Canada have at least some regard for the lives of the general public and will not be led into the belief that these things can be handled indiscriminately, and by persons, the larger number of whom know nothing whatever of their composition or properties, and in whose hands, in some cases at least, life is endangered—this, to say nothing of the strict penalties which the various Acts of Pharmacy subject them to. We think it would be more in keeping for the grocery

trade to let *all* these things "severely alone" and give its attention to those articles which are in their line and of which they at least have some knowledge.

### Trade Protection.

THE steadily increasing encroachments on the business of the drug trade are making themselves felt very materially in some places, and although this subject has been time and again dwelt on in the trade journals and remedies suggested looking towards its counteraction, at least in a measure, the evil grows, and the trade should see to it, that not only of themselves but through those whose duty it is to watch their interests, that every possible safe guard be placed around the business and especially any infringement of the Pharmacy Acts now in force in nearly all the Provinces should be promptly dealt with. Now that the new Council of the Ontario College is chosen it should be one of its first duties to give that protection to those now in business which is due them, not only in the strict enactment of the Pharmacy Act, as it relates to those outside of the drug business, but also to those who are illegally conducting business, either through neglect to pay annual fees, the management of stores without qualified assistants or the assumption of title of chemist or druggist by those who have no right to it. A very large proportion of the Council's time during its last two years has been given to the "coming generation" of druggists. Now let us have something for those who have given them a lease of power and who are deserving of every consideration at their hands.

### Prescription Ownership.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

Read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

A prescription may be defined as a general order drawn upon any pharmacist for certain specified drugs, in certain specified quantities, to be prepared by recognized methods of pharmaceutical procedure. It is issued as an official order to obtain certain remedies necessary to carry out a quasi-contract, *i. e.*—the relieving or curing of a patient of a bodily ailment. Such an order is legally issued only by authorized officials or physicians, who have qualified themselves for such work, by becoming graduates in medicine and registrars of a State Medical Board.

A patient consulting a physician receives for a consideration what? A medical examination and medical directions, one of which latter is the taking of certain drugs properly prepared. The patient is not competent to do this any more than he is to prescribe for himself, so the physician gives him an official order or prescription upon the pharmacist.

A prescription having been received by the pharmacist, he marks it with certain marks of identity, such as the number, date and year, and labels it, when compounded, with similar markings, together with the directions and the physician's name, for the purpose of future identification.

This official order differs in nowise from any other official order. Universal custom, that great mother of human laws, requires that it be retained by the party upon whom it is drawn, as *prima facie* evidence of its execution.

A claim that a prescription is a formula, and, as such, property for which the patient has given due compensation is untenable, for the reason that they are not identical. A formula, in the accepted meaning of the term, is a recipe of a product yielding constant, uniform results on being used. A prescription is an experimental recipe, which may or may not yield the desired results, even in the hands of a physician, and whose use by unskilled hands is fraught with the gravest possibilities. Medicine is not yet an exact science, any more than human beings are exact structures. A prescription is but a part of the medical treatment and not the whole of it, and the treatment of every sick person must of necessity vary with the personal idiosyncracies of each case.

To whom, then, does the prescription legally belong? To the physician? Certainly not. He has been paid for *all* services rendered. To the patient? No; for in his recovery to health he has received *all* that he paid his medical adviser for. To the pharmacist? Yes; by every right of custom and law, provided he has accepted it under certain conditions. If the patient makes a request for its return on presenting it, the pharmacist has one of two lines of action before him. He must either refuse to compound it under such conditions, or, express a willingness to compound it and give a duplicate copy. If the latter proposal be refused, he should return the original prescription without compounding. On the other hand, if the

prescription is committed to his hands with no primary request for its return after being filled, and he has affixed his marks of identity and compounded it, he should retain the original copy as legal evidence that he has prepared such a prescription.

As showing the legal value of a prescription it may be of interest to state that Mr. Robert England informs me, he has been subpoenaed in three cases within the last three years to produce certain original prescriptions for the purposes of first, To prove attendance in a suit for medical services. Suit was won. Second, To prove that a physician used drugs for malpractice. Physician convicted; and, third, To prove that a medical student illegally practiced medicine. In this latter case, the patient dying, and the student being unable to give a certificate of death, the case was examined by the coroner, and when confronted with the prescription confessed guilty. In each instance, however, the legal authorities returned the prescriptions, thus tacitly admitting their ownership.

But this whole question of prescription ownership, to my mind, is essentially one of law, and viewing it from that standpoint, it presents some most interesting features. I have been fortunate in securing for this afternoon's meeting an expression of opinion from that eminent authority on civil law, Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie, of this city.

He writes as follows :

BULLITT BUILDING, Jan. 15, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—You ask who is the owner of a prescription? The physician who writes it, the patient for whose use it is written, or the apothecary to whom it is handed to compound?

Evidently the only dispute can exist in a case in which the physician and the patient have parted with the possession of the paper, and it has lawfully come into the hands of the apothecary, at the instance of the patient.

The universal practice appears to me to point where the title is for all purposes but one. I presume it is the custom to refill a bottle with a prescription indicated on the label. The patient is not required to purchase a new prescription every time he wishes the order filled—and this appears to me plain, from the consideration that he could secure this by copying the paper before using it.

Moreover, he has paid for the composition and skill required for that purpose, and the delivery to the apothecary is for a particular object, and there is in that transaction nothing implying a transfer of property in anything by the patient to the apothecary.

But the practice certainly is for the apothecary to retain the documents. I presume no one ever heard of a prescription being returned with the dose to the patient.

It is obvious there is nothing indicative of a sale or transfer of title on that footing in this transaction. There is something analogous in respect of a check. The return of these instruments arises out of distinct considerations. Accepted bills are never returned to the drawer if paid.

Then there is a consideration which I consider conclusive, seeing that the thing is open to a contract, and the parties have chosen to make none. If under this view of the case the usage is not of itself conclusive, I think the apothecary has the right to retain, to warrant himself, if a question shall arise, as to correctness of conduct.

I may add—the claimant must always show his title if the title be in equisite he must fail.

It also occurs to me that this paper is merely a substitute for a verbal direction, and no doubt there are multitudes of verbal orders filled that might be written.

On the whole, I should think there ought to be no doubt that the apothecary may, if he sees fit and is foolish enough to run the risk, put the paper in the fire. There can be no half-way measure, he either owns it absolutely, or not at all. There can be no duty to produce it for inspection, or to give copies, while it would be silly to refuse to do so when reasonably demanded.

It is very unusual in this country to look to the consequence of a rule. It may be well to do so. If the patient is the owner, he may at any time within six years demand the paper, and if it is not surrendered sue for a tortious conversion of his property. If he can't do this he certainly has no title. I would ask if Executors ever inquired for prescriptions given his testator; if they belong to the testator, they are assets.

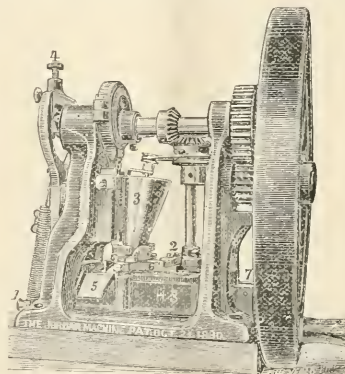
R. C. McMURTRIE.

### A New Tablet Machine.

BY F. W. JORDAN, PH. G.

Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, May 19th.

The large use made at the present time of compressed tablets induced the writer to endeavor to devise a machine which



would enable the retail druggist to make tablets for prescription purposes, and which would be large enough to be used during his spare time in making tablets for replenishing his stock. Nearly all the machines which have heretofore been invented have been too large and too expensive for the use of the pharmacist, and the making of tablets has heretofore been mostly confined to the manufacturers. Realizing that economy of space was a prime requisite in contriving a machine for the pharmacist, every effort was made to make it as compact as possible, and yet strong enough in all its parts to be durable and powerful enough to resist a pressure equal to five times that required.

The arrangement of the machine is readily understood from the cut; it weighs sixty pounds, occupies a counter space of six by twelve inches and stands twelve inches high; the movements are positive and automatic, having an adjustment whereby the feed can be regulated to the  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of a grain, and the pressure so as to make the tablets of any degree of hard-

ness. The feed-can being nicely adjusted on the bed-plate prevents any waste of material, and is so shaped with an inside agitator that makes the feed so positive and regular that when the machine is set for a given number of tablets, the last one will be as accurate and perfect as the first one. The bed-plate moves but a short distance and carries the bottom die under the feed-can for supplies, and to the plunger, where the material is compressed and the tablet ejected. There are four sets of dies, made of the best steel, highly polished, producing tablets well shaped, and with edges perfect as possible to make them. The fly-wheel is of sufficient diameter to make its running easy to the operator. The machine is neat in appearance being ornamented with nickel trimmings, and nicely painted in brown and gold.

In conclusion, the writer ventures to express the hope that he has been able to devise a machine which will furnish his brother pharmacists with a means of aiding his pecuniary advancement as well as developing his professional standing, by enabling him to improve his reputation amongst physicians by showing his ability to make his own preparations, rather than confining his energies to simply selling the productions of others.

TACONY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Tariff Changes.

THE following are the changes in tariff affecting the drug trade :

	OLD TARIFF.	NEW TARIFF.
Ethyl Alcohol, gin, rum, whiskey and other alcoholic liquors .....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Anyl alcohol or fusil oil .....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, naphtha, brandy, etc. ....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Spirits and strong waters, elixirs, essences, extracts, tinctures, etc. ....	\$2 per gallon and 30 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 30 p. c.
Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, etc., when in bottles containing less than four ounces .....	50 per cent. ad valorem	50 per cent. ad valorem
Do. when in larger bottles .....	\$2 per gallon and 40 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 40 p. c.
Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre, aromatic spirits ..	\$2 per gallon and 30 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 30 p. c.

This will necessitate an advance of nearly 40 cents a gallon on alcohol, mythylated spirit, ether, spts. sweet nitre, and all alcoholic preparations will also be advanced in price.

CANADIAN TURPENTINE.—Of late we have been offered, through the London market, Canadian turpentine. The climate of Canada excludes, in all probability, however, the culture of the turpentine-yielding trees. An analytical chemist in Hamburg found that the Canadian turpentine is largely petroleum. It had a specific gravity of 0.8115.—*Apoth. Zeitung.*

The man who does a good turn to a neighbor to day, will find somebody doing a good turn to him next year. This is an eternal law.



# DO THE FLIES BOTHER YOU ? HOW DO YOU CATCH THEM ?

Only the Cleanest Fly Destroyer can give Perfect Satisfaction.

## TRY TANGLEFOOT.

When at your Jobbers Compare TANGLEFOOT with all the Other Brands of Sticky Fly Paper Before Purchasing.



### Keep Posted on All Changes.

A Change to Benefit the Retail Dealer.

WE ARE ADDING ONE FIVE-CENT TANGLEFOOT HOLDER to every box of Tangle-foot this season ;  
wholesale price of the Holders is three cents each.

**PRICE :** { ONE BOX (25 Double Sheets and one 5c. Tanglefoot Holders, 26 FIVE-CENT ARTICLES) - 65 cts.  
ONE CASE (ten Boxes), - \$6.00

Each case contains ten Holders (one in each box) the wholesale price of which is 28c. Deducting the value of the Holders, 28c. from the price of the case, leaves a balance of \$4.22, which is all you pay for the fly paper.

Our HOLDER is the First and Only PRACTICAL Device for Holding Sticky Fly Paper ever put on the Market.

### HAVE YOU SEEN ONE ?

TRY a box of Tanglefoot and increase your fly paper sales.

TANGLEFOOT is as convenient to handle as a newspaper.

TANGLEFOOT is clean to use.

TANGLEFOOT is effective.

TANGLEFOOT opens easily.

TANGLEFOOT is the best in appearance.

TANGLEFOOT is of the most convenient size.

TANGLEFOOT is made of the best material.

TANGLEFOOT has one 5c. Holder packed in every box.

TANGLEFOOT is neatly packed.

TANGLEFOOT is low in price.

TANGLEFOOT is a ready seller.

TANGLEFOOT yields a large profit.

TANGLEFOOT is well known and popular.

TANGLEFOOT gives good satisfaction every time.

TANGLEFOOT is made in double sheets ; each double sheet consists of two single sheets, each single sheet 9x16 (this feature patented).



### SOLD BY

W. Brunet & Co., - Quebec  
Edmund Circux & Ero. - "  
Lyman Bros. & Co., - Toronto  
Henry Skinner & Co., - Kingston  
James A. Kennedy & Co., - London  
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., - Halifax  
Simson Bros. & Co., - "  
Langley & Co., - Victoria, B. C.  
Moore & Co., - " "  
H. McDowell & Co., - Vancouver  
Evans & Sons, Limited, - Montreal  
Lyman Sons & Co., - "

Each Sheet of Tanglefoot is Separately Sealed with Wax, Leaving an Absolutely Clean Margin to Take Hold of  
When Opening the Sheet for Use.

Nothing in the Line of Sticky Fly Paper Approaches Tanglefoot.



This cut represents a double sheet while being opened for use, showing the seal of wax which excludes the air and prevents drying and sticking at the edges. The seal confines the sticky material and keeps the margin of the sheet absolutely clean.

All Things Considered,

## TANGLEFOOT

YIELDS MUCH THE

LARGEST PROFIT.

LARGE QUANTITIES

—OF—

STICKY FLY PAPER

are used in every city, but no one buys much of it from a dealer who handles a paper inferior in any way.

TRY TANGLEFOOT

—AND—

Increase Your Sales.

THE

## 5c. TANGLEFOOT HOLDER

increases the quantity of sticky fly paper used. Try one ; it will give you satisfaction, and you will no doubt recommend it to your customers. A good thing is bound to sell readily.

PRICE :

Per Box of 25 Holders,  
70 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and the majority of Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by O. & W. THUM,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec. A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence. Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself. May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Montreal, or direct from

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

## MITCHELL'S ARECA NUT Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what **DR. RICHER** said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

### Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' SOAP, Bertrands Freres Perfumery, Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,  
Paper Bags,  
TWINES.

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bondoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Sedlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!**

**WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring, or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions.

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Alpha and Omega Enemas,

Celluloid Hair Brushes,

Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper,

Wilson's Fly Pads,

Davis' Fly Felts,

### LYMAN'S FLY PAPER,

Single and double sheets, one of the oldest and most reliable Fly Killers in the market. Pays 200 profit.

WE HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

### ELLIS & COLTERMAN'S ATOMIZERS.

These goods are reliable and best values now in the market. See samples and prices.

LYMAN'S

### COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES,

In bulk, are having a large sale. Write for prices.

SEND FOR SOME OF OUR NEW PRICE  
LISTS OF

Tablets,

Tablet Triturates,

Hypodermic Tablets,

Sugar Coated Pills.

## TRADE NOTES.

C. R. Wismer, druggist, Essex Centre, Ont., has moved west.

J. Pennecfather, M. D., is opening an office at McGregor, Man.

E. C. Fraser has opened a new drug store in Sherbrooke, Que.

Jos. O'Connell & Co., druggists, Westville, N. S., have sold out.

W. Thornton is opening a new drug store in Calgary, N. W. T.

Hart & Co., drug and stationery dealers, Cunningham, Ont., have dissolved.

Lamont & Co., druggists, of Treherne, Man., have sold out to S. L. Taylor.

H. Burgess, of Argyle st., is moving to corner of King and Sackville sts., Toronto.

Sam. Waters, of St. John, N. B., is opening a branch drug store in Fairfield, N. B.

Mr. Price, lately with F. Jordan, Goderich, is in business in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Reid & Gerhardt, general merchants of Neepawa and Arden, Man., have added drugs to their Arden branch.

W. J. Cameron, until recently manager of a drug store in Goderich, Ont., has opened a business on Wentworth Ave., cor. 62nd st., Chicago, Ill.

W. Macdonald, formerly with Kenneth Campbell & Co., is now travelling for Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal, taking the place of the late W. Houston.

T. J. McIntyre, eastern traveller for Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, has returned from the Bermudas much improved in health and has gone to Muskoka for two weeks.

F. K. Stearns, President of the house of F. Stearns & Co., manufacturing chemists of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., has sailed for Europe to enjoy a four months' pleasure trip.

Mr. Parke, formerly of McTegregor & Parke, retail druggists, Hamilton, Ont., will on August 1st become a partner in the wholesale firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., of that city.

M. F. Barclay, who for some months has managed the drug store of Cathbertson & Co., Petrolia, Ont., has accepted the management of the branch drug store of F. W. Meek, Glencoe.

Mr. James Douglas, of the London Drug Co., London, Ont., accompanied by his wife, and also Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Ont., sailed for Europe on a pleasure trip, June 27th.

Thos. Taylor, who has had charge of the drug business in Owen Sound, Ont., belong to W. J. Manley, of Yonge st., Toronto, was drowned while out yatching with some friends on July 5th.

Charles A. Yates, formerly in Jordan's drug store, Goderich, Ont., and who was successful in winning two gold medals at the last examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has gone to Chicago.

John H. Jury, of Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, has just returned from Chicago where he has spent a month at the Opthalmic College, perfecting himself in the adjusting of spectacles in which they do a large business.

McGregor & Parke, Hamilton have sold out their drug business to W. G. Spaekman, formerly clerk with J. A. Barr & Co. Mr. Parke has joined the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton. Mr. McGregor has bought out the drug business in Brantford, also the patent medicine business which he will carry on in Brantford.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The event of the month of June, from a pharmaceutical point of view, is the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the examination which takes place at about the same time. The examinations this year were attended by eight candidates, two for the Preliminary, who passed, and six for the Final, of whom the following were successful in securing their diplomas:—Alfred E. Arlee, H. W. C. Cameron, T. C. Grant, R. F. Guest, H. E. Jones. These passed a very creditable examination, speaking well for their training and diligence in study, especially in view of the fact that none of them had had the advantage of attending lectures or other formal instruction. The papers set show a decided advance in the requirements of the examiners, as compared with those of a few years ago. The present board of examiners is composed of Messrs. W. H. Waddell and Frederick Irwin, appointed by the Provincial Government, and Messrs. A. F. Buckley, J. D. Copeland and W. H. Hamilton, appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council.

The annual meeting of the Society took place on 12th June, and in spite of the small attendance of members, was of more than usual interest. Considering the importance of the interests confided to the Society and practically under its control, it is a matter for surprise that a large representation of members does not attend the annual meeting to aid in shaping the decisions by which all are to be bound. Practically the Society is kept in motion by about a dozen men, most of the country members, and not a few, even of those resident in the capital, never attending the meetings,—seeming to regard the duties and privileges of membership as summed up in paying the annual fee, and grumbling that unqualified competitors are not more vigorously dealt with.

The new members of Council, elected at the annual meeting were Messrs. J. B. Hattie, A. E. Smith, S. Munis, John Taylor, John Rawley, and A. F. Buckley. These with Messrs. I. H. Angwin, A. H. Buckley, W. H. Hamilton, L. I. Mylius, W. F. Odell and H. A. Taylor, whose term of service as councillors will not expire until 1892, constitute the present Council. At a subsequent meeting of

Council the following officers were chosen:—Avery F. Buckley, President; J. B. Hattie, vice president; A. H. Buckley, secretary; John Taylor, treasurer. These should form a most efficient and energetic managing body. President Buckley is a young man of ability and sound pharmaceutical training, a graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and proprietor of two of our best city drug stores. Ever since his entrance into business he has been prominently and usefully connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, and has filled the offices of Registrar and Secretary. He has been one of the examining board continuously since 1879. Under his leadership the Society may be expected to make a genuine forward movement. Several of the other councillors have already done good service, and there is a sufficient infusion of new blood to give promise that old grooves will not be too closely followed.

The most important business done at the recent annual meeting, besides the election of councillors, was the careful consideration and adoption of a number of amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which it is intended to submit to the next session of the Provincial Parliament. It is proposed that physicians who keep drug stores be required to register as members of the Society and pay the annual fee. At present all physicians are entirely exempted from the operation of the Act. It is further proposed to provide that every shop, no matter what the qualification of the owner, must be under the personal charge of a registered man. These two proposals if they become law, will put a stop to the abuse of medical men and registered druggists lending or hiring their names to enable unqualified men to do business. Another proposed amendment deals with the case of insolvency or death of members of the Society, providing for continuing their business, if desired, for a limited time, under charge of a registered man; and yet another proposes to double the absurdly low penalties now imposed upon violators of the Pharmacy Act.

The Society is financially in a more prosperous condition than ever before, and with a full purse, a sensible and progressive programme, and a fresh, young and vigorous managing staff, the new year opens most auspiciously.

## Manitoba Notes.

The following druggists of Manitoba have been in Winnipeg within the last few days:—Messrs. E. Casselman, Emerson; W. E. Cowan, Deloraine; B. M. Canniff and Joseph Taylor, Portage La Prairie; C. W. Heron, Neepawa, and Dr. Gunn, of Gunn & Co., Glenboro.

Mr. Chas. E. Frost, representing Messrs. Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, has been doing this province in the interest of his firm's specialties.

The turrets of the Winnipeg General Hospital cast its kindly shadow over a



groupe of gentlemen on the field adjoining for the purpose of practically demonstrating the game of base ball according to the British Pharmacopoea. The contestants were nine chosen from the clerks of the Wholesale vs. the Retail druggists of the city. Before the game was called a vote of thanks was tendered to the captains of the respective teams for their thoughtfulness for the welfare of the players and umpire in selecting grounds so convenient to this charitable and helpful institution. Fortunately, however, no serious mishap occurred. One player, no doubt mistaking the ball for a pill, caught it in his mouth but forgot to swallow it, and the game proceeded without further interruption, which terminated in a victory for the Wholesalers by the score of 22 to 14.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons held in Winnipeg.

Mr. A. H. Pope has opened a neat and well stocked drug store in Melita.

Mr. J. F. Howard and bride have returned and are registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. R. M. Sumner, representing Messrs Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit and Windsor, is in Winnipeg in the interest of his firm. He purposes spending a couple of months in the province.

#### British Columbia Notes.

At a meeting of the Council of this Association, held on June 11th, about the only business transacted was the receiving the applications for registrations that had already come to hand and the form of diplomas to be issued.

The following were appointed examiners for the ensuing year on the subjects named, viz.: H. H. Watson, Vancouver, Materia Medica and Botany; T. M. Henderson, Victoria, Reading and Translating Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing; Chas. Nelson, Vancouver, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacy. The next meeting of the Council will be held at Vancouver on July 21st.

At the general meeting of the Association the only business transacted was the adoption of the by-laws as approved by the Lieut. Governor-in-Council on June 8th.

The manufactured preparations of the wholesale drug house of Langley & Co., Victoria, have been meeting with an ever increasing demand since their manufacture was commenced some thirty years ago. This has necessitated the building of a two-storey addition at the rear of the present warehouse, the upper storey of which is used wholly as a laboratory, and is supplied with all modern conveniences for manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations and specialties. The first floor and basement afford increased storage for the large stocks of heavy chemicals used in this department. Three chemists are constantly employed in the laboratory work. Side windows and a large skylight give free access to all the light required, and make the room a most cheerful one to

work in—an important feature for persons thus employed. Langley's emulsion of cod liver oil has been prepared for some years and the increased success already attained has warranted better machinery. An improved pneumatic emulsifier has been imported. It is the most complete machine manufactured, and is pronounced by the leading chemists of New York and Philadelphia to be unequalled. By means of an air tube through the agitator stem at every stroke up, the air is admitted to the bottom of the cylinder, and at the down stroke a valve is closed, thereby forcing the air out through the liquid, and forming a perfect emulsion in a few minutes.

#### Toronto Notes.

The Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, which, under the energetic management of President G. A. McCann, has become a permanent and influential institution, recently issued a circular, published elsewhere, calling upon the city druggists to unite in closing their respective places of business at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. In accordance with the request the drug stores in the eastern and western sections of the city have been very generally closed at that hour during the past few weeks; the dividing line, Yonge st., alone blocking united and decisive action; the druggists on that thoroughfare claiming that too great a portion of their trade was secured about that hour to permit them to sacrifice it by closing.

Those who have adopted the closing movement are making strenuous efforts to promote it generally, as they appreciate the calling off of the drug band between 10 and 11 too much, to care to go back to it again.

Toronto druggists are to be congratulated upon the unanimity which has enabled whole sections of the city to adopt such a movement; and unless the neighborly rivalry which naturally exists and which has a tendency to weaken general confidence in a prolonged continuation of the present happy state of affairs, should become too general and personal, the prospects for making 10 o'clock the standard closing hour are very encouraging.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Druggists' Association, Mr. W. A. Hargreaves read a paper dealing with some of the perplexities which the dispenser has to encounter. The paper was admirably prepared, and, as it dealt with matters of peculiar interest to the members, it induced an active and profitable discussion. The reading of a paper by one of its members has now become a special feature of the monthly meetings of this Association, and to this may be ascribed the maintenance of an interested attendance which could not well have been otherwise secured.

The recent class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy gave a very good account of themselves at the late Council examination, and a large number of those who graduated have since secured lucrative positions in various parts of the Dominion

and neighboring republic. We wish them every success which their qualifications entitle them to.

Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, one of Toronto's popular druggists, has taken advantage of the lull in trade to enjoy a holiday in Europe. We wish him a pleasant and healthful trip.

The Toronto City Directory for 1891, lists 124 retail druggists and 334 doctors. As Toronto is reputed to be a healthy city to live in, the prospects for fortunes to the votaries of either profession are not any too promising.

The following is the circular, relative to early closing, mentioned above. It is headed:

ALL SHOULD BE INTERESTED.

TORONTO, June 15th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—With a membership of over one hundred, the T. R. D. A. feels justified in asking the earnest attention of every City Druggist to a Scheme whereby the long hours of business may be somewhat shortened.

The matter has been fully discussed at the May and June meetings, both of which were well attended, and while it was felt that this was tender ground to tread upon, yet the verdict was unanimous that many and decided benefits would result from such an action.

To test how general is this desire, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Moved by W. Lloyd Wood and seconded by J. A. McArthur:—

"That this Association REQUEST the Druggists of the City to close their places of business at 10 p. m., or as near that hour as practicable, each night of the week excepting Saturday and the night preceding a holiday. Also to keep their curtains drawn on Sunday, and not to have more than two or three gas jets burning on Sunday nights. The same to take effect on and after June 22nd inst. That a circular be issued to every druggist in Toronto, embodying the above, and that a Committee comprising the Executive of the Association, be appointed to take notice how the scheme is observed, collect information from the City Druggists, and report to this Association at its regular meeting in September."

If you do not wish to comply, will you kindly address your views on the subject to the Sec'y. G. A. McCANN, J. A. AUSTIN,  
President. Secretary,  
1324 Queen st. W.

#### Hints to Advertisers.

Get a subject as big as you can. Boil it down as small as you can. Say everything as strong as you can. Make it so clear that the reader must understand it.

Say nothing more than once. Space costs money.

Every unnecessary word clogs the interest.

Every unnecessary thought destroys the symmetry.

Every word not understood throws the reader off the track.

As soon as you begin to get uninteresting, the reader is apt to drop your piece.

The writer must not only give the reader a chance to understand him, but compel him to read on.

Any good thought fully expressed is interesting.

Be sure you have your thought and be sure your reader gets it.

You must usually get up an interest as well as satisfy it.

Write for the benefit of the reader and not for the reputation of the advertiser.—*Exchange.*

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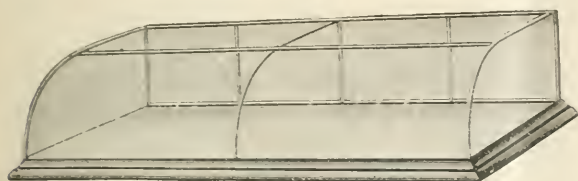
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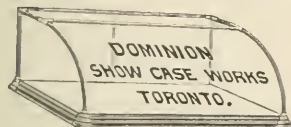
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name of plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

### To the Druggists of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of several members of the Council, I have consented to publish the correspondence that passed through my hands while attempting to carry out the resolution of the Council in the matter of agreements between the College and Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison.

This course has been deemed advisable owing to the circulation throughout the Province of a letter written by Mr. Shuttleworth, and dated May 1st. I have deferred the publication of these letters until after the heat and strife of the election had passed, and when friends and opponents alike would have an opportunity of placing the two statements side by side and coming to a calm and deliberate conclusion as to the merits of the whole case. The correspondence was very long and tedious, and I will present it in as concise a form as possible.

On Aug. 7th, 1889, the following resolution was presented to the Council and carried. See *Journal*, Sept., 1889, Folio 17:

"That whereas the report of the Registrar-Treasurer of Feb. 6th, 1889, shows that the fees from students of this College for the past year have been \$5,756, of which sum \$4,378 by this statement is due the Professors, and only \$1,378 retained by the College, according to agreement, (see Sept. *Journal*, 1886, page 23) which agreement we recommend be cancelled, and the Professors be forthwith notified by Registrar accordingly. In view of the rapidly increasing revenue from students, and the large amount of money paid over to the Professors, we believe we are warranted in readjusting the salaries, so that each Professor be paid by the Executive of this College a definite sum according to work performed. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Educational and Executive and Finance Committees do at once confer with the Principal and teaching staff and endeavor to make satisfactory arrangements with regard to same. Failing to meet them or to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with them, they be further empowered to report as soon as possible upon some plan whereby such an arrangement can be effected."

This Committee, composed of eight members of the Council, met, and after long discussions and negotiations lasting until near midnight, reported to the Council on Aug. 9th (see *Journal*, Sept., 1889, folio 20).

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE.

"Your Joint Special Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the various matters referred to them, and after due deliberation and a great deal of discussion would recommend that the system of remuneration to the Professors so long in vogue be changed and that they be paid definite salaries.

"We might here say that there appeared to be doubt as to the proper course to pursue in changing the mode which has been so long in existence. In view of this your Committee instructed their Chairman to ascertain from the College Solicitors the legal aspects of the case.

"The Chairman accordingly consulted the Solicitors, who advised that a year's notice should

be given the Professors before any change could be effected. It was thought advisable to confer with the Professors. This was done, and after several consultations your Committee succeeded in arriving at an amicable and satisfactory agreement with the Professors which we would recommend to your favorable consideration.

"We would therefore advise this Council to give legal form to a contract between the College and the Professors on the basis of said agreement, as follows:

"To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College, and performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him, the sum of \$1,800 per annum; and to Prof. Avison, for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College, the sum of \$1,000 per annum, and that the sum of \$900 be paid to the Demonstrator of Practical, and other work that may be defined by the Committee on Education and to act in assisting the registrar when required.

"The duties of the Professors to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Educational Committee.

"This agreement to be considered an annual one, and terminable by a twelve months' notice, and to date from August 15th, 1889."

Also another resolution was passed by the Council, see folio 21, Sept. *Journal*, 1889:

"That a Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. D'Avignon, Shaven and Jeffrey, be appointed from this Council to confer with the College Solicitors and have an agreement drawn to conform to the joint report of the Executive and Finance and Educational Committees re Professors' salaries."

Mr. Jeffrey, who was Chairman of Committee on Education, was elected Chairman of this Committee.

The Council adjourned on afternoon of same day, Aug. 9th.

Aug. 15th, I wrote to Mr. Jeffrey as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I think it would be well if Mr. Harrison's duties would commence at once. I would suggest that he take an inventory of all apparatus on hand belonging to the college, also fittings and furniture, and stock of chemicals, &c., and make out list of appliances required for the next term of school, in the laboratory, and list of chemicals that will be required.

Mr. Shuttleworth will assist him in making out list of appliances and attach list of prices to these, also ascertain if the School and Map Supply Co. will give to the O. C. P. the same terms as they supply the School of Science on these.

Mr. Harrison might also assist Mr. Lewis in the clerical work of his office.

The arrangement was that Mr. Harrison was to be under your directions for his duties. You might also ask Mr. Shuttleworth to outline the duties required from Mr. Harrison in the teaching department.

I will be in Toronto on 26th or 27th inst. and will go more fully into this matter.

J. A. CLARK.

The Council on Aug. 9th voted a sum of money to be expended upon additional apparatus and chemicals.

#### REPLY FROM MR. JEFFREY.

Toronto, Aug. 16th, 1890.

J. A. Clark, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter this morning. I expect a letter from Mr. Shuttleworth to-day re Harrison's duties. Will try and see Mr. Harrison as soon as possible. Would it not be better to consult Mr. Lewis in regard to Harrison's helping him in the office. Don't hesitate to write about any matter you wish me to attend to. Yours sincerely,

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Aug. 26th.—I was in Toronto and met Mr. Jeffrey at the college, and aided in preparing a list of apparatus for impor-

tation. Mr. Harrison was present. At this time I spoke to Mr. Jeffrey re agreements with the professors. Mr. Harrison on request of Mr. Jeffrey telephoned to Mr. Shuttleworth at his residence. Mr. Shuttleworth answered the telephone. Mr. Harrison informed him that Mr. Jeffrey and I desired to see him, and requested him to come to the college. He made no reply, so Mr. Harrison informed us, nor did he come to the college. Mr. Jeffrey promised to have the agreements drawn out at once.

Sept. 11th.—I sent post card to Mr. Jeffrey asking cause of delay re agreements, and requested attention to this.

Sept. 13th.—Mr. Jeffrey was in Hamilton and I again spoke to him about the agreements.

Sept. 20th.—Received the following on post card:

"Matter for agreements with professors is now in the hands of the college solicitors. I hope to be able to send to you in a few days drafts of agreements so that you can examine them before you come to Toronto."

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Sept. 27th.—Received drafts of agreements.

Sept. 30th.—I went to Toronto and with Mr. Jeffrey consulted solicitors, and filled in the time for payment of salaries. It was considered that monthly payments would be most acceptable to the teachers.

We endeavored to find Mr. Shuttleworth, but could not. Mr. Jeffrey, as chairman of committee, was to hand these agreements to the several parties for consideration. These were not signed by the president or registrar, and is here submitted in full because this is the agreement which they term the worst trash ever presented to anyone for signature.

#### AGREEMENT.

This Indenture made in duplicate the Fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of the first part, and Edward Buckingham Shuttleworth, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, of the second part.

Whereas a joint committee composed of the members of the Executive, Finance and Educational Committee, was appointed by the Council of the said College to consider the advisability of changing the method or system by which the duties and remuneration of the various Professors of the said College have heretofore been governed;

And whereas the said committee by their report presented to the said Council on or about the ninth day of August, 1889, recommended that a change in the engagements and remunerations of the Professors of the said College (of which the party of the second part is one) should be made, and also reported a scheme for such engagements and remunerations which has been amicably agreed upon by the said joint committee and the said Professors;

And whereas the said Council adopted the said report and engaged the party hereto of the second part as Dean of said College, and for the performance of certain duties upon the terms hereinafter set out.

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the agreements hereinafter entered into, the said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform all the duties, which he, at the present time and heretofore, has performed in his capacity of Dean and Lecturer of said College, and also those which may hereafter be required of him in accordance with such rules,





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regulations and directions as may now or may hereafter be laid down by his guidance by the Committee of Education or the Council of said College, some of which such duties are herein-after more particularly enumerated, and shall pay him for such services the sum of \$1800 per annum to be computed from the day of the date hereof, and to be payable as follows,—the sum of One hundred and fifty Dollars on the fifteenth days of each month in each and every year during the said engagement. In consideration of above, the said party of the second part hereby agrees with the said College to well and faithfully serve them during the currency of this agreement as Dean and Lecturer of said College, and that he will faithfully carry out and observe the commands and directions of said Council or Committee on Education which may relate to his duty under this engagement, and that he will devote the time and attention necessary to the full and proper performance of such duties, and will do all in his power to advance the interest and standing of said College.

He, the said party of the second part, agrees with the said College that his duties under this Indenture shall consist of preparing the annual announcement for each year, which is subject, however, to the direction and approval of the said Committee on Education before the publication of same, corresponding with apprentices regarding their attendances and education at the College, conducting the matriculation examinations if required so to do by said Committee on Education, conducting monthly examinations during the term of instruction, conducting the Junior examinations, taking general supervision and charge of all the lecture and work delivered and prepared by the teachers of the said College, and delivering lectures on Chemical Physics, on organic and inorganic and practical Chemistry, and on Pharmacy, as will be more particularly set out in the annual announcements of said College for each year, subject always to such changes, additions and modifications as may be made thereto by the said Council or Committee on Education of said College, and generally to perform such work as has heretofore been and is now performed by him as such Dean and Lecturer as aforesaid, as well as such work as may at any time hereafter be laid down and specified by the said Council or Committee on Education, and whether set out in the said announcement or otherwise howsoever.

It is distinctly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the engagement herein entered into is one from year to year, commencing from the day of the date hereof and may be put an end to at any time by either of the parties hereto only upon giving to the other party at least twelve months previous notice in writing of such their intention, such notice to be given before the 15th day of August in any year, and to terminate the engagement on the 15th day of August in the following year, and at the expiration of the said twelve months notice this agreement and the covenants and agreements herein contained shall be at an end and of no force or effect, and the engagement herein entered into shall be deemed terminated.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto affixed their corporate seal and the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal.

Signed, sealed and delivered  
in the presence of

Dr. Avison's was similar to the foregoing, excepting the duties to be performed by him, and the salary to be paid.

Oct. 9th.—I received the following letter:

Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1889.  
J. A. Clark, Esq.,  
President Ont. Coll. Pharm.

SIR,—On October 1st I received, for signature, a contract purporting to be in accordance with a certain offer, made on the night of August 8th, by a Joint Committee of the Council to the Faculty of the College.

I am sorry to say that I have to decline the

signature of this contract, and take the liberty of stating a few of the points which compel me to follow this course:

1st. The contract is not in accordance with offer made.

2nd. That some of the allegations are false.

3rd. That the Faculty were induced to consider the offer by representations which were, after investigation, proved to be incorrect, and by promises which have not been fulfilled.

4th. That the conditions as to times of payment of salary, mentioned by the Joint Committee, are not those embodied in the contract, and that those actually specified therein have not been observed.

5th. That, while intentionally or through negligence, the promise made that the contract should be at once drawn out has not been kept, and that, as a matter of fact, its receipt was delayed from August 10th until October 1st—a period of nearly two months, and that, as a consequence, the Faculty were prevented from making any timely arrangements as to the future.

6th. That the acceptance of a contract loaded with such humiliating conditions would not be entertained by anyone desirous of preserving his self respect, much less than by those who have hitherto enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Council, and the profession, and who have no, by any word or deed, forfeited such confidence, or been charged with such forfeiture, but, by their labors have succeeded in making the Teaching Department what it is.

I have sacrificed much personal feeling in my endeavor to preserve peace during the troublous times through which the College has been forced to pass. The offer I made to the Joint Committee—that I would give my services for a year, without remuneration, should economy demand it, is sufficient proof that I was willing to make a financial sacrifice. The limit of forbearance has, however, been reached, and, at this stage, I do not desire to open up further negotiations with a view to the modification of the existing agreement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

REPLY.

Hamilton, Oct. 19th, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of Oct. 7 this a.m. and will place it before the members of the Committee. Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Sent the following letter to Mr. Jeffrey:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you copy of a letter received by me at 9 a.m. to-day. I telephoned to Vice-President, Mr. Hall. He is ill and the message was sent to him. Mr. Hall will not be able to go out for a few days. I would suggest that you, as Chairman of the Committee to draft these agreements, should wait upon Mr. Shuttleworth and probably you could learn something further about this matter, and write to me regarding result of your interview.

JNO. A. CLARK.

I also sent copies of Mr. Shuttleworth's letter to the Vice-President and members of the Executive Council.

REPLY FROM MR. JEFFREY.

Toronto, Oct. 9th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—After receiving your card this morning I saw Mr. Shuttleworth in the College. I also spoke to him this afternoon, after receiving your letter. I told him I had a letter from you requesting me to see him in the matter. He persists in having direct communication with the President of the College in the matter. Mr. Harrison is on duty. I have sent to you by mail the last annual announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons which contains an account of mode of election of Council.

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Oct. 11th.—Received the following letter:

Toronto, Oct. 8th, 1889.

Mr. J. A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—I received on October the 2nd a copy of a contract stated to have been made between the Ontario College of Pharmacy and myself and supposed to be in accordance with a proposition made to me by a certain Committee of the Council in August last.

I beg to state that I did not enter into such a contract with the College, and I decline to do so.

I would also say that up to the time I received the said document, I had had no intimation from the Council that any change in the terms of my engagement had been passed upon by them.

Yours respectfully,

O. R. AVISON.

Oct. 11th.—Wrote to Mr. Jeffrey as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose copy of a letter received at 9 a.m. to-day from Dr. O. R. Avison. The letter is dated Oct. 8th. The Toronto post mark is Oct. 10th, 12 a.m. I judge it would be advisable, under the circumstances, for you, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Council to have these contracts drawn up, to call a meeting of this Committee. The members are Messrs. D'Avignon, Slaven, Jeffrey and Clark. Notify each one to attend a meeting in Toronto, fix the date as early as possible for each to be on hand and mention the reason for such meeting in the notices. Mr. Lewis can write and mail these notices by your instructions. It might be advisable also to notify each of the Professors of the convening of this Committee requesting them to meet the members of the Committee. I have received a letter from the Vice-President, Mr. Hall, on this matter.

JNO. A. CLARK.

Oct. 14th.—Notice was sent out by Mr. Jeffrey calling a meeting of the Committee for Oct. 18th at 3 p.m.

Oct. 15th.—I received a telegram from Mr. Slaven, dated from Ottawa, that he would be in Toronto Oct. 16th, on his homeward journey to Orillia.

Oct. 16th.—I met Messrs. Slaven and Jeffrey in Toronto and consulted the College solicitors regarding the position the College was placed in, owing to the refusal of the Professors to comply with the agreement entered into with the Council.

They advised, that owing to the legal notice of cancellation of old agreement (made in 1886) not being served upon the professors (which notice, you will bear in mind, was not served, at their own request) the College was placed at a disadvantage, as although they had verbally agreed to the resolution of the Council, that such in law was not binding except it was in writing.

The Council had accepted their word and did not obtain their signature to the report of the joint committee.

It is necessary to give this explanation in order to intelligently understand the course taken as will be revealed by the correspondence following.

The solicitor advised us to obtain, if possible, a meeting in their office of these two Professors and their solicitor, as he believed they had consulted a solicitor on this matter.

This was done, those present being Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison and their solicitor, Mr. J. K. Roaf, and Messrs. Jeffrey, Slaven, Clark and the College solicitor. After a long conference

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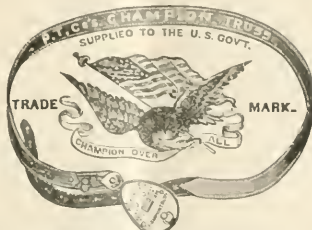
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Free from sediment.

**CARBOLATE of LIME**; **CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP**, etc.

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the matter was left in the hands of the solicitors.

Oct. 22nd.—Received the following:

DEAR SIR, We interviewed Mr. Roaf to-day and now beg to advise you that the Professors will carry out the contracts according to the resolution as passed by the Council, so that on Wednesday Mr. Roaf and I have an appointment to meet and settle on some agreement.

EDGAR & MALONE.

Oct. 22nd, 11.45 a.m.—Received the following:

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq.,

President Ont. Coll. Pharm.

SIR,—I have considered the subject of the conference held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16th, between yourself, the Chairman of the Joint and Educational Boards and the College Solicitor, and Dr. Avison, myself and our solicitor, and have resolved to adhere to the resolution expressed in my last letter to you that, for the reasons then specified, I cannot subscribe to the contract you have caused to be drawn out.

Although under the peculiarly altered circumstances I do not believe that I am under any legal or moral obligation to sign any such document. I am, however, willing to adhere to any expressed or implied promise which I may have made. I hereby signify my readiness to sign a contract, based strictly on the terms of the offer of your committee of Aug. 8th. The wording and exact phraseology of that document sufficiently defines my duties, especially as interpreted by the College announcement of last term.

The terms of payment of stipend may be monthly, as proposed by your contract.

It is expressly to be understood that, in signing a contract such as I have indicated, I do so without prejudice to any claims which I may have, which have arisen since the original offer was made, and which more particularly relate to the non-fulfilment of the conditions of that offer; or any damage I may have sustained by delay in the matter of settlement.

I have no doubt but that these difficulties can be amicably arranged when the members of the Council and of the College have had time to learn all the particulars and deliberate calmly thereon, so that the matter can be discussed at the next Council meeting.

In the meantime I await the receipt of the new contract, which, if satisfactory in the particulars I have mentioned, I shall sign without delay.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Oct. 22nd.—I replied as follows:

Hamilton, Oct. 22nd, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter dated 19th at 11.45 a. m. to-day. I also received by same mail a letter from the solicitors of the College to the effect that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had informed them of the decision that you now had come to after the consideration of the subject of the conference that was held on Oct. 16th, and I suppose by your instruction, that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had made an appointment for Wednesday, to meet and settle on the form of contract, and no doubt you will be informed of the result of this meeting.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 22nd.—Sent the following to the College solicitors:

Messrs. Edgar & Malone:

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose to you copy of a letter I received to-day from Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth. I would call your attention to the part of this letter bearing upon the imaginary claim that he does not wish to prejudice, &c. We cannot entertain any claim of this nature. In adjusting the form of contract please to exercise care, having reference to section 9 of the Phar-

macy Act of 1884, and amendments of 1889, and also the clause in the agreement entered into by the professors: "The duties of the professors to be performed subject to the directions and control of the Educational Committee."

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 23rd.—Received the following letter:

Mr. J. A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—Although convinced that I am not under any obligation to enter into the contract proposed, I have concluded to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. I do so chiefly for two reasons. A legal contest would entail a large expense both to the College and myself, and, moreover, whether I gained or lost, my usefulness as a teacher would be much impaired, as it would be difficult under such circumstances to perform my duties with that heartiness which is so necessary to success. As I am sincerely anxious that we should arrive at a clear understanding, I will take the liberty of explaining my views and feelings at some length.

As you know, I entertain such grave objections to the spirit and wording of the contract you have presented to me that I cannot consent to sign it. I do not understand why a contract need be drawn out at all. It is a very unusual course for a College to pursue. It is generally considered sufficient to pass a resolution in Council making the appointment. Each position carries with it certain well-understood duties which the appointee necessarily agrees to perform when he accepts the position, and any further attempt to bind him by legal forms and detailed statement of duties can only be regarded as an expression of want of confidence in his integrity and ability.

However, as you wish to have a contract, I am willing in this instance to waive my desire and will sign a simple form of agreement drawn out in accordance with the spirit of the resolution, provided that the expenses I have incurred in this matter are defrayed by your Council. I think you will see the justice of this claim as the expenses were caused by the very peculiar form of contract drawn out and not by any unwillingness on my part to perform the duties of my position.

While this will settle the dispute so far as I am concerned, I desire to add that I look upon the stipends attached to the positions as inadequate, and not a full equivalent for the services to be rendered. I know that your committee cannot at this time change this, but a recommendation from the Committee to the Council at its next meeting would probably be received with favor. When the College was less prosperous than now I was quite satisfied to do all the work necessary and receive only such remuneration as the circumstances would permit, and I feel it would be but fair to grant more liberal stipends now in view of the large attendance. If litigation were entered into the College would certainly be put to great expense and in case of losing the suit would also have to pay even more to the teachers than they would be prepared to accept now as a fair basis of settlement. If such a course is pursued, the teachers will be enabled to perform their duties with zeal, feeling that they enjoy the respect and confidence of the Council.

I trust you will see that it is the interest of the College to adopt such a course as will allay the irritation which has been excited, and I submit this to you believing that I have indicated a just and honorable basis for settlement.

Yours sincerely,

O. R. AVISON.

Oct. 23rd.—Replied as follows:

O. R. Avison, M. D.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter dated Oct. 21st at 9 a. m. to-day. On Oct. 22nd I received a letter from the solicitors of the College to the effect that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had informed them of the decision that you now had come to after the consideration of the subject of the

conference that was held on Oct. 16th, and I suppose by your instruction, that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had made an appointment for Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, to meet and settle on the form of contract, and no doubt you will be informed of the result of the meeting.

In reference to payment by the College of the expenses you claim to have incurred in this matter, I have no authority to entertain any such claim, and I wish it to be distinctly understood by you that the signing of any form of contract by me as President of the Council is done in conformance with a resolution of the Council, and the signing of such a contract will not in any way be an acknowledgment of any alleged claim, and further, the signing of any contract is to be without prejudice to any claim the College may have as against the teachers in the school.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 28th.—Sent post card to Mr. Jeffrey requesting him to urge upon the solicitors an early attention to the matter of agreements.

Oct. 29th. Received post card from Mr. Jeffrey:

"Saw Mr. Malone to-day. He has handed agreements to Roaf. Will write you to-morrow if Malone has anything fresh after seeing Roaf."

Oct. 29th, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq., Dean Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard St. East, City:

Re College and Shuttleworth.

DEAR SIR,—The President of the College, Mr. Clark, has forwarded us your letter of the 18th inst. We have sent the draft Agreement to Mr. Roaf for revision and approval, in your case and that of Dr. Avison. We note that portion of your letter wherein you state that the signing of the contract by you is not to prejudice any claims which you may have, &c., &c., as set out in same.

On behalf of the College, we deny that you have any claim whether for damages or otherwise, as therein set out by you, and also state emphatically that the College will not consent or allow any such reservations. The execution of the contract will contain exactly the claims which you have against the College, present, past or future. The reservation of any alleged claims or damages will be found therein. You will therefore bear this in mind before executing such agreement. We are obliged to reply in this manner as by leaving your letter unanswered, we might leave the door open to you to make some such claim as set up by you therein. We understand that all differences were settled amicably between you, and that the Committee's report is acceptable to all parties.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Oct. 30.—Received post card from Mr. Jeffrey:

"Nothing new from Mr. Malone to-day. He expects it will be a few days before he hears from Roaf re contracts sent to him, Roaf."

Nov. 7th.—Received the following letter:

Toronto, Nov. 6th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—We have at length succeeded to-day in getting the draft agreements returned from the solicitors on the other side, and we now enclose you same, with the changes which Mr. Roaf has made in same after a consultation with us.

Our object is to have a definite understanding with these gentlemen, and you remember our conversation with you and Mr. Slaven, that no doubt they would confine us to a very general term of service, which they have done: at all events we know where we stand in the future. Will you be good enough to peruse same and advise us at your earliest.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

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## EXTRACT FROM DRAFT OF AGREEMENT.

"The said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform (all the functions and duties as at present performed by him) and as set out in the College announcements."

Nov. 9.—I consulted the Vice-President, Mr. Hall, at Woodstock, who had recovered from his illness. Laid before him all the correspondence, &c., relating to these agreements, and on his advice I wrote the following letter to the College Solicitors:

Hamilton, Nov. 11, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malone:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of Nov. 6th I object to the wording in the draft of contract submitted to me.

In reference to the agreement of E. B. Shuttleworth I desire the following changes: Strike out the words in parenthesis after the word "perform" and insert in place thereof "all the functions and duties of the offices he at present fills in connection with the said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy."

In Dr. O. R. Avison's, a similar change. With these changes I believe the agreements will be more in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Professors and the Council on Aug. 9th. Please submit the changes in draft I send to you and ascertain if these will be acceptable to the Solicitors for the Professors. Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Nov. 13th.—Received the following from the College Solicitors:

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 11th inst. this day received with enclosures. We will make the changes as suggested by your letter, in the draft agreements, but before doing so and sending same to Mr. Roaf, as we are certain he will consent to some of your changes, we thought it advisable to draw your attention to a few points in the agreement and when we hear from you, if you still insist on the changes, we will make same and submit to Mr. Roaf. We have no business to thus delay matters, as we should follow your instructions to the letter, but fearing that you might have overlooked some points, we take the liberty of writing again to you.

Take the case of Mr. Shuttleworth's agreement. You wish inserted the following words, "all the functions and duties of the offices he at present fills in connection with said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy." With reference to this clause we must admit that Mr. Roaf did object to putting it in any shape other than as set out in the resolution of the Council, and in our recollection the report reads as follows: "to Professor Shuttleworth as Dean of the College and for performing all the functions and duties at present performed by him." They are determined to get in the expression, "at present performed by him," but we thought we had gained a point in inserting the words "and as set out in the College Announcements," as the Committee get out these announcements and Mr. Shuttleworth's duties will be clearly set out therein. Then we still made it stronger, though objected to by the other side, when we inserted that the functions and duties were to be performed subject to the control and direction of the Committee on Education. They gave into us on these points and we really think that the agreement is much stronger as it stands at present.

With regard to Mr. Avison's the reading of the report is "for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College." They were determined to have these words and nothing more, but we were successful in putting in the expression "and as set out in the College Announcements," and "under the control and direction of the Committee on Education."

What you wish struck out on the second page

namely, "he at the present time performs," they stated at the last meeting that they had with us that they must have these words inserted. If however, you wish it, we will make the changes which you state. Will we then strike out the words "and as set out in the College Announcements?" We are positive that Messrs. Raf & Roaf will object, as their idea in the first place was simply to rectify the resolution as passed and to agree that same was the understanding between the College and the Professors.

We can understand that your point is a goal one in reference to striking out those words "at the present time performs," but the omission of these words was strongly objected to, and Mr. Jeffrey and Dr. Slavin were anxious that the matter should be got into shape as quickly as possible and advised to close the matter as set out in the documents which we sent you. Let me hear from you by return mail with your views when we will carry them out to the letter. Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Nov. 13th.—Wrote to College Solicitors as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of the 12th inst. this day received, and from the information you give to me, the agreements as drafted and submitted to me, should be changed in the particulars I state in my letter of the 11th inst. to you.

The position these Professors wish to place the Council in is now fully brought out by the information you supply to me; for example, if there should be an increase in number of students more than "at present," or any change however slight, made in the course of instruction as at "present performed" by them, and we have no means of ascertaining definitely what that has been, but have to rely on their word for such, they could claim additional pay, and no doubt they intend to try and place us in a position that they can bring forward a claim, and almost any sum they asked would have to be given them for such. I understand it, the term "he at present time performs," refers to the different offices he holds in connection with the College, and not the exact wording of the lectures, nor the exact amount of, and extent of such lectures, although no doubt but he would like to have such construction placed upon it. Please submit the changes suggested in my letter of 11th inst., and do not omit the clause "such duties and functions to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Committee on Education." Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

P. S.—The wording of the changes I sent to you may not be in proper legal form, but can give you an exact idea of the clause, which I believe to be the correct meaning of the rough draft of agreements between the Professors and the Council. J. A. C.

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

Ontario College & Shuttleworth & Avison:

DEAR SIR,—Yours duly received and contents noted. We made the proposed changes and waited on Mr. Roaf with same. He objected strongly to same, particularly as to that part of it about the College Announcements. He thought that as we were so particular about the wording of it, that we should follow the report closely. However, we have succeeded in getting all the words you require.

We herewith enclose you the agreement in duplicate. Be good enough to sign and send same to the Secretary, or whoever is in charge of the seal, and give him his instructions as to signing and sealing, then instruct him to hand to us when we will see that they are executed by the other parties. Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

These agreements were signed by me and forwarded on Nov. 16th to Mr. Jeffrey for him to witness signature of the Registrar-Treasurer, and affix the College seal.

## EXTRACT FROM THESE AGREEMENTS.

"The said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform the functions and duties of the offices he at the present time fills in connection with said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy, and as set out in the College Announcements."

Nov. 23rd.—Received the following letter:

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

re Shuttleworth and Avison.

DEAR SIR,—As we stated to you when enclosing the agreements to be signed, that Mr. Roaf had agreed to the changes as suggested by you; we therefore prepared the agreements and sent to you for signature, and since return of same from Mr. Jeffrey we have been endeavoring to have same signed. The day before yesterday Mr. Roaf came over to see the papers, again before his clients would execute, and this afternoon we received the enclosed letter by which you will notice that he refused to sign the agreements as they now stand. In order to show that he agreed to the draft with your amendment we enclose you his letter of the 15th of November.

We are just in the position now that we were before the new agreements were drawn up; we thought it strange at the time that Mr. Roaf had acceded to our request, although we had quite an argument over the matter and we had him write the enclosed letter, but now on matured deliberation, before he allows his clients to sign, he writes the letter of the 26th inst. This he had a perfect right to do.

We are sorry that there has been so much trouble in this matter, but it seems the parties do not know their own mind, as one day they agree to one thing and the next day another. We hardly know what to suggest to you now, as the enclosed is the only form that Mr. Roaf will allow his clients to accept. Let us hear from you by return mail.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malone, Barristers, &c., Toronto, Ont.:

re College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—We return your draft agreement between the College and E. B. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison. We have no objections to make to the alterations as made by you herein.

Yours truly,

ROAF, ROAF & ARMSTRONG.

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malone, Barristers, &c., Toronto, Ont.:

re College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—On looking at the draft agreement again I find that the wording is such that, taking into view the tone of the conversation had in your office, I cannot allow my clients to sign the agreements. The wording of Mr. Shuttleworth's will require to be "the functions and duties he at the present time performs in connection with the said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy, and as set out in the College announcements," that of Dr. Avison will be "the duties he at present performs in connection with said College as Lecturer in Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Microscopy, and as set out in the College Announcements." You will see that the changes are only leaving out the words "of the offices" and changing the word "fills" to "performs." These changes bring it directly in accordance with the resolution which was adopted as the basis of these contracts. On making the changes the contracts can be signed. I do this so as to avoid any technical construction or contention being given, and I see there is room for a doubt



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Egyptian Salve, Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,

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as to the meaning if they are left as they are in the document as prepared by you.

Yours truly,

JAS R. ROAF.

Nov 23rd.—Wrote to Vice-President, Mr. Hall, enclosing copies of correspondence.

Nov. 25th.—Received the following letter from Mr. Hall:

Woodstock, Nov. 25th, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy;

DEAR SIR,—I have read the enclosed letter of Roaf, Roaf & Armstrong of Nov. 15th and 22nd, also that of Edgar & Malone of Nov. 22nd, and yours of the 23rd, and I would advise that you sign no agreement that does not compel these Professors to perform all the functions and duties of their offices.

As that is what I understood to be the intention of the report of the Special Committee of which Mr. J. W. Slaven was Chairman, and I believe the other members of the Council so understood it. We had better leave the matter for the Council to deal with in February.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN J. HALL.

Nov. 27th.—I went to Toronto, and in company with Messrs. Jeffrey and Mackenzie, consulted the College Solicitors, and it was considered advisable to send a letter to Mr. Roaf re agreements, which was done by the College Solicitors.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1889.

Messrs. Roaf & Roaf, Barristers, City;

Ontario College of Pharmacy & Shuttleworth & Avison;

DEAR SIRS,—Our clients refuse to adopt the changes suggested by you in yours of the 22nd inst. We agreed on our form which our people considered carried out, not only the spirit but almost the letter of the report, and as you object to the wording of the same it strikes us that it will be impossible to arrive at any agreement.

We therefore suggest the following: Our Council adopted a report on the 9th day of August, 1889, this, we understand, your clients agreed to verbally. The difficulties now seem to be in putting it into writing in the shape of an agreement, therefore would it not be better for your clients to accept the terms of the said report. The report is as follows:

"Moved by John J. Hall, seconded by A. B. Petrie, That this Committee would recommend to the Council, that the Professors of the College be paid as follows:

"(To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College and for performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him, the sum of \$1800 per year; And to Prof. Avison for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College, the sum of \$1000 per year. And that the sum of \$900 be paid to the Demonstrator of practical and other work that may be defined by the Committee on Education, and to act in assisting the Registrar when required. The duties of the Professors to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Committee on Education.

"This agreement to be considered an annual one, and terminable by a twelve months' notice, and to date from August 15th, 1889." Carried.

We think now the simplest way would be for Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison to write a letter to us addressed to J. A. Clark, Esq., President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, accepting and agreeing to the terms as set out in said report and state that the said report embodies the agreement between the respective parties. We will be glad to hear from you at your earliest.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Dec. 4th.—Received the following letter:—

Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., Pres. Ont. College of Pharmacy;

SIR,—I have been advised by my solicitor that he has received from the college solicitors a communication in which they express their inability to draft a contract satisfactory to all parties, and suggests that I communicate with you as to my willingness to accept the agreement of Aug. 8th, in lieu of a contract.

The suggestion that a contract should be immediately drawn up, in accordance with the basis of agreement, came from your committee, and to this I did not raise any objection, though I was aware that, in such cases, contracts of a formal character are quite unusual, and involve unnecessary expense.

I refer you to my letter of Oct. 19th, in which I express my perfect willingness to sign, promptly, such a document, and I still await its receipt.

The written offer of your Committee—referred to as the basis of agreement—is exceedingly simple, and incapable of misconstruction, especially when elucidated by the aid of the Annual Announcement, which was agreed upon as defining the character and extent of the duties implied. I cannot see where any point of difficulty could arise in drawing up a contract in exact conformity with such data, provided accordance were the primary object, and that no advantage were sought by either side.

The offer of the Committee says, in so many words, that a certain consideration is offered "To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College, and for performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him." The "last Announcement" was verbally specified as indicating present duties, and this it does very fully, the number, subjects, and even the times of lectures being specified—while my duty in preparing the Announcement, and answering correspondence with students is clearly indicated. As the outcome of seven years' experience the Announcement is necessarily complete, and, having been so often revised, is more accurate than any enumeration of duties, made at the moment, could possibly be. This was recognized by all, and acceded to by all, nor was any question whatever received on this point.

Let us see how these data have been utilized in drafting a contract.

In the first draft not only am I asked to perform the duties that I at present perform, but, in addition, those that I have heretofore performed, and all those which may in the future be required of me. Many other objectionable points are to be noticed, but these I specified in my letter of Oct. 19th, and, as they have been discussed by our solicitors, and in great part abandoned, I need not further allude to them.

In your second draft the position as to the future is given up, but I am still asked to assume the functions and duties "heretofore" performed "in any capacity whatever." As I formerly paid out of my own pocket the greater part of the current expenses of the College; assumed the practical work, and, almost alone sustained the undertaking during its initiatory stages, it is scarcely likely that I would accede to such an absurd proposition.

In your third draft an attempt is made to carry out the idea by a method which I do not care to characterize. I am asked to perform the "duties of the officers" I at the present time fill. This is, to some extent, an inversion of the sense of the original agreement, and the use of word "announcement," in the plural form, would sanction the interpretation of the contract as applying to all past announcements.

Your next proposition is in the form of the letter alluded to. My acceptance of the terms therein specified would, as you probably know, throw the burden of the failure of the tedious and expensive legal negotiations on me, which is utterly unjust. It would also leave the negotiations precisely where they were at first, and pave the way for future trouble. I do not think this desirable, either to the College or to me, and prefer to abide by the plan which you forced upon me. I am, therefore, still ready to sign a proper contract.

There is no difficulty whatever in preparing a

document in exact accordance with the agreement. The experiences of the past four months show that the difficulty is in evading rather than complying with the basis settled upon. As I pointed out to you in my last letter the phraseology of the agreement itself might be adopted. The execution of such a contract would be equivalent to the acceptance of the letter, as proposed by our solicitors, and would not place me at a disadvantage.

I need not tell you that these tedious negotiations are very distasteful to me—not on account of financial reasons—though these may bear somewhat harshly on others, but on account of their interference with college work, which now demands a mind free from distraction. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Dec. 4th.—Wrote to the College Solicitors as follows:

Messrs. Edgar & Malone;

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you copy of a letter received from E. B. Shuttleworth this day. This is no doubt intended to be a reply to your letter to Messrs. Roaf & Roaf. I refer you to my letters of Nov. 11th and 13th to you, also copy of letter enclosed, which I received from Mr. Hall, Vice-President of the College, of date Nov. 23rd. He is the person who drafted the basis of agreement between the College and Professors on Aug. 8th; this with the conversation held between you and Messrs. Jeffrey, Mackenzie, and self on Nov. 27th will no doubt clearly lead you to understand the position we take in matter of agreements. I have not changed my opinion on this matter since I wrote to you on Nov. 13th. Does not Mr. Shuttleworth in his letter of Dec. 3rd to me, now acknowledge that there was an agreement between himself and the College on Aug. 9th, but wants to place such construction upon the terms of basis for such agreement as will be best suited to his objects. I will not sign a document other than that set forth in letter of J. J. Hall to me of Nov. 23rd. To-day wrote to Mr. Shuttleworth and acknowledged receipt of his letter of Dec. 3rd, and informed him that I had referred it to the College Solicitors. I am unable to give any instructions to you regarding further negotiations on the form of contract, as every proposition we have made towards coming to an understanding regarding this matter has been rejected by him, even the simple form of a letter.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Dec. 5th.—Sent copies of these to Mr. Hall.

Dec. 7th.—Received the following:

Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., Pres. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton.

re Shuttleworth;

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 4th inst. to hand with enclosures. We thoroughly understand your position and your views, and are endeavoring to faithfully carry them out to the letter. We thoroughly understood the ultimatum of the Committee at the last meeting held in our office, when you and Messrs. Jeffrey and Mackenzie were present, and in order to show that your instructions were carried out, here-with find a copy of the letter sent to Messrs. Roaf & Roaf; the plan therein suggested was agreed to by Mr. Roaf.

On reading Mr. Shuttleworth's rambling nonsensical letter one would imagine that the College was at fault in not having contract signed, while the fact is that Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison's solicitors agreed with us on the form of a contract which you executed and attached the College seal, but the Professors apparently relented and refused to sign same in its then shape, so that any blame must be placed on their shoulders. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Shuttleworth is determined to raise these foolish objections rather than sign a contract, no matter how he may express



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By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U. S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those cured recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in branding this reliable remedy.

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Will not tarnish or corrode.

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MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.



his willingness to do so. To show you that he cannot be acting in good faith we refer you to the copy of our letter enclosed. If the report of the Committee is correct, why does he not accept same in a few words? The only excuse he can offer is that by so accepting "would throw the burden of the failure of the tedious and expensive legal negotiations on me, which is utterly unjust." Can you realize a flimsier excuse? Do you not consider Mr. Shuttleworth as rather sensitive if he is not consistent? We do not wish to throw such a burden on him, all we wish is a simple statement that the Report contains the agreement. He cannot ask for anything more favorable to himself if he ever intends to agree. It appears to us that he wishes to be in a position of either working under the Report or falling back on the old Agreement, whichever will suit him best. The very thing we do not intend to allow him to do. We will see his solicitors to-morrow, and if they cannot get their clients to be sensible in this matter we will advise you the best course to adopt.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

I learned nothing further on this up to Dec. 21st, when I required to leave Canada on urgent business, and handed to the Vice-President the whole matter.

Under date of Jan. 5th, I received a letter from the Vice-President in which he writes:—

"I have had some little of the 'tediousness' of these negotiations. On Dec. 25th Mr. Jeffrey wrote me enclosing the agreements as signed by the Professors, which contained the report of the Special Committee as presented to Council on Aug. 9th, also a clause added: 'The said parties of the first and second parts hereby severally agree that the above recited report sets out and contains the agreement entered into between the said Special Committee and the parties hereto of the second part, &c.' I say that this goes much further than they have protested all along was their wish, viz.: that the agreement should embody only the report of the Special Committee.

I have prevailed upon them to defer the signing of the agreements until after the February meeting of the Council; they agree with me that it is the best thing to do. I have returned the agreements to Mr. Jeffrey. It will do no harm to ventilate the matter in Council. After all has been said and done it is well to have the opinion of the whole Council.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. HALL.

Jan. 22nd.—I returned to Canada.

Jan. 24th.—I received the following letter:

Toronto, Jan. 23rd, 1890.

John A. Clark, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—The agreements enclosed, drawn by Mr. Malone as instructed, were sent to Mr. Hall, acting President, during your absence. He refused to sign them, thinking it better to let the matter stand over till the February meeting. Not knowing whether you agree with this proceeding I have sent the agreements to you to sign or not as you see fit.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Jan. 25th.—Replied to Mr. Jeffrey as follows:

DEAR SIR.—I received your letter of the 23rd enclosing copy of agreements drawn up by the College Solicitors. Now these same documents were sent to the Vice-President during my absence and he declined to sign them. The Vice-President and I have consulted over the matter of these agreements and we are in accord on this affair. This document does not contain the idea that the mover of the resolution intended to convey when the motion was made, so he informs me. Further, the Vice-President informs me that the parties had agreed that the signing of

these documents should be left until the February meeting which we hold in about a week. I will hold these papers and present them to the Council at its February meeting.

I am, yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

I have been informed that in January cheques were sent to the Professors in payment for the services as per agreement of Aug. 9th, 1889, but these were not accepted by them.

At the February meeting of Council the matter was placed before the members and fully discussed, the College Solicitor being present, and the agreement, (see *Journal*, March, 1890, Fol. 121) was assented to in legal form by those two Professors.

In placing this matter before you I have simply referred to the correspondence and papers in my possession, and not attempted to give any idea of the amount of discussion and negotiations engaged in between the Joint Committee and the Professors in August, 1889, nor the discussions of the Council in February, 1890, and more than all, the opinions expressed to me by members of the Council regarding the conduct of these Professors over this and other College affairs. If such were published it would make sensational reading for the members of the College, but would not add to the standing of the Professors.

I now leave it to the judgment of the members of the College, with all the facts before them, to determine who was acting in the interests of that institution throughout these tedious and unpleasant negotiations.

Had I pursued the policy adopted by some previous members of the Board and permitted these men to obtain an agreement favorable to themselves, but placing the College at a disadvantage, it might have been all smooth and pleasant, and I should not have been subjected to the abuse and insults that have been heaped upon me while performing the duties of the office to which I was elected, and protecting the interests of the druggists.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Kuro-Moji oil is the volatile oil of a Japanese Lauracea, the *Lindera fericia*.

Oil of *Mentha Pulgium* or Spanish poley, contains a large percentage of pulgon, which may be converted into menthol.

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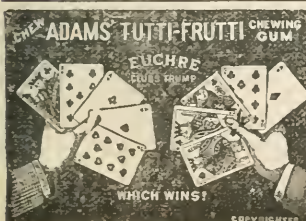
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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JULY 15TH, 1891.

IN this month's issue we publish the beginning of a series of articles on "Practical Hints on Dispensing," taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, which will prove interesting and instructive not only for the student in Pharmacy, but also for those of riper experience.

\* \*

WE have been requested by the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to give space to a lengthy communication dealing with the entire matter in dispute between the last Council and the Professors. The importance of the subject to Ontario druggists, alone induces us to give up so much of our valuable space, and the matter having now been settled by the appointment of new Professors, and the action thus taken having been endorsed by the druggists of the Province, this will probably be the last of the disturbing question which has agitated the minds of the profession for some time.

\* \*

THE druggists of Ontario have by their ballots decided that the Council which has had charge of the affairs of the College and matters in connection with the trade, shall be retained in power for another term of two years. The strongest argument used against them was the action taken in reference to the cancellation of the agreement with Profs. Shuttleworth and Avison, but their action in this matter has been sustained and those who most actively opposed them, viz.: Messrs. Sanders and Waters have been defeated. The newly-elected members, Messrs. D'Avignon, Jordan, Polson and Buchanan are all good men, excellent representative druggists, and much as we regret the defeat of some of the old members, we believe that the new Council will be found one of the best we have had for some time. Now that the matters in dispute have been settled through the election of a new Council we trust that body will be found united in all its efforts for the welfare of the College and the profession at large, and that there will be none of those bickerings which marred the proceedings of the former Council and of which it may certainly be said we have had *quantum sufficit*.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

THE following is the result of the election of the new Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which took place on July 2nd.

Div. No.

1. Buchanan, 21; Waters, 18.
2. Polson, 23; Hobart, 21.
3. McKee, 35; Riley, 18.
4. Daniels, 25; Jeffrey, 20.
5. McKenzie, 34; Gifford, 26.
6. J. W. Slaven, 46; W. B. Sanders, 39.
7. Petrie, 17; Perry, 16.
8. Clark, 34; Jukes, 13.
9. McGregor, 20; Snyder, 18.

10. J. J. Hall, by acclamation.
11. Lawrence, by acclamation.
12. Jordan, 34; Martyn, 14.
13. D'Avignon, 25; Everest, 7.

It will be seen that nine of the thirteen held seats in the last Council. Of those who are elected nine declared themselves in support of the action of the Council in the dismissal of the Professors, and the other four disapproved of it. Four members of the late Council were defeated, viz.: Messrs. Sanders, Jeffrey, Waters and Hobart, the new blood being Messrs. Polson, Jordan and D'Avignon, all of whom have at different times been members of the Council, and Mr. Buchanan, now elected for the first time.

## American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Committee on Membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association extend an invitation to the druggists of the United States and Canada to become members of this national organization.

At the present time no initiation fee is required, the only expense being the annual dues of \$5 per year, which are more than returned in value by the volume of the annual proceedings alone, to say nothing of the other advantages gained by belonging to the A. P. A.

Chapter VIII, article I, of the By-Laws reads as follows:

"Every Pharmacist and Druggist of good moral and Professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, and those teachers of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Botany, who may be especially interested in Pharmacy and Materia Medica, who, after duly considering the objects of the Association and the obligations of the Constitution and By-Laws, are willing to subscribe to them, are eligible to membership."

Parties desiring to join the Association should send their names and addresses to

DR. H. M. WHEPLEY,

Chairman Committee on Membership.

St. Louis, June 4, 1891.

## Books and Magazines.

MONOGRAPH ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS, with Syrups, Essences and Colorings, also appendix with formulas for their preparation, by Joseph Harrop, Ph. G., published by Harrop, Columbus, Ohio; Price \$2.00. This work is one that is eminently suited to the requirements of the retail druggist, being a very complete treatise on the subject of Extracts, Essences, etc., and of the articles used in their manufacture. The formulas given are said to be the result of years of practical experience by the author, and are such that may be prepared by any druggist with a certainty of good results.

\* \*

IN THE July number of the *North American Review*, which opens the one hundred and fifty-third volume and the seventy-seventh year of this well-known and widely-circulated monthly, the discussion on the right uses of wealth, which has attracted marked attention in recent

issues, is resumed—this time by Baron de Hirsch, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who has done and is doing so much for the benefit of the poor and oppressed of his own race. His contribution is not long, but the frank statement which he makes regarding his plans in "My Views on Philanthropy" cannot fail to command wide attention. This article opens the number. Professor Richard T. Ely, of John Hopkins University, contributes a paper of great value on "The Inheritance of Property." Of timely interest at the season when our colleges are closing the year of study is Professor E. A. Freeman's article on "English Universities and Colleges," wherein he points out the relations of the various colleges in Oxford, for example, to the University of Oxford. Francis B. Thurber, the well known New York merchant, furnishes a valuable paper on "Industrial and Financial Cooperation," dealing with distributive cooperation and with the recent great combinations commonly known as "trusts." "The Relations of Literature to Society" are considered in an entertaining way by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, who contends that good writers receive all the attention from the social world that they deserve.

\* \*

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.—The demand for the issue of *The Dominion Illustrated* for June 20th, devoted to a splendid illustrated account of the funeral of the late Sir John Macdonald, far exceeded the supply, though a very large edition was issued. The work on this number was most artistically done, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of the publishers. *The Dominion Illustrated* is a journal that deserves a wide and generous support from the people of Canada. It is the only high-class illustrated journal published in Canada.

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to the advt. of Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., on the opposite page. In this issue they bring before the druggists of Canada the popular remedy, Southern Asthma Cure, which has a large and steadily increasing sale and has proved itself not only a good seller but a reliable preparation. This medicine, as manufactured by this firm, was the original article of that name, and to prevent any doubts as to the article intended when ordering, they have arranged to take over from Messrs. Fulford & Co. the Powder put up under a similar name, and have the entire control of "Southern Asthma Remedy."

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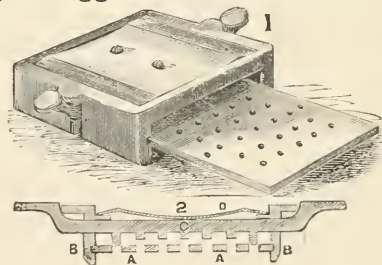
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### The Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council.

At a recent sitting of the General Medical Council, the President (Sir Richard Quain) as his last act in the capacity of chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, moved the adoption of the report. This report, he said, contained an interesting summary of what had been done since his relation with the Pharmacopœia Committee, and the Council would have the satisfaction of seeing that 100,000 copies of the work had been disposed of.

Dr. Macnamara seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following is the report of the committee:—

The Pharmacopœia Committee report to the Council that 82,000 copies of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885 have been issued up to the present date. They further report that 10,125 copies of the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, 1885, ordered to be printed by the Council in November last, have been issued. Professor Atfield, the annual reporter on the Pharmacopœia, attended and presented to the committee the following report, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee:—

"Dear Sir,—I have made a record of all published criticisms and technical suggestions respecting the Additions to the Pharmacopœia, issued last December, that seemed likely to be of service in the production of a future Pharmacopœia. So far these have been very few in number. The Addendum has hitherto been most favourably reviewed by the Press, both in Europe and America, and it appears to have given general satisfaction to medical practitioners and pharmacists. I have collected together the materials for my annual Report on the Pharmacopœia for 1890, and regret that, owing to a special pressure of engagements, I am not able to submit it to the committee. I hope to present it to the sub-committee within a month from the present time.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ATFIELD.

Watford, May 25th, 1891.

—Br. and Col. Druggist.

### The American Society of Microscopists.

This association, now in the thirteenth year of its existence, will hold its fourteenth annual meeting in Washington, D.C., August 10th, and continue in session five days. Its roll of active members contains about three hundred and fifty names, embracing very nearly every person in the United States who is at all prominent as a microscopist. Its membership consists of two distinct classes, viz.: professional men and students of the natural sciences, who use the microscope in their daily avocations as an instrument of research, diagnosis, or precision; and amateurs, or those who find pleasure and profit in the revelations of the instrument. Many of the latter class, for having early chosen special lines of study and investigation, have acquired high reputations in their respective departments of microscopical research. In its earlier years this class predominated in the membership of the society, but at present the professional element is largely in excess.

The qualifications for membership are very simple. The applicant must be a respectable person socially, and interested in the use of the microscope.

The advantages of membership are dual in their nature, *i. e.*, general and social, or those which accrue to the individual from association with others engaged or interested in the same pursuits in any and all walks of life; and special, in that the meetings of the society are to a certain extent educational in their nature.

The dues are trifling, only \$2.00 per annum, and in return the member gets a volume of the Annual Proceedings which costs very nearly this amount. These proceedings are elegantly and profusely illustrated with photo-engravings, autotypes, chromoliths and wood engravings, done in the highest style of art. There is scarcely a subject in the whole range of microscopical work, upon which information may not be found by reference to the indexes of these volumes, and collectively they form a library of microscopy full of invaluable matter to the student and worker.

We invite and urge upon all persons, professional or amateur, interested in microscopy and not already on the rolls, to send in their applications for membership to the Secretary, Dr. W. H. Seaman, No. 1427 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C. The application should be accompanied by \$3.00 which is the initiation fee and one year's dues. As it is more than probable that the initiation fee will be increased in the near future, it will be to the advantage of all who contemplate membership to send in their applications before the next meeting.

Any further information concerning the Society or the approaching meeting may be obtained on addressing any of the undersigned.

Frank L. James, President, Box 568, St. Louis.

W. H. Seaman, Secretary, No. 1127 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

C. C. Mellor, Treasurer, No. 77 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### History of the Thermometer.

The invention of the thermometer marks an epoch in science for it alone has permitted of obtaining a knowledge of the laws that govern calorific phenomena. The first idea of it is perhaps due to the celebrated Nan Helmont, who devised an apparatus which, to use his words, was "to prove that the water contained in a bulb attached to a hollow rod rises or descends according to the temperature of the surrounding medium." In the seventeenth century, the necessity of the apparatus adapted for measuring the differences of the temperature was so greatly felt that Galileo, Bacon, Scarpi, Fludd, Borelli, and other scientists of the epoch, devoted themselves in this direction to researches that were not always crowned with success. It was not till 1621 that we find the beginning of the

solution in the experiments of a Dutchman, Cornelius Van Drebbel. This physicist's thermometer consisted of a tube filled with air, closed at its upper extremity and dipping at its other extremity (which was open) in a bottle containing nitric acid diluted with water. According as the external temperature rose or fell, the air in the tube increased or diminished in volume, and consequently the liquid descended or rose. This instrument, called the *calendare vitreum* (indicating glass) by its inventor, constituted what has since been called an air thermometer; but, as its graduation was based upon no definite principle, it was incapable of furnishing any comparable reading. Along about 1650 the members of the Accademia del Cimento, at Florence, introduced into the thermometer certain improvements that gave it nearly the form that it has to-day; and its principle was based upon the expansion of liquids. The tube was fill with colored alcohol. In order to graduate it, it was taken to a cellar and the place was marked where the liquid came to a rest. Then, starting from this, the portions situated above and below the mark were divided into 100 equal parts. As may be seen, it was impossible with such a system to construct two instruments that should agree. Nevertheless, it was the only apparatus that was made use of for half a century. Finally in the latter part of the seventeenth century, physicist Renaldini, of Pisa, a professor at Padua, proposed that all thermometers should take the freezing degree of water as a fixed point, and, as a second fixed point, that to which alcohol rises in a tube dipping in melted butter, the intervening space to be divided into equal parts. From this epoch, then, dates the present thermometer, and the first instrument due to this innovation dates back to 1701. This was constructed by Newton, and was the first thermometer giving comparable readings that had been devised. The liquid that he adopted was linseed oil, which is capable of supporting a higher temperature than alcohol without boiling, and his fixed point of graduation for the upper limit was the heat of the human body, and for the lower, the point at which the oil stops at the moment of its congelation. A search soon began to be made for a thermometric agent other than oil (which was too feebly expanded by heat and which coagels at but a slightly elevated temperature) and, in 1714, Gabriel Fahrenheit, of Dantzic, almost completely solved the problem in the construction of the thermometer that now bears his name. This was immediately adopted in Germany and England (where it is still employed) and was introduced into France. But along about 1730 scientists gave preference to the one that Reaumur had just devised. Finally, in 1741, Celsius, a professor at Upsal, constructed the instrument called the centigrade thermometer. The three last-named instruments are the ones most commonly used, and differ only in the graduation of each.—*La Science en Famille.*

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
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## A Simple Way of Making Simple Syrup.

BY W. M. SEARBY.

I do not know of any preparation that has caused me so much annoyance as *simple syrup*. An experience of 35 years as proprietor of a drug store has brought me in contact with drug clerks, good, bad and indifferent, and while the quality of the article has very greatly improved of late years, there is still room for further improvement; for, strange as it may appear, the average drug clerk, (I beg pardon, *assistant pharmacist*,) rarely makes a satisfactory simple syrup unless he be carefully watched, not the first time only, but every time he makes it.

It is my custom, having engaged a competent assistant, to permit him to do his pharmaceutical work pretty much to his own way, caring more that the finished product shall be correct than that the details of the process correspond exactly to my own methods.

In accordance with this custom I will say to my clerk: "Mr. Brown, will you make five gallons of simple syrup?" He will ask how he shall make it. I reply—"There is the pharmacopœia, make it to correspond with that."

I give myself no further concern, supposing, in my innocence, that the finished product will correspond fairly at least, with the requirements of the U. S. P.; but such is rarely the case. It is either too *dense* from prolonged boiling; too *thin* from carelessness in measuring or weighing the material; *cloudy* from imperfect straining and clarifying, or even discolored from burning a portion of the sugar at the bottom of the vessel.

I have observed also that when left to themselves, six persons making simple syrup will go to work about five different ways and no two of their products, made with the same materials and the same apparatus, will be exactly alike.

These variations in a preparation so easily made are very suggestive. I can only attribute them to carelessness. The very simplicity of the operation leads the operator to neglect such ordinary conditions as are essential to a uniform product.

I do not believe that I have ever had in my employ any assistant pharmacist who, of his own accord, took the specific gravity of his simple syrup, or, in fact, compared it in any respect with the requirements given in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Indeed, I have about come to the conclusion, that the man who will, without supervision, make a good simple syrup every time he makes it, is no mean pharmacist.

In despair of obtaining a uniform simple syrup, that should uniformly compare with the U. S. Pharmacopœia, unless I watch the operation every time, I have determined to let my simple syrup make itself, in other words, I make it by *cold percolation*.

The apparatus I use cost a dollar and a half, and we now always have on hand

about three gallons of syrup like the sample here presented. This syrup is 3.4 heavier than that of the pharmacopœia. To bring it to the pharmacopœia strength we add  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of water to each pint when we fill our shelf bottle. The exact proportion is 3.4 per cent.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to a pint equals 3.2 per cent. Of course when we need to be very exact, we take the specific gravity of the syrup in the can and add the precise amount of water needed. This, however, seldom occurs.

What is the apparatus? At first I used an alcohol can, into which I had soldered a diaphragm about five inches from the top, and a small cast iron molasses gate at the bottom.

This diaphragm is made of copper, heavily tinned, with a support underneath it to keep the diaphragm perfectly horizontal. A small tube of about half an inch in diameter is soldered into this diaphragm at one corner, coming right to the top of the can. This allows the air from below the diaphragm to escape as the syrup percolates through. The vessel being perfectly clean, a piece of flannel, of rather close texture, is now laid upon the diaphragm and twenty or thirty pounds of granulated sugar is placed on top. Upon this is poured gently, a gallon or so of water, and as that filters through the flannel-covered diaphragm, the vessel is kept pretty nearly full, care being taken to always have a considerable amount of undissolved sugar on the diaphragm.

The first portion that runs through is not saturated, but if left long enough, the thin syrup in contact with the diaphragm, would dissolve sugar up to the point of saturation. But if it be desired to have some of the syrup finished as quickly as possible, the first few gallons should be drawn off and poured in a second time, upon the sugar that lies undissolved upon the diaphragm. When once the point of saturation has been reached, the process can be continued almost indefinitely, the only precaution necessary being to keep plenty of sugar undissolved on the diaphragm, and to pour the water that is added from time to time upon it in a very gentle stream.

After the alcohol can which I first employed had been in use six or eight months, slight traces of rust were perceptible. This was only to be expected, because the tinned iron used in making those cans is of the cheapest kind.

Having found this simple device so convenient, the vessel itself taking up scarcely any room, and being at once an apparatus for making and a container for keeping the syrup, I had a can made precisely the same, only of the very best tinned iron in the market.

This has now been in use nearly a year, and has up to the present time shown no signs of rust or impairment in any way.

The can is always kept full up to within a few inches of the top. As often as necessary, a few shovelfuls of sugar say 20 lbs. or so, but we never weigh it are put into the can, and a few quarts of water poured gently upon it. We give it

no further attention. The syrup makes itself. Occasionally we take its specific gravity, but the produce is so uniform that the proceeding is almost superfluous, yet we do it to guard against error and as a check upon carelessness.

The five gallon can is adapted to the needs of a store when the consumption of syrup is not large. Where much syrup is needed, a barrel or other large vessel, preferably of wood, could easily be adopted to do the same thing, with no more trouble and with equal uniformity and accuracy.—*Pacific Druggist*.

## Why Should a Pharmacist Take a Drug Journal?

This question was asked of quite a number of prominent druggists in different parts of the country and their views were as follows:

1. I not only take all the prominent pharmaceutical journals, but require my clerks to do the same. It is the only way I can keep up with the times. For everything new and of interest to the pharmacist is to be found in them.

2. It is a very poor journal that I don't get information worth more than its annual subscription out of a single issue.

3. Why, everything that is new and novel is advertised in them. I find the advertising as great an advantage as the reading matter.

4. I find what other druggists are doing.

5. It is the only reliable way I can be posted as to the new preparations.

6. I keep them bound and find them invaluable as a book of almost daily references.

7. I never thought journals of pharmacy were of much value to a retailer until last summer. I was visiting a prominent summer resort, and in conversation with a gentleman at the hotel he said: "I have some prescriptions I wished to have prepared. Now I will go out and see who is the best druggist." I asked him how he would form his conclusion. He said: "I will call at each store (seven in all) and ask them what pharmaceutical journal they take, and the one that has the most, why, I will have him fill my prescriptions."

8. I not only find valuable information in them, but do not see how my clerks could ever learn the business without them.

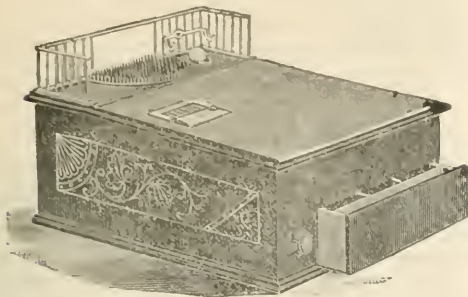
9. The pharmacist who does not take a journal is a back number.

10. It is in the journals we gain our knowledge, beginning where we left off after leaving the college of pharmacy; the daily progress of pharmacy is here reported, and it is the only way to keep up with the times.

11. It is the only way I can keep posted as to the market reports. This alone is worth more than the subscription price each issue.—*Pharm. Record*.

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## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

### GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY.

In dispensing, as in the British Pharmacopœia, the rule that all liquids are to be measured and solids weighed is strictly observed. It is the custom with some prescribers to order certain liquids in drops, and the minim and the drop are often confused by the student, but one is by no means equivalent to the other. Drops vary in size according to the composition and consistency of the liquid, and even the same liquid may give different sized drops; a great deal depending upon the shape of the vessel or bottle in which it is held. According to some experiments made with the object of testing this, it was found that 136 drops were required to form 60 minims of tincture of opium when dropped from a full 1-ounce lipped phial. When three-quarters full, 130 drops equalled 60 minims, and when half-full 126 drops; so that as the number of drops decreased their size consequently increased. The faster a liquid is dropped, the larger the drops will be in size. The fluid grain measure of the Pharmacopœia is the bulk of one grain of water at normal temperature, and it should be recollected, is more than the minim; but it is not used in dispensing. Therefore it is well to bear in mind there is no fixed definite relation between drops and minims.

The dispenser is supposed to be guided by the Pharmacopœia as to the maximum dose of its drugs and preparations he may safely dispense, yet it is a difficult matter in some cases to know where to draw the line as to what should be considered a dangerous dose. Some people have a peculiar idiosyncrasy for a special drug, and a small quantity has a very powerful effect on them, while it would be quite harmless to others. As the most careful are sometimes liable to make a mistake, so the busy medical man, who, perhaps, after a long and worrying round of patients—worried first by one and then another—may inadvertently by a slip of the pen make an error in his prescription. Such errors as pills being ordered for an infant; an eighth ounce mixture to be taken three times a day; and solid ingredients to be made into a mixture without the aid of water, &c., are by no means uncommon in the experience of every dispenser. It is therefore necessary to constantly exercise a most watchful care, in order to detect any error or excessive dose the prescriber may have unintentionally made. The dispenser's first duty in discovering any serious error in a prescription is undoubtedly to communicate with the writer, and draw his attention to the fact. If it is impossible to communicate or see the prescriber, as delays are dangerous and excite suspicion in the mind of the patient, he should use his own discretion, and is justified in taking upon himself to moderate the dose to one of safety, taking care to

inform the prescriber of the fact at the earliest opportunity. The matter is one that always requires tact and discretion in dealing with, and it is in this manner the pharmacist in his capacity of skilled dispenser, exercises an important check between the patient and the medical man, as in the following cases:—

R Liq. ammon. acet. cone. .... 1 dr.  
Pilocarpin nitra. .... 8 grs.  
Liq. morphie mur. .... 15 drs.  
Syr. simpl. .... 1 fl. oz.  
Aque. .... ad 8 ozs.  
Misce. Cap. 2 tablespoonfuls every 3 hours.

It will be noted the dose of pilocarpine nitrate is unusually large, and the prescriber on being communicated with, reduced it to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain, and the dispenser was thanked for the care exercised.

R Liq. ammon. acet. .... 1 oz.  
Ext. cannabis indic. .... 1 dr.  
Syr. aurant. .... 1 oz.  
Aque. .... ad 4 ozs.  
Misce. Capiat 2 tablespoonfuls three times a day.

As the maximum dose of extract, cannabis indic. is one grain, the quantity ordered, viz., 15 grains three times a day, appeared somewhat alarming. On communicating with the prescriber it was discovered he had written "ext." for "tinct." and the correction being made, the tincture was dispensed.

Again with regard to what may be considered as a maximum dose, the British Pharmacopœia cannot always be taken as an absolute guide, as the following strange anomalies will show. The maximum dose of chloral hydrate is given as 30 grains, while that of the syrup of chloral, containing 10 grains to the drachm,  $\mathfrak{J}\text{ii}$  is stated as the maximum, yet the same drug is not infrequently ordered in prescriptions in 10 and 15 grain doses. No dose of phosphorous is given in the Pharmacopœia, but the maximum of pil. phosphori equals  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain, while the dose of ol. phosphori, on the other hand, is equivalent to double that quantity, and many other similar discrepancies may be found. Of course in such cases of excessive doses as mentioned, not only the actual quantity but the frequency of its administration should be considered. It is the rule in some pharmacies, and a very good one, too, for the dispenser when measuring any powerful poison, such as acid hydrocyan, to get the quantity checked by someone else before adding it to the mixture. Another excellent rule is that of rinsing out the measure immediately after it has been used for a poisonous solution.

The student can never err on the side of safety. Some medical men have a habit of employing the sign denoting the scruple in ordinary liquids, such as acid hydrocyan.  $\mathfrak{J}\text{i}$ , or liq. strychnia  $\mathfrak{J}\text{i}$ , which of course is dispensed as 20 and 10 minims respectively. The sign  $\text{Oj}$  represents 20 ounces, and the  $\text{Oss}$  is always dispensed as ten ounces. In cases where minute doses as the tenth or twentieth of a grain of a powerful alkaloid is ordered in a mixture, a certain weighable quantity should be dissolved in a definite amount

of water, when the subdivision into a very small quantity is rendered easy.

In some prescriptions where mixtures are ordered, medical men often leave the amount of syrup or other sweetening agent to be added to the judgment of the dispenser, relying upon his knowledge to use sufficient to make the mixture palatable. In all such cases where  $\text{q. s.}$  is written, the exact quantity used by the dispenser should be noted in the prescription book for future guidance, and in order that the taste should not vary when the mixture is prepared again. The same rule applies to prescriptions for pills or powders, in which not infrequently  $\text{q. s.}$  is ordered of a certain ingredient. In all such cases the quantity used should be noted, so they may always be dispensed the same size.

### MIXTURES.

Assuming the student is now able to read and translate a prescription, and is familiar with the use of the implements employed in the compounding of medicine, we will first consider the mixture as, perhaps the most common form for the administration of medicine at the present time. The term mixture is applied to a fluid medicine to be administered by the mouth in doses usually of one, two or four tablespoonfuls, according to direction. It may vary in size from 1 to 20 ounces or more, but the most common quantities ordered are 4, 6, and 8 ounces. It may be composed of salts soluble in water or other aqueous menstrua, such as vegetable infusions, and decoctions; insoluble salts to be suspended with the aid of mullage, together with tinctures and syrup, &c.; or the latter alone, diluted with water. The dispenser having read through the prescription and copied it, has next to consider the best means of preparing it. Should it contain solids which are soluble in water, such as potass. bromid. or soda. bicarb., the first operation is to dissolve them in part of whatever menstruum the mixture is to be made up with. If there are salts insoluble in water, like magnes. carb. or bismuth. carb., they must be triturated in a mortar with a portion of the liquid before the other ingredients are added, but the use of the mortar should always be avoided, except when absolutely necessary. As an instance of this, when powdered rhubarb is met with in a prescription for a mixture, it must be triturated in a mortar with the liquid ingredients, but should it be in conjunction with bicarbonate of soda, which it often is, the necessity for using the mortar is obviated if the powders are first well mixed together with a palette knife on a piece of paper, then placed in the bottle, and well shaken up, the liquid being added a little at a time. Salts in large crystals, such as sulphate of soda, &c., should be crushed to powder, and care taken to see they are perfectly dissolved. In cases where a soluble and insoluble salt are ordered together, it is well, first of all, to dissolve the former, in order that it may be strained, if necessary, before adding the insoluble one. The solid substances





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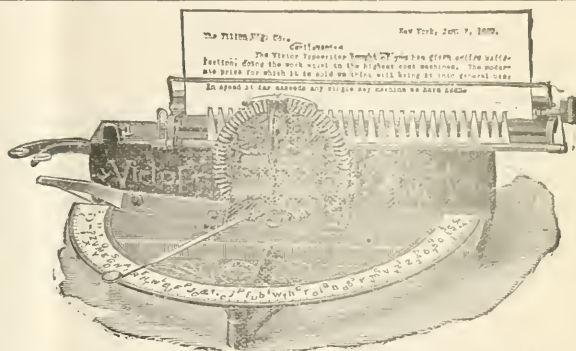
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being disposed of, the liquids may then be added, and the mixture made up to the required quantity, as prescribed. If the mixture has been prepared in a bottle it is always a wise precaution to measure it before sending out, as it is not safe to trust entirely to the reputed size of the bottle. Dispensing bottles often vary considerably, according to where they have been manufactured: some holding less, and others more, than the reputed size. It is well to bear in mind that all volatile ingredients, such as acid, hydrocyanic dil., &c., should be added to the mixture last of all. Another and very important point the dispenser must note before commencing to prepare the mixture is, are any of the ingredients likely to produce a chemical reaction when mixed together, and if such is not the intention of the prescriber, he must endeavour to prevent such reaction by diluting the agents as much as possible before bringing them in contact. It is here the student's knowledge of practical chemistry is required, and must be brought into use. The following prescription is a case in point, and of a class often met with:—

R Ammon. carb. . . . . 40 grs.  
Syr. scilke . . . . . 6 drs.  
Vin. ipecac. . . . . 1 dr.  
Mucil. acacie . . . . . 4 drs.  
Aque . . . . . ad. 3 oz.

Mix.

If the syr. scilke and ammon. carb. are directly mixed together considerable effervescence will naturally result, owing to the action of the free acid in the syrup on the alkaline salt, which causes a good deal of inconvenience. This will be avoided if care is taken to first dissolve the ammon. carb., diluting it as much as possible, then mix the other ingredients, and, lastly, add the syr. scilke, very gradually, shaking the bottle between each addition of syrup. A similar action takes place in the following mixture, for which the dispenser should be on his guard, or an explosion of the bottle may result when corked up:—

R Alum. sulph. . . . . 35 grs.  
Ammon. carb. . . . . 1 dr.  
Tr. belladonnae . . . . . 2 drs.  
Glycerin . . . . . 3 drs.  
Infus. senega . . . . . ad. 6 oz.

Misce.

In this case the alum. sulph. and ammon. carb. should both be diluted as far as possible before mixing, as owing to the acid nature of the former salt,  $\text{CO}_2$  is liberated when brought in contact with the ammon carb.

Another mixture which is often met with deserves attention:—

R Potass. chlorat. . . . . 1 dr.  
Acid. hydrochlor. . . . . 16 m.  
Glycerin . . . . . 1 oz.  
Aq . . . . . ad. 8 ozs.

Misce.

Under ordinary circumstances the dispenser would first proceed to dissolve the chlorate of potassium in some water and then add the other ingredients, but the intention of the prescriber in this case is evidently to administer a solution of chlorine. Therefore, the potassium salt

should be placed in the bottle, and the hydrochloric acid added to it, the bottle being corked. After standing for a few minutes until the gas is evolved, commence to add the water in small quantities at a time, well shaking the bottle to aid the solution of the gas between each addition.

The student will find it of great assistance to him if he commits to memory the solubilities of some of the ordinary salts commonly met with in prescriptions, such as bicarbonate of soda, gallic acid, &c. The solubility of the former in water, according to the B. P., is 1 in 10. If the quantity ordered in a mixture is more than the water will take up, the undissolved portion should not be strained out, but directions to "shake the bottle" should be added to the label. The solubility of gallic acid is 1 in 100 of cold water, while boiling water will take up 1 in 3; but as it rapidly re-crystallises out in cooling, it is unnecessary to use hot water to dissolve it when dispensing. The best method is to rub the acid down as fine as possible, triturating with cold water, and dispense with a "shake the bottle" label. Citrate of potass., when ordered with gallic acid, forms an excellent solvent. A solution in rectified spirit 1 in 8 is a useful form of keeping it, as, thus dissolved, it will mix with water in any proportion without separating. An instance in which an alkaline solution acts as an admirable solvent is shown in the following mixture:—

R Pulv. glycyrrhiz . . . . . 1 dr.  
Liq. potass. . . . . 2 drs.  
Syr. amantii . . . . . 6 drs.  
Aque . . . . . ad. 6 oz.

Misce.

If the powdered liquorice is first well agitated with the liq. potass., complete solution is effected, and on the addition of the water and syrup the whole forms an almost clear brown mixture.

When the iodide of potassium is ordered in combination with spirit of nitrous ether, decomposition takes place, which is often a source of trouble to the student, and he looks in awe, when on adding the spirit, at the gradually increasing ruddy hue caused by the liberation of the iodine from the potassium salt. This may be avoided if care is taken to first neutralize the spirit of nitrous ether with a little bicarbonate of potass, then on the addition of the iodide no chemical change takes place, and the mixture will remain colorless. The bromide of potassium is also incompatible with the spirit of nitrous ether.

A favorite mixture with some practitioners, and one which gives trouble or else carefully prepared, is:—

R Acid. salicylic. . . . . 2 drs.  
Tr. lavender. co. . . . . 4 drs.  
Vin. colchici. . . . . 12 drs.  
Soda. bicarb. . . . . 3 drs.  
Syr. aurant. . . . . 1 oz.  
Aque . . . . . ad. 12 ozs.

Misce.

It is evident the intention of the prescriber is to administer the salicylate of soda. The best method, therefore, is to

dissolve the acid in about 4 ounces of water, and also make a solution of the bicarbonate of soda, then mix gradually and allow to stand until effervescence ceases, the other ingredients being added last. Salicylic acid combined in a mixture with quinine throws down an insoluble precipitate. A mixture containing the salicylate of soda and carbonate of ammonia when first made is quite colorless, but in a few hours will become yellow, and on keeping again changes to a dark brown. It often saves trouble if the patient is informed at the time when a mixture of this kind is dispensed, that it is liable to change in appearance, and prevents it being brought back, and subsequent explanations.

The preparations of iron are a fruitful source of trouble to the dispenser when ordered in combination with other drugs. It is well to remember they are incompatible with alkalis and their carbonates, magnesia, and lime and their carbonates. They also turn black or darken all vegetable astringents containing tannic acid, and are decomposed by mucilage.

(To be continued.)

### Practical and Cheap Method for Obtaining Oxygen.

In a paper in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, Werner Langguth gives a practical and comparatively cheap method of obtaining large quantities of pure oxygen, the source being common bleaching powder or chloride of lime. The writer states that the method was worked out by him years ago, and has since been in constant use in his laboratory as the sole source of oxygen when that substance was wanted. The process depends upon the fact that when the nitrate of cobalt (cobaltous nitrate  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ) is added to a strong solution of bleaching powder in water, and the mixture well shaken, an evolution of gas will occur.

The gas thus produced is pure oxygen free from chlorine, and may be dried, if required, in the usual manner. The evolution is not violent, and the reaction gives an even and continuous flow of oxygen gas for a long time, that is, until all the bleaching powder in solution is converted into calcium chloride:  $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{O} + 2\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The few drops of nitrate of cobalt added are precipitated by the bleaching powder to cobalt hydroxide, which suffers no further change, only producing by its presence the liberation of the oxygen. It is a beautiful illustration of its catalytic action. It is needless to say that the precipitated oxides can be used over again, *ad infinitum*, with the same effect. The calcium chloride solution is decanted from the settled cobalt hydroxide in the generator, charged with a fresh solution of bleaching powder, shaken, and the evolution of oxygen commences again. Nickel salts will act on bleaching powder in the same manner, but the evolution of oxygen is much slower.



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## FORMULARY.

### SALICYLIC-ACID SHAMPOO.

Salicylic acid. . . . . 25 gm. or 380 grs.  
Glycerin. . . . . 50 " 760 grs.  
Alcohol of 68 p. c. . . . . 950 " 30½ Troy ozs.  
Oil of Wintergreen . . . . . 5 drops.  
Oil of Rose . . . . . 1 drop.  
Oil of Neroli . . . . . 1 drop.

Mix and filter. Directions: Wash the head well with warm soapsuds, then with pure warm water, and dry it with a towel. Then pour two tablespoonfuls of the shampoo into a wineglass, fill this with warm water, and apply the mixture thoroughly, by means of a small sponge, to the scalp and hair.—E. Deiterich in *Pharm. Centralh.*

### PARASITICIDE OINTMENT.

*L'Union Medicale* gives the following ointment for the removal of parasites:

R Salicylic acid . . . . . 45 grains.  
Borax . . . . . 15 grains.  
Balsam of Peru . . . . . 30 grains.  
Etherial essence of anise . . . . . 5 drops.  
Essence of bergamot . . . . . 20 drops.  
Vaseline . . . . . 6 drams.

Make into an ointment and apply to part affected.

### MIGRAINE POWDERS.

Migraine Powders consist of—

Caffine citraté . . . . . 1½ grains.  
Phenacetin . . . . . 1 grain.  
Sacchar lactis . . . . . 1 dr.

Mix. One powder is given every two hours until pain stops.—*D.-A. Ap. Ztg.*

### LACTIC ACID AS A DENTIFRICE.

Von Otto Herting, in *D.-A. Ap. Ztg.*, recommends lactic acid as a good remedy for cleaning the teeth that have become yellow. It is used in the form of a tooth powder:

R Acid lactie . . . . . 2.0  
Talc p. . . . . 30  
Ol. Caryophyll. . . . .  
Ol. mentha pip ana gts . . . . . 3  
Mix.

### SACHET MARECHALE.

Sandalwood, finely ground . . . . . 8 ounces.  
orris root, " " . . . . . 8 ounces.  
Red rose leaves " " . . . . . 4 ounces.  
Cloves, " " . . . . . 4 ounces.  
Cassia bark, " " . . . . . 4 ounces.  
Tonquin musk. . . . . ½ drachm.  
Mix.

### EAU DENTIFRICE DU PIERRE.

1,500 parts tincture of cedarwood (1 to 9 alcohol), 45 oil stannise, 0.5 heliotropin. In place of the cedarwood tincture, cognac or brandy with a little cognac oil, may be employed.—*Phar. Record from Rundschau.*

### RACAHOUT.

A preparation for making a nourishing drink for invalids is made according to *Popular Science News*, by mixing half a pound of rice flour, half a pound of chocolate, three-quarters of a pound of arrow-root and half a pound of white sugar. The chocolate must be finely grated and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Prepare for drinking the same as cocoa.

### REMEDY FOR KINGWORM.

The application of the following, once

daily, for two or three consecutive days, will generally prove successful:

Hydrarg. Uichloridi . . . . . 2 grs.  
Tinct. benzoin co . . . . . 1 oz.  
M. Sig. Paint over affected parts.

Care should be exercised not to paint too large a surface, as the above mixture is toxic. If an excoriation exists, it should not be applied as it is irritating to the wounded integument.—*Med. Chips.*

### THEATRICAL FACE-PAINT.

Torjesen gives the following formula:

White.—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, and plumbate of alumina—of each, 1 oz. Mix, and make into a paste with almond oil (5 to 6 drachms required), and perfume with 12 minims of peppermint oil, 12 grains of camphor, and a drachm of ess. bouquet.

Bright Red.—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, and plumbate of alumina of each, 10 drachms; eosin, 2½ grains, dissolved in a drachm of ess. bouquet; oil of peppermint, 12 minims; camphor, 12 grains; almond oil, a sufficiency to make a paste. Mix as above.

Deep Bordeaux Red.—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, plumbate of alumina—of each, 15 drachms; oil of peppermint, 12 minims; camphor, 12 grains; carmine, 30 grains; (dissolved in 80 minims of solution of ammonia); almond oil, a sufficiency; ess. bouquet, 1½ drachm. Mix.

Skin Color.—Vermillion, 3 drachms; tincture of saffron, 2 drachms; powdered orris, 5 drachms; precipitated chalk and oxide of zinc, of each, 20 drachms; camphor, 20 grains; oil of peppermint, 20 minims; ess. bouquet, 1½ drachms; almond oil, a sufficiency. Mix.

Black.—Drop black (made by burning camphor and washing the soot with spirit), 2 drachms; oil almond, 2 drachms; cocoanut oil, 6 drachms. Mix, perfume, and cast into sticks.—*Chem. and Drug.*

### Medical Formulas.

#### OINTMENT FOR PHTHISIS.

*L'Union Medicale* states that the following ointment is useful in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis:

R Creasote . . . . . 2½ drams.  
Lanolin }  
Olive Oil } of each . . . . . 1½ ounces.  
Lard }

This ointment is to be applied with friction each night to the thorax, and the absorption of the creasote from the skin will be of value to the patient.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS FOR FLATULENCE.

*Journal de Medecine de Paris* gives the following prescriptions for the relief of flatulence:

R Naphthol . . . . . 1 dram.  
Carbonate of magnesium . . . . . 1 dram.  
Powdered charcoal . . . . . 1 dram.  
Essence of peppermint . . . . . 2 drops.

This is to be divided into 15 powders, and one taken at the beginning of each meal.

When the flatulence is accompanied by constipation the following may be used:

R Magnesium . . . . . 1 dram.  
Flowers of sulphur . . . . . 1 dram.

To be made into 15 powders, 1 of which is to be taken at each meal.

When diarrhoea accompanies the flatulency:

R Bicarbonate of sodium . . . . . 30 grains.  
Prepared chalk . . . . . 15 grains.  
Powdered nuxvomica . . . . . 3 grains.

May be made into 10 powders, 1 of which is given with each meal.

In still other cases, where neuralgia of the stomach or true gastralgia accompanies the tympanites:

R Hydrochlorate of cocaine . . . . . 4 grains.  
Quinine sulphate . . . . . 6 drams.  
Cinnamon water . . . . . 8 ounces.

Distil, and order a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Löffler recommends the following gargle in the treatment of diphtheria:

R Carbolic acid . . . . . 15 drops.  
Alcohol . . . . . 2 ounces.  
Distilled water . . . . . 5 ounces.

This should be used as a gargle

In other cases a solution of 1 to 2,000 of corrosive sublimate can be used in the same manner, or the following antiseptic mixture, which is not poisonous, may be employed:

R Thymol . . . . . 15 grains.  
Alcohol . . . . . 3 ounces.  
Water . . . . . 12 ounces.

It is stated that the gargle of corrosive sublimate acts generally more favorably than does that containing carbolic acid.—*Medical News.*

#### Mercuric Chloride in Diphtheria.

DR. F. A. COWARD, of Huddersfield, reports to the *British Medical Journal* that since he commenced to use liq. hydrarg. perchlor. in the treatment of diphtheria, he has not had a single fatal case, and he has treated 60. His formula for a child of three or upwards is:—

Tr. fer. perchlor. . . . . 1 dram.  
Liq. hyd. perchl. . . . . 1 ounce.  
Glycerin. ad . . . . . 2 ounces.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every hour from four to six hours, and then every two, three or four hours, as the case may require.

For an adult he gives:—

Tr. fer. perchlor. . . . . 2 drams.  
Liq. hyd. perchl. . . . . 1 ounce.  
Glyce . . . . . ½ ounce.  
Sol. potas. chlorat. ad . . . . . 8 ounces.

Dose.—1 ounce each hour, and repeated as in the case of a child.

The addition of potass. iodid. to this mixture does not appear to have any beneficial effect. With this treatment local applications, such as painting the fauces, spraying the throat, or the use of gargles, are not needed, and appear to do far more harm than good. In severe cases poultices and the steam-kettle are certainly beneficial.

Sorrow sobers us and makes the mind genial.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians for a man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.

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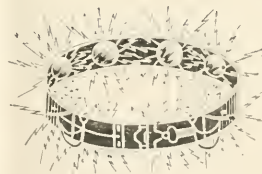
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THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT &amp; ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

### A Method of Cutting Glass Tubes, Bottles, Etc.

Mr. Wm. Thomson recently read some papers before the Society of Chemical Industry, one of which treated of the subject mentioned in the title.

The method consists in having some strips of thick blotting paper at hand, from a quarter to half an inch in width, and of different lengths. Two pieces of such paper are wetted and wrapped around the bottle tube or other vessel to be cut, once or oftener (once is sufficient). These pieces of paper, cut true, are wrapped around the vessel like two bands. They must not be placed too close together, say from a quarter to three eighths of an inch apart for larger vessels, and rather less than a quarter of an inch apart for tubes of an inch in diameter.

When this is arranged, a fine flame about two or three inches long is allowed to play on the glass between the two pieces of wet paper, the vessel being slowly revolved and the point of the flame kept between the two papers. Within a minute, usually, the vessel separates with a clean cut along the line against which the flame played. The blotting paper can then be removed and put aside for use on other occasions. *Chem. and Drug.*

### All Watches Compasses.

A FEW days ago I was standing by an American gentleman when I expressed a wish to know which point was north. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it and pointed to the north. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. "All watches," he replied, "are compasses." Then he explained to me how this was, "Point the hour hand to the sun and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is four o'clock; point the hand indicating four to the sun, and II on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is eight o'clock; point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south." My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley I asked that eminent traveller whether he was aware of the simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass. I do not know what town boasts of my American friend as a citizen. —*London Truth.*

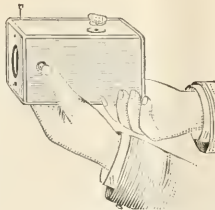
### A Lesson in Longevity.

THE *Medical Age* draws a lesson in longevity from the life of the late George Bancroft, in which, while it admits that there is no system of living which will insure longevity, yet, withal, there are cer-

# Take a Kodak with you.

"You press the button,  
we do the rest."

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)



Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

tain considerations tending that way, and which, if carefully lived up to, offers probably the best chance of reaching close to, if not quite, the hundred year period. The following pertinent advice is given:

Live as much as possible out of doors, never letting a day pass without spending at least three or four hours in the open air.

Keep all the powers of body and mind occupied in congenial work. The muscles should be developed and the mind kept active.

Avoid excesses of all kinds, whether of food, drink, or of whatever nature they may be. Be moderate in all things.

Never despair. Be cheerful at all times. Never give way to anger. Never let the trials of one day pass over to the next.

The period from fifty to seventy-five years should not be passed in illness, or abandonment of all work. Here is where a great many men fail—they resign all care or interest in worldly affairs, and rest of body and mind begins. They throw up their business and retire to private life, which in too many cases proves to be a suicidal policy.

During the next period—the period from seventy-five years to one hundred years—while the powers of life are at their lowest ebb, one cannot be too careful about "catching cold." Bronchitis is a most prolific cause of death in the aged. During this last period rest should be in abundance. —*The Journal of the A. M. A.*

### Grains of Thought.

It is not always the man who looks the wisest who knows the most, but most people don't know this, so it will pay you to look just as wise as you can.

Here is a bit of wisdom with which Bob Bardette is credited: "There's nothing like knowing your business clean through, my boy, whether you know anything else or not."

"Now then," said a physician cheerily to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indulge in a little animal food and —" "No you don't, Doctor," interrupted the patient, "I've suffered enough on your gruel and slop, and I'd starve sooner than begin on hay and oats."

## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising ST. JACOBS OIL have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## HUMPHREY'S

**SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.**

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

**DUTY FREE.**

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

**Humphreys' Medicine Company**

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

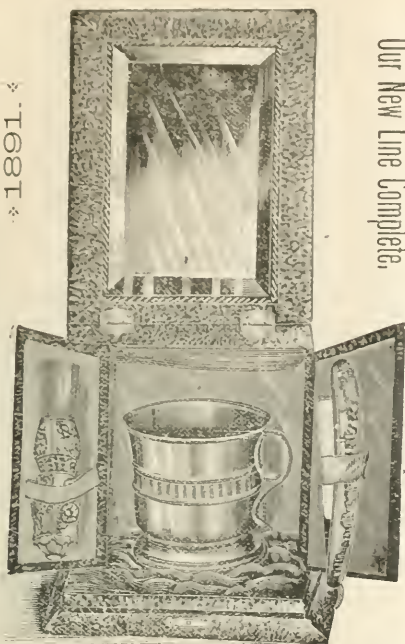


# Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.

## MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

Established 1831.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline & Petrolatum

## Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100 profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

# Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever  
offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers  
name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer.  
If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the  
goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever  
our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them  
than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	- - -	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	- - -	9.50 "
One Dozen,	- - -	1.75 net.

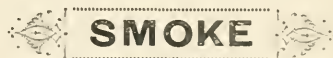
Address all Orders,

W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.



# MINERVA

— AND —

# RICHARD 1st

# CIGARS.

# FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

# J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to carefully consult the advertising pages when desiring to correspond with *Strictly First-class Parties*.

"Now is fly time, and if you sell or use fly destroyers, you cannot afford to overlook advertisements for fly destroyers containing something new. See page 3 for particulars about Tanglefoot."

Simon's Liniment, a proprietary medicine which is very popular in the Eastern Provinces, is advertised to the drug trade of the Dominion on page 4. Order it either through your jobber or direct.

COUNTER WRAPPERS.—A package of neatly printed Counter Wrappers will be mailed, free of cost, on request by postal card. Send to the Humphrey's Medicine Company, cor. William and John streets, New York.

What do you think of Fountain Syringes at \$6.50 per dozen, and quality guaranteed? Read Dean, Foster & Co.'s advt. carefully, there are other items there that will interest you, and should secure at least a sample order from you.

E. S. Wells, of "Rough on" fame, calls the attention of the trade at this time especially to his "Rough on Corns" liquid, "Rough on Corns" salve (retailing at 10 cents) and "Leannele Oil." Whatever Mr. Wells puts on the market he pushes, and retailers may be sure of their sale.

Read the advt. of Henry Smith, 53 Bay st., Toronto, Importer of Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, etc. Mr. Smith is well and favorably known to the trade as the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Fudger. His travellers are now on the road with an excellent line of samples.

The Seely Manufacturing Company's holiday line of imported cut and decorated bottles is a large and handsome one. Special attention has been given to the manufacture of fine silk and satin lined boxes for their bottles, which makes the line very attractive. They put up their choicest perfume in these packages. See advt. on page 36.

Antikamnia, advertised on page 19 of this issue, is meeting with wonderful success in the hands of many physicians who are using it largely in their practice. As its name indicates it is against or opposed to pain, and is valuable in the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred complaints. It is put up in 5 grain tablets as well as powder form and sold by all jobbers.

The Canadian Specialty Co., of 36 Front st. East, Toronto, Ont., have been

appointed Canadian agents for French, Cave & Co.'s "Crushed Violets," a new delicate flavoring for soda water syrup, also ice cream and confections. It is very highly spoken of by the American trade and press, and already "Crushed Violets" banners may be seen hanging in windows of Toronto and Montreal druggists, who report good sales. Write them for quotations.

W. G. Dunn & Co., Hamilton, Ont., and London, Eng., have introduced into the market a preparation called "Fruit Saline," for fevers, headache, sea-sickness, indigestion, etc. It is made from the saline constituents of fruit in combination with the purest salts of soda and potash. It produces a delicious, cooling and refreshing beverage and can be taken at all times. This preparation is considered by many superior to other makes on the English market, and sells in Canada at half the price.

Dr. Coulter's combined Vaporizer and Inhaler, advertised on second page of cover, is one of the simplest and most complete vaporizers before the public, being specially adapted for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It is recommended by leading physicians throughout the Dominion, and is also valuable for deodorizing and disinfecting sick rooms. The following is a sample of the many favorable testimonials which the proprietors have received:

329 Church st.,  
Toronto, Oct. 3rd, 1890.

DEAR DR. COULTER,—I am convinced that the Vaporizer which you have lately introduced to the profession will prove highly serviceable in the treatment of affections of the respiratory organs. It will also be very useful to sterilize the atmosphere of a room in cases of infectious diseases.

Yours very truly,

G. R. McDONAGH, M.D., L.R.C.P.,  
London,  
Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology, University of Toronto.

Druggists will do well to carry these in stock, and show them to physicians and others.

### Something Big in Rubber.

THE biggest "biscuit" of rubber ever seen in North America is on exhibition in a store in New York. It came from the upper Amazon, and weighs a trifle over a thousand pounds and cost its owners \$1,010. Around its largest circumference it measures ten feet, being composed of successive layers that form a practically solid mass throughout. There is enough rubber in the lump to make 5,000,000 "election" bands, or, if made into a single string, there is enough to make a line which would reach 150 miles.

Although the biscuit is now perfectly black it was pure white, like the juice of the milk weed, when taken from the tree. The native who made the lump first drove two crocheted stakes in the ground at a distance of ten feet apart, and in the crochets he rested a smooth pole. Then he built a fire midway between the posts in such a position as to concentrate the

heat at the centre of the cross piece. The rubber in its fluid consistency, was poured on the hottest surface of the stringer, and as it felt the warmth of the fire it congealed. By turning the pole slowly around, the layer of rubber took its present shape, which is that of a big, overgrown biscuit.

It is slow work turning the stick and congealing the rubber, and a whole day is consumed in making a single layer. It took forty days to complete the biscuit in question, for besides hardening it, it had to be cured and smoked by processes very similar to those used in smoking and curing hams. The Amazon natives use a peculiar bark to effect the curing process, which is burnt in the fire, and which imparts certain properties that prepare the rubber for preservation. The rubber which is here described smells so much like the ordinary sugar cured ham that one could not tell the difference if blindfolded. In this respect the rubber from the Amazon possesses a distinct superiority over that from Africa. In the latter country the natives seem to know nothing whatever about the curing and smoking process, and the result is that their rubber has an indiscernibly vile odor.

In preparing this big lump for commercial use, it will be first put into the grinder or mill, where it will undergo a treatment very like that of mastication. This makes it pliable. It will then be put into a calendar where it will be flattened and drawn out into the required size and shape, after which it will be cut up into the shapes used in commerce.—Des Moines Trade Journal.

### Pharmaceutical Flips.

The Hospital for lady-students to enter at—The Middle sex.—Punch.

Douglas Jerrold, describing a very dangerous illness from which he had just recovered, said, "Ay, sir, it was a runaway knock at death's door, I assure you."

Mrs. Van Bibb—What is the matter with my husband, doctor?

Dr. Schmerz—Well, he has symptoms of acute cephalalgia and nasal hyperemia. Mrs. Van Bibb—Oh, dear! What do you suppose caused it?

Dr. Schmerz—I think it is due to excessive cerevisiac and caudagallie absorption.

Mrs. Van Bibb—Poor, dear fellow! And mother said there was nothing the matter with him, except that he had been drinking too much. I shall never forgive her.

A PHARMACEUTICAL PHILTER.—It was a phull pledged pharmacist Who phell in love with a phreckled-phased girl. But she phaintly phaltered he must desist, For his phurious phrenzy phair brain did whirl. But iph phrom her phase the phreckles he'd take She phancied she'd phavor him phar more, she sighed. A very phine lotion he phound how to make, Which gained him a phortune, some phame and a bride.

# DRUGGISTS, Sell Davis' Fly Felts

THE MOST POPULAR,  
The Best Selling **FLY EXTERMINATOR** in the Dominion.

3 FELTS IN PACKAGE—SELLS FOR 5c. PER PACKAGE.

3 Box Lots, \$7.00. - Profit over 100 per cent.

MANUFACTURED BY

**POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN WHOLESALE FIRMS :

MONTREAL—Lyman, Sons & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co.

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb,

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO—Northrop & Lyman Co., T. Milbarn & Co., Elliot & Co.,  
Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co.

HAMILTON—J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCallum & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Rosser & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Langley & Co.

## To Druggists Only !

*WE beg to call your attention to the following*

### SPECIALTIES :

				DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt.	EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN	SYRINGES.	- -	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	"	"	" -	7.50
" 4, 3 "	"	"	" -	8.50
" 5, 4 "	"	"	" -	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

## Fever Thermometers.

*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.*

*HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

**DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,**

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



## Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been fair for the season; retailers complain very much about the amount of charging to be done.

Norway Cod Liver Oil will probably be dearer.

Mercurials are easier.

Morphias are easier.

Paris Green—large demand; price will gradually advance as stocks decrease.

Silver Nitrate has again advanced owing to an advance in the metal.

Salicylate Soda easier.

Cardamom Seeds advancing.

Oil Cloves easier.

Oil Lemon maintains advanced price.

Oil Peppermint—if present crop prospects are borne out, will be scarce and higher.

Balsalm Copaiba—lower prices not probable.

Ergot higher; stocks light.

Grains Paradise—higher and scarcer.

Quinine—a gradual improvement in price is looked for.

Alcohol, owing to an increase in duty, has advanced about 40 cents a gallon. This amounts to almost a direct tax on the retailer as the advance is so small in proportion that higher retail prices cannot be realized, but to a fair retail business it makes a difference of about \$50 per year.

Sp. Nitre, Tinctures, &c., in fact, all alcoholic preparations will be higher in proportion to advance in Spirit.

Snuff is also 5c. a lb. higher.

Cayenne Pepper is higher.

Cocaine—late cable advices announce a further advance. We further learn that one large German factory is about to suspend manufacture owing to lack of raw material.

Codia—higher and scarcer.

## Testing Surgical Dressings.

N. Huss (*Zeitsch. für Anal. Chem.*) describes a method for valuation of iodine, iodoform, iodol and sozo-iodol dressings. These products when heated with metallic zinc, give up all of their iodine which combines with the zinc to form iodide of zinc.

One to five grammes of the material is introduced into a dry test-tube, 20 grammes chemically pure zinc dust added so that it will stand 2 cm. above the material even after shaking and the whole heated for some time in a water-bath. The zinc is then washed into a 500 c. c. flask and distilled water added to the mark and the whole shaken. To 250 c. c. of this solution a little sodium carbonate is added for the removal of the zinc, boiled, cooled and diluted to 500 c. c. After shaking and filtering 250 c. c. is taken and the iodine estimated according to Reinege (Fresenius Quant. Anal.) by titration with potassium permanganate. The me-

talic zinc should be freed from oxide by washing with very dilute hydrochloric acid, then with water till all chlorine is removed, and lastly with alcohol.

To eliminate the error caused by the zinc the first dilution may be made to 503 c. c. as the volume of 20 grms. of zinc is very nearly 3. c. c. its sp. gr. being about 7.

For the estimation of mercuric chloride in antiseptic dressings H. Beckurts (*Pharm. Centralblatt*) recommends extracting the material with a solution of common salt and determining the bi-chloride of mercury according to Mohr's process by titrating with ammonium ferrous sulphate and determining the excess with potassium permanganate. When glycerine or other bodies interfering with the above reaction are present the bi-chloride of mercury is reduced with ferrous sulphate, the solution rendered alkaline with sodium hydrate, then acid with dilute sulphuric acid, and titrated with iodine in presence of an excess of potassium iodide. —*Era*.

Be emulous. Don't be content with doing what another has done. Surpass it. Deserve success, and it will come. The boy was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket, or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round but never tirs.

## Do You Want —TO— Make Money?

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure every form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants.

**BEFORE** **AFTER**  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Bizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 4 boxes for \$3.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$3.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456. Victoria, B. C.

## A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

## THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,

Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

## → SEELY ←

THE

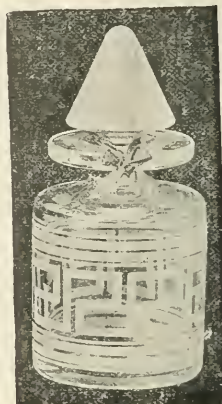
## American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

## SPECIAL ODORS:



No. H (in box)  
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose.  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lilly.  
White Rose.  
Knight's Templar.  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

## PRICE LIST:

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
1/2 oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1 1/2 oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "
10 1/2 oz., No. H, (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Cologne, or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.,**  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

# WILSON'S FLY = POISON = PADS.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discountage the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$1 03	\$1 20	CASHEW, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CATIAK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	3 0	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep. see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	40	45	CAYACOA, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thins, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERR, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bit wort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Birdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLONTO, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb. ....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Colefoot, lb. ....	20	34
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Blackthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DIATRINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canela, lb. ....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Heardoun, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascar Sagrada ..... 39 35			Egrot, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Len in Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	Encotin, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Ponds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	25	40	FRUITS, Amica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	29	32	Sage, Ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Scammony, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thymic, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	GLATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	ISHBO, Malrus, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GRAIANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	ISSET POWDER, lb. ....	20	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 01	2 10
BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb. ....	2 50	2 60	GRM ALGOS, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. ....	2 60	2 70	Garbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Acouite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Avabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Bachu, long, lb. ....	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Lenzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPION, lb. ....	65	70	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 10	2 10	Guaiaac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Hyos yamus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Kino, true, lb. ....	45		Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Timevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Opium, lb. ....	3 75	3 90	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	LEECHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	LICORICE, Soluzzi. ....	45	50
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
						Grasso ....	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Parity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	60
“ Parity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true...	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
“ Aene Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12		
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins...	1 50	1 75	Yellow Duck, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12		
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60		
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00		
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Birdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
Musk, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	85	90		
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Citron, oz.	75	80		
NTX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75		
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
ONITMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	85	90	Fennigreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10 00	10 50		
Citrus, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10		
PLASTER, Calcined, lbd cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HOSYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00		
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40		
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10		
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	23	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
White, lb.	33	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	15	Sol., lb.	12	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SERENACE, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TRIPENTH, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Starch, oz.	35	40		
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow, lb.	40	45	And Starchine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guinea, rasped, lb.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS</b>			Syrup, lb.	45	50		
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permearate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Coldfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Cucurbita, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	33	4		
Ground, lb.	10	12	cles doz.	22	25	One lb.	6	7		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	103	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Sulphate, oz.	35	40		
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	3		
Indian Hemp, lb.	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30		
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	23	23	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 40	1 45		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 15	1 20		
Kava Kava, lb.	49	90	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Camelot, lb.	1 25	1 30		
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartarie, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACTANILID, lb.	1 60	1 10	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	13	3	Bin., oz.	30			
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Pereira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 65	1 75		
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 65	1 75		
Parsley, lb.	39	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1 60	1 75		
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	75	80		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	PROSOPIS, lb.	90	1 10		
Sassaaparilla, Hand, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	13	15	Potassum, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	35	40	Potassum, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	45	50		



Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Limonene, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	1 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, o	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 75	1 00	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Organum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Pernanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	70	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				Peppermint, lb.	1 00	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	50	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodum, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	10	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	38	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Ozs., oz	30	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Savin, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	90	22	Caput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spice, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Tansy, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	13	14	
Iodide, lb.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LASSER, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULFONAL, oz.	50	55	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, lb.	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	25	1	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPEERMINT, gal.	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65	Lemon, lb.	3 50	3 75	TURPENTINE, gal.	70	75	

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**Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Compound.**

(WITH IRON)

\$3.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

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(WITHOUT IRON)

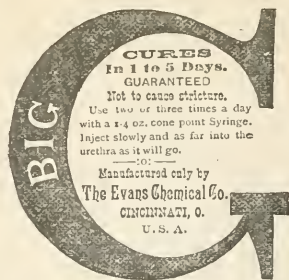
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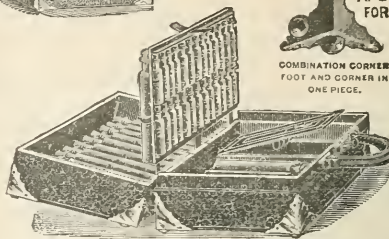
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version, Retroversion and Prolapsus. Dropsy of the Womb, Ul-  
ceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea. Profuse and Difficult  
Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation  
and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages,  
Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

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charm, often with the first application removing pain from  
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

AUGUST, 1891.

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{ TORONTO, ONT. }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.  
6 Wellington St. West.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

THE Montreal College of Pharmacy which was organized in 1867 and obtained its letters of incorporation from the Provincial Legislature in 1879 is, we believe, the oldest institution of its kind in Canada. It is the outgrowth of the Montreal Chemists' Association, but was not formally regarded as an educational institution

executive board, a commodious building on Lagachetiere-St. was purchased, and in May, 1890, was taken possession of by the Board. The College building has two lecture rooms, a large chemical laboratory,



H. E. DESROSIERS, M. D.

a committee room and an office for the use of the registrar, all of which are suitably fitted up and well adapted to the requirements of the students and faculty.

The following constitute the Executive Committee, having been elected at the annual meeting in May, 1891: A. D. Mann, W. H. Chapman, C. J. Covernton, W. S. Kerry, L. R. Baridon, C. E. Searff, Jules Hirtz, A. E. DuBerger, A. Maillet, D. Watson, J. T. Lyons and A. Manson. The officers are—

President ..... David Watson.  
Vice President..... John T. Lyons.  
Treasurer ..... A. Manson.  
Secretary ..... E. Muir.

The faculty consists of the following gentlemen:—Prof. Thos. D. Reed, M. D., who learned the drug business with Lamplough & Campbell, and was with them from 1855 until commencing business for himself in 1864, afterwards graduating at McGill University in the class of '71, and has since 1877 held the position of Lecturer on Materia Medica and Toxicology in the College.

Prof. Jos. Bemrose, F. C. S., F. I. C., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, London, and also of the Society of Public Analysts, is Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy in the M. C. P.

Prof. H. E. Desrosiers, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics in Laval University, is Lecturer in Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Prof. C. A. Pfister, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Polytechnic School, Montreal, also Lecturer on this subject in the College.

The accompanying photo-engravings are those of the three first-named Professors, the other we were unable to procure in time for this issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Women as Pharmacists.

In Sweden the medical authorities are heartily in favor of giving ladies a privilege to become apothecaries, have recommended the government to introduce the requisite regulations.

In Norway the women have for the last six years been entitled to study pharmacy and to manage and own dispensaries, subject to certain conditions.

In Denmark only two women have



THOS. D. REED, M.D.

until 1870. In October of that year an Executive Board was elected of whom Mr. N. Mann was chosen President, and Mr. E. Muir, Secretary. For a number of years the College labored under the disadvantage of having no suitable building for holding lectures, etc., but through the combined exertions of the members and



JOS. BEMROSE, F. C. S.

gone in for pharmacy, and neither of them has passed the final examination.

In Finland there are seven female apothecaries. None of them has passed the final examination, and since 1884 no lady has applied for admission to the profession.

In Russia, ladies have, since the com



mentement of last year, been entitled to become apothecaries, and nine, having already completed the preparatory studies at Zurich, have availed themselves of the right to pass the Russian examinations. The owners of dispensaries appear, however, to be averse to receiving such ladies as students, and so far none of them have succeeded in gaining admission to any establishment in St. Petersburg.—*Pacific Drug Review*.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The following were elected officers of this Association at their annual meeting:

President, Henry R. Gray, Montreal.  
 1st Vice-Pres., Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec.  
 2nd, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.  
 Treasurer, A. Manson, Montreal.  
 Asst. Treas. & Secy. Gen., E. Muir, Montreal.  
 John T. Lyons, Mont. W. S. Kerry, Mont.  
 C. A. Nelson, " J. R. Parkin, "  
 A. E. DuBerger, " Rod. Carriere, "  
 Jos. A. Dawson, " A. LaRue, Quebec.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Henry R. Gray, Montreal, Chairman.  
 A. Manson, Mont. Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec.  
 S. Lachance, " R. W. Williams, Three Rivers  
 J. T. Lyons, " A. E. DuBerger, Waterlool.  
 E. Muir, Montreal, Secretary of Board.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINERS.

For Montreal—W. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger,  
 et, C. E. Scarff.  
 For Quebec—P. F. Rinfret, Wm. B. Rogers,  
 J. I. LaRoche.

### Olive Oil.

BY A. B. STEWART, M. A., PH. G.

On the 15th of June, 1871, the writer bottled twelve two ounce bottles of pure olive oil, which were boxed and kept on a garret in darkness, and where the temperature in winter was not sufficient to cause precipitation of margarin. On the 15th of June, 1891, the oil was examined; three bottles had precipitated 25 per cent. of margarin, four 20 per cent, and five 16 to 18 of margarin. When placed in hot water the oil instantly became deep green in color and transparent; on being placed in a dark closet for 24 hours it became opaque, 24 hours longer deposited about 18 per cent. of margarin, and after 7 days complete precipitation took place; when exposed to the light of the sun the margarin would rise toward the top, and in a few seconds the solid part would become translucent. It then becomes obvious that age and darkness cause precipitates, to a greater or less extent, of the margarin contained in all oils, from the fact that on repeated closing of the oil precipitation would occur, while sun-light would render it translucent and transparent. This oil was then subjected to chemical tests for purity. Mercury 18½ grs., and nitric acid 21½ grs., sp. gr. 1.35, were mixed with the oil, which failed after a few hours to be converted into a solid mass. Sulphuric acid, by a tinge of rose-color, in three or four shakings in the test tube, revealed the presence of poppy oil. Nitric acid failed to reveal the green color given to the pure oil. Equal parts of nitric and

sulphuric acids mixed with equal weights of the oil neither revealed a bright yellow color of the pure oil nor the beautiful deep green color of the oil of sesamum. After testing pure lard oil, the results were compared and revealed that what was apparently pure olive oil, was in reality lard oil with a variable proportion of cotton seed oil and minute traces of poppy oil.—*Phil. J. of Pharmacy*.

### Pharmacists' Symbols

THE art of the pharmacist is old; it is assuredly of pre-historic origin. The reader of Dioscorides or of Pliny is astonished at the number of herbs and other things used as medicines, and the complexity of many popular prescriptions. Referring to the pharmacist, it is curiously observed in "Ecclesiastics" that "of his works there shall be no end." In other days than ours there was evidently a morbid taste for the multiplication of remedies of doubtful worth—a deplorable infirmity of many physicians.

It is stated by Ebers, in his "Egyptian Princess," that each of the Egyptian temples had its laboratory and apothecary. There is a list of two hundred drugs which were kept in the temple of Edfu. But just when the preparation and sale of medicines became a special business cannot be stated. In early times it was customary for the physician to compound his own prescriptions, as is done in rural places yet. Mr. Fort remarks that "toward the conclusion of the third century the first indications present themselves of the existence of a class of (Roman) citizens to whose vigilante care was confided the preparation of medicaments ordered by attendant physicians." The same writer says: "The storage of medicinal supplies seems to have approximated the pharmacy in the twelfth century, although even earlier the word *apothecary* appears to have been interchangeable with the booth where assorted wares were offered at public sale." At the end of the twelfth century the Bishop of London was named *apothecarius* or pharmacist, to King Henry, a fact which proves that the art of Bolus was then, at least highly esteemed.

Now, although the establishment of the pharmacist has mysteries in abundance connected with it, the special symbols pertaining to the business are but few. The chief and most characteristic one is the mortar and pestle. In Larwood and Hotten's interesting book it is said: "One of the signs originally used exclusively by apothecaries was the mortar and pestle, their well-known implements for pounding drugs." In an attractive form and generally gilded it is to be seen at nearly all pharmacies in this country. Only occasionally is it pictured. I know an instance in Philadelphia where Cupid is presented in connection with it; but this is as absurd an addition as the negro youth who is using the pestle in another. An eagle—the national bird—is sometimes represented hovering over it. The

pestle used for grinding corn was deified by the Romans under the name of Pilumnus. In connection with the mortar it is highly spoken of in the sacred books of the Hindus.

The skull and cross-bones has come to be of pharmaceutical significance. Placed on the label of a vial, it implies that the contents are poisonous, and should be used with intelligence and care. It has been in use from an early date as an emblem of death. Formerly, it was often placed on tombstones.

The reference to the "art of the apothecary," made in the Bible, has been regarded as "the first recorded notice upon the subject of medicine and pharmacy,"—as, for example, by the late professor, Dr. George B. Wood; but here we have explicit evidence that farther back, say 1,000 years before the time of Moses, people were in the habit of having medicines stored in vases of a set kind, and that the Babylonians had considerable pharmaceutical knowledge, as well as their medical practice was not exclusively magical; or, as Mr. Halevy puts it, "it proves that the Babylonians were in possession of a rational medicine as well as a magical one." He further remarks that it is "the only known specimen of an Assyro-Babylonian prescription."—*Medical Symbolism*.

### New Compounds not Therapeutically Described.

MERCURY AND ZINC, ACETATE.—Whiteish powder, soluble in water.

IRON-BORO-LACTATE.—Greenish powder, soluble in water.

IRON-BROMO-LACTATE.—Slightly yellowish, hygroscopic, crystalline powder.

LEAD ACETO-TARTRATE.—White or translucent crystals, clearly soluble in water.

LEAD OXY CHLORIDE.—Chemically Pure Powder, is of a yellow color and insoluble in water, etc.

LITHIUM FLUORIDE, PURE.—Colorless, imperfectly crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in water.

IODINE CYANIDE.—White laminated crystals, which readily turn red; easily soluble in ether and in alcohol, less so in water.

MERCURY BI-CHROMATE.—A beautifully red, heavy, crystalline powder, not soluble in the ordinary solvents. Heat decomposes the salt, metallic mercury being surrendered. —*Merck's Bulletin*.

NOT DISPENSED AT COT RATES.—The following is a prescription that seldom falls into the hands of the cutters:

R Honesty.  
 Industry.  
 Sobriety.  
 Constancy.  
 Economy, aa. q. s.  
 M Ft.

This is a true and sure preparation for success in life, if persistently carried out. —*Myers Bros. Druggist*.



WE have spared no expense or trouble in bringing out the

- "IVORINE" Tooth Powder, -

and heartily recommend it to the Drug Trade of the Dominion. No stone will be left unturned until "IVORINE" has become a household word from Victoria to Charlottetown.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

1 Dozen,	\$1.90.
3 "	5.55.
6 "	10.80.
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Order them from the Wholesale Drug Houses or from

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## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec. A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence. Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself. May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Montreal, or direct from

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

MITCHELL'S

ARECA NUT

Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

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value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the  
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Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's  
and Vennard's Perfumery.

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8 oz. bottles.

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Small bottles.

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" Meiza de Perse Perfume.

" Loxus Dore Perfume.

" Amorosa Perfume.

" Jacinthe Blanc Perfume.

" Magnet Perfume.

Elliman's Embrocation.

Stevens' Spavin Ointment.

Laville's Gout Cure.

OPAL POMADE POTS -- Celluloid Top.

We have the Agency for **ELLIS &  
GOLTERMAN'S CONTINUOUS SPRAY  
ATOMIZERS.** These goods are having  
a large sale, and are the best values  
we know of.

HEADQUARTERS ON SPONGES.



## TRADE NOTES.

Chas. Lugsdin, druggs, Port Colborne, Ont., has sold out.

J. Teague, jr., druggist, Victoria, B. C. Sheriff is in possession.

C. H. Bowes & Co. have opened a drug store at Victoria, B. C.

V. E. Latimer, M. D. and druggs, Holland, moved to Birtle, Man.

G. A. Grant, druggist, Stellarton, N.S., is about giving up business.

Thos. McEwan, physician and druggist, Springfield, has sold out to A. F. Tufford.

Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, Ont., returned from a pleasure trip to Europe.

Horricks & Co., druggs, Vancouver, B. C., are offering to dispose of their business.

W. Thornton, formerly with J. Field at Calgary, Alberta, has opened a drug store at that place.

G. T. Fulford & Co. are about pushing the sale of Williams' Pink Pills in the United States.

W. P. McLaren, druggist and stationer, Watford, Ont., is offering his business for sale on account of ill health.

Jas. Douglas, of the London Drug Co., London, Ont., accompanied by his wife, has returned from a trip to England.

The Canadian office of Adams & Sons, chewing gum manufacturers, has been removed to 11 and 13 Jarvis st., Toronto.

A. Stewart, formerly manager of A. B. Petrie's branch store in Guelph, Ont., is commencing business for himself in that place.

C. K. McGregor, of Brantford, and member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for district No. 9, is in England, and will not return until September.

F. W. Meek, druggist and stationer, Strathroy, Ont., has moved into the new store fitted up for him at his former stand, and has one of the nicest and best fitted stores in the west.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp announce that on account of the continuous advances in the excise duty on spirit, they will advance the price of Florida Water to \$4.75 per doz. in less than 1 gross lots.

Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of Helmbold's Buchu fame, has been committed to a lunatic asylum for a fourth time. He was estimated at one time to be worth \$10,000,000 and owned 4 or 5 drug stores in Philadelphia and 3 in New York City. He is now a raving maniac and is confined in an asylum at Trenton, N. J.

## Toronto Drug Cricketers.

THE Toronto retail druggists have formed a cricket club with the following as executive officers:—Mr. John Hargreaves, Pres.; Mr. O. F. Botsford, Vice Pres.; and Mr. T. N. Sampson, Sec.-Treas.

In about a week's time these gentlemen enlisted some forty members, secured their

outfit, a permit from Parks Commissioner Chambers, and played their first practice game, which speaks well for their energy and the good feeling which seems to animate Toronto druggists generally.

Cricket is essentially a gentleman's game, one which does not partake of the rough and tumble elements which too frequently form an unavoidable part of outdoor games of sport, and is therefore the more suited for those who, situated as the druggist usually is, have not the time or opportunity to harden their muscles to stand more severe forms of exercise.

Aside from the physical benefit which the participants are likely to receive from the game it is believed that such meetings will do very much to encourage a greater degree of friendliness and maintain that spirit of unity which is now a prominent feature in their actions, and which cannot fail to benefit individually all concerned. We wish the cricket club success and hope that its first season won't be its last.

In their first match, which was between teams chosen from the married and single members of the club, the single men scored 75 in both innings to 72 for the married.

Their next venture was against the soldiers of the New Fort. Here the "pestle proved stronger than the sword," the score being 60 to 51 in favor of the druggists in a single innings match.

## Manitoba Notes.

Mr. B. M. Cannill, of Portage la Prairie, is now able to attend to business, after his long and protracted illness.

Mr. J. Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, was in Winnipeg this week combining business with pleasure.

Dr. J. C. Stoyte, of Souris, is progressing with his new store and hopes to be able to occupy it about Sept. 1st. When finished this will be one of the finest stores in the province. The internal fittings are of solid cherry, and are being made in Nova Scotia. It will be of the latest and most improved design, affording every convenience in a well equipped store.

Messrs. Wm. Dickie and A. E. Munsen, of Carberry, have combined interests and fitted up a new and pretty store where under the style of Munsen & Co., they will do an increased and prosperous trade.

Mr. C. W. Herrell, of Neepawa, contemplates building a new store next spring, which will surpass anything in Canada in the way of elegance and convenience.

The registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association has announced that lectures will commence on Oct. 1st in the Manitoba Medical College.

Mr. P. H. Rosser, of Martin, Rosser & Co., left on July 3rd for a trip over the main line of the C. P. R. west, combining business with pleasure. Before returning he intends visiting the Pacific coast. From inquiries he is having a good time and enjoying his much earned holiday.

Mr. Luththead, chemist for Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal, passed through on a holiday trip to the coast a short time ago.

Mr. J. K. Patton and family, of Minnedosa, have gone east on a visit. Mr. Patton expects to return in about three weeks, but Mrs. Patton and children will remain for the balance of the summer.

## Montreal Notes.

There is a feeling that the laboring men had his innings. The press has praised him, and the public has sympathized with him. Perhaps drug clerks might get a little of this public sympathy if they would only combine and agitate against late hours, which both physicians and pharmacists agree are altogether unnecessary. The proprietors would hail with pleasure the change quite as much as the clerks. By all means agitate and go in at first as a matter of policy for a moderate curtailment of the hours of labors. The present system prevents both employers and employed from enjoying any social life whatever.

The widening of Bleury street, which will be commenced next May, will seriously inconvenience the druggists on that street. We happen to know that the widening of St. Lawrence st. resulted in great loss to all the druggists there whether on the side expropriated or not, and it will take a couple of years more to bring business back into its old channel.

A Montrealer, who is now clerking in Boston, told your correspondent the other day that liquor selling is largely carried on by pharmacists there, and it is in many drug stores the principal source of profit—and what is worse still a good deal of this degrading trade is done on Sunday. Let us hope there is a little exaggeration in this assertion. It appears there are too many drug stores for them all to earn an honest living.

The Montreal Druggists' Association is now firmly established. Mr. Contant, late president of the Pharmaceutical Association, has been elected president, and Mr. Lyons, hon.-secretary. The real work of the association will scarcely begin until the fall, when it is hoped the meeting will be well attended. The first object of the association is to bring about an understanding as to retail prices.

At present cutting is not so bad in Montreal as in many other cities, and it is to be hoped the common sense of druggists will prevent them from reducing their profits. It should be borne in mind that *reducing prices does not increase the consumption of drugs*. In addition to the price question the association will discuss clerks' salaries, Sunday trading, the long hours of labor and the opposition of wholesale houses by selling retail at wholesale prices.

Mr. Jackson, it is reported, has sold out to his clerk who takes possession at once. Having had money left him some time since by a relative in England, it is

said that Mr. Jackson will now retire. Knowing Mr. Jackson's love for the country I presume he will now take his *otium cum dignitate*.

Mr. J. A. Harte's new store at the corner of St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets, is to be a stylish affair and will be under the management of Mr. Harte's son.

Business is abnormally flat in Montreal this month. In some parts of the city one may sit in a drug store for half an hour without seeing a customer; not even the proverbial directory fiend drops in.

There are rumors of still another drug store to be opened on St. Catherine st. between St. Denis and St. Lawrence, but I have not been able to obtain the name of the courageous party.

It seems astonishing the craze which exists in Montreal for opening new drug stores. To any well balanced mind it is evident they cannot all make a living. It is not every one who has a diploma who is competent commercially to run a drug store. There are now 5 drug stores on Bleury st., 8 on St. Lawrence, and on St. Catherine they are innumerable. Many of these stores keep open all day on Sunday and nearly half the night, certainly not much of a temptation for a sane man to adopt pharmacy as a profession.

Mr. Scarff, who was many years manager of the Medical Hall, St. James st., and who is now keeping a pharmacy on his own account on St. Catherine st. West, has accepted the position of examiner on the Board of Preliminary Examiners, which with Mr. W. S. Kerry and Mr. Duberger make a very strong Board, all three gentlemen being well educated and experienced.

Mr. Lachance has received a medal from the Commissioners of the Jamaica exhibition for some specialties of his manufacture exhibited there.

Mr. Bridon having retired from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association Mr. R. Carriere was appointed in his place, having had the next highest number of votes at the annual meeting. Unfortunately Mr. Carriere's time is so much engaged that he cannot accept the position, therefore the council will have to elect some one else at its next meeting.

### Our English Letter.

London, July 22nd, 1891.

CHLOROFORM has attracted a good deal of attention during the last few weeks in consequence of the statement made by M. Pictet, that he had been able to prepare absolutely pure chloroform by a new method. As far as is at present known it consists of sublimating ordinary commercial chloroform to a freezing-out process, conducted both by extreme pressure and cold. The result is stated to be a true trichloro-methane absolutely pure—impurities separating by crystallisation—and stable. Unfortunately we have had recently a large number of deaths under

chloroform—medical men say much larger than usual. Consequently the discovery of the new method has suggested to our medical confreres that these unpleasant occurrences must have been due to impurities in the chloroform. It is not too much to say that at present there is no particle of evidence of any impurities beyond the 1 per cent. of spirit allowed by the B. P. as rendering the article more stable. During the last year, however, we have had two new brands of chloroform introduced on the market and largely employed by the medical men. The first is known as the "Warrington" chloroform, for which Mr. A. H. Mason is agent. Mr. Mason is known to many Canadians as having held for some years the position of manager of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Ltd., at Montreal. He is now a partner with Mr. Geo. Seabury, in Seabury & Johnson, at their London house. This chloroform is prepared from acetone and has become known by that name. The other preparation of chloroform is made from mixed Ketone sources and is known as "Ketone chloroform." Besides these we have the pure (from absolute alcohol) and that made from methylated spirit. All of these answer the official tests, and so far no impurities have been proved to exist in them. If M. Pictet has prepared pure chloroform which is stable without the addition of even the minute amount of alcohol at present allowed, it is an interesting discovery, but nothing more.

The editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Dr. Paul, recently laid it down as an axiom that only pure chloroform should be used in the B. P. preparations of chloroform. This was speedily proved to be erroneous, as the Pharmacopoeia does not order it to be made from pure alcohol but only says it *may* be so made. Moreover, in the preface it is distinctly laid down that the processes may vary as long as the products answer the B. P. requirements as to tests, etc.

PHENOCOOL HYDROCHLORIDE is one of the latest additions to our ever-increasing stock of antipyretics. This body, which is patented and introduced by Schering, of Berlin, has advantages over antifebrin in that it is soluble 1 in 16. Although, at present, there are no advantages which phenocool can claim over antipyrin, its freedom from taste and absence of influence upon the normal body temperature are favorable features. It has already been reported upon favorably in acute articular rheumatism and hectic fevers.

INFLUENZA REMEDIES during the recent re-visitation of the epidemic were almost entirely different to those upon which most physicians pinned their faith last year. Quinine, again undoubtedly was regarded as a sheet anchor, but salicylate of sodium, aconite and solution of acetate of ammonia were much more largely prescribed. Many of the wholesale druggists supplying doctors introduced compound quinine mixtures, containing quinine, aconite, phosphoric acid and aromatics.

Saline mixtures of nitrate of potash, acetate of ammonia and spirit of nitrous ether were frequently prescribed, whilst Dr. Turner has just announced the successful results obtained with over 200 cases by the simple exhibition of 20 grain doses of salicin, repeated at frequent intervals. Antipyrin and other antipyretics were much less frequently employed, whilst camphor and stimulating tonics replaced them in a large manner.

PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS are very quiet just now, the much abused pharmacy bill introduced by the Pharmaceutical Society into Parliament, having been withdrawn. Preparations are being made for the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference which takes place this year at Cardiff. It is not customary here to have exhibitions of pharmaceutical products after this meeting, although all the principal wholesale firms exhibit at the meeting of the British Medical Association. The president of the Pharmaceutical Conference this year is Mr. William Martindale, F. C. S., who is a well known leading pharmacist and author of the "Extra Pharmacopoeia." Prof. Redwood is taking great interest in the meeting and already a number of scientific and technical papers are promised.

FORMULE.—According to the *British and Colonial Druggist* the following is a good—

*Carbolic tooth powder*—Precipitated chalk 4 oz., powdered soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., powdered cuttle fish  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., carbolic acid 1 drachm, oil of cloves 4 minims, eau de cologne 30 minims. Color, if required, with carmine.

*Arsenical weed killer*—White arsenic 30 parts, caustic soda 20 parts, impure carbolic acid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts, water to 100 parts.

*Glyco-gelatin*—Basis for suppositories, gelatine 6 drs., glycerine 12 drs., water 10 drs., dissolve by heat.

*Effervescent saline*—Powdered sugar  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., tartaric acid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz., bicarbonate of soda, 24 oz., Rochelle salts 3 oz., dried epsom salts 9 oz., powdered chlorate of potash 3 oz., mix.

*Raspberry vinegar*—Raspberries 1 lb., sugar 5 lbs., vinegar 1 gallon; macerate 24 hours and strain.

DERMATOL.—This name has been applied to a new substitute for iodoform, which is itself a bismuthic gallate. It is a fine odorless, saffron-yellow powder, non-hygroscopic, not affected by light or air and insoluble in all neutral solvents. It is non-irritating, somewhat absorbent, is non-poisonous, and doses of 2 grams daily have no unpleasant effect.—*Pharm. Zeitung*.

Coriander constitutes about 90 per cent. of the oil of coriander. It is dextrogyre, and has a specific gravity of 0.8679 at 15° C.

It is nonsense to speak of "triles light as air." The pressure of the atmosphere is fourteen or fifteen pounds on every square inch of surface.



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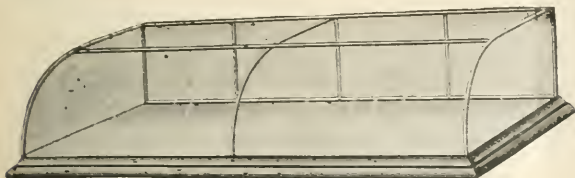
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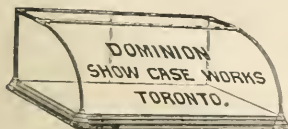
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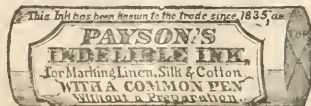
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## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

## MINUTES OF TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

Toronto, Aug. 4th, 1891.

The Council met in the Board room, Gerrard-st., at 2 p.m., the following members being present:—Messrs. J. A. Clark, president; John J. Hall, vice-president; John McKee, J. W. Slaven, L. T. Lawrence, Neil C. Polson, J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, C. D. Daniels, F. Jordan, Angus Buchanan.

Mr. Lewis then read the returns of the election held at Toronto, July 3rd, 1891. as follows:—

Toronto, Aug. 4th, 1891.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to report that in accordance with Clause VI. of the Pharmacy Act an election for members of the Pharmaceutical Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1891, and that I performed the duties of Registrar preliminary to, and at the said election.\*

The President then stated the first business before the Board was the election of President.

Moved by Mr. Slaven that Mr. John J. Hall be elected president.

There being no other nomination it was

Moved by Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the president cast his ballot in favor of Mr. Hall as president.

Mr. Polson placed in the hands of the president a document disclaiming the election under protest.

The President held that the disclaimer was not in order.

Mr. Polson wished the registrar to take note of the fact that the president refused to accept his disclaimer.

Mr. Petrie wished to withdraw his motion, and have the vote of the Board taken in the ordinary way.

Mr. John J. Hall expressed the opinion that the ruling of the president was perfectly proper.

Mr. Petrie's motion was then put to the Board and carried.

The president then cast his ballot in favor of John J. Hall and declared Mr. Hall elected president of the Council, and congratulated the Council on their choice.

Mr. Hall, on request of the chairman, then took the chair. Mr. Hall asked leave to reserve any remarks he wished to make till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Clark then moved that the documents handed in by Messrs. Polson and Jordan be placed on file; seconded by Mr. McKee. Carried.

The next matter taken up was the election of vice-president.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. McKee, that Mr. J. W. Slaven be elected vice-president.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the president cast his ballot in favor of Mr. Slaven as vice-president. Carried.

The president then cast his ballot in favor of Mr. Slaven, and declared him elected vice-president.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Slaven, that the president cast his ballot in favor of Mr. R. T. Lewis as registrar-treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Slaven, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the committee to draft Standing Committees be composed of the following members:—Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, John McKee, John A. Clark, and J. W. Slaven.

Mr. Polson entered a protest against the committee being selected in this summary way. It was usual, he said, to make representations of the various shades of opinion found to exist in bodies of this kind. It would be better he thought, to place on the committee members who had different opinions to those who were proposed in order that they might coalesce. He, himself, had been repeatedly left off these committees.

Mr. Slaven disclaimed any intention of discriminating against Mr. Polson, and as far as he was concerned he would be happy to coalesce with Mr. Polson, or any who happened to be adverse with him.

The motion was carried, and the Council adjourned for 15 minutes to enable the committee to draft Standing Committees.

On resuming, Mr. Slaven read the report of the committee appointed to draft Standing Committees as follows:—

Your Committee appointed to draft Standing Committees beg to report as follows:—

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.—Messrs. Slaven, Mackenzie, Petrie, Lawrence and McKee.

EDUCATION.—Messrs. Mackenzie, Clark, Buchanan, McKee and Lawrence.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.—Messrs. Petrie, Daniels, Jordan, Clark and D'Avignon.

INFIRMING.—Messrs. Daniels, Polson, Jordan, Buchanan and McGregor.

J. W. SLAVEN, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Petrie moved, seconded by Mr. Daniels, that the following members of the council be elected members of the Building Committee:—J. J. Hall, John A. Clark, C. D. Daniels and A. B. Petrie. It was necessary to meet the architect this afternoon or evening in order to hurry on the work. Carried.

Mr. Lewis then read the report of the Board of Examiners:

"Your examiners beg leave to report that the fourth semi-annual examination was held in the College Building, May 11th, 1891. One hundred and ten candidates offered themselves for examination.

Moved by Mr. Clark, that the report be referred to the Education Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John A. Clark, seconded by Mr. John McKee, that the minutes of semi-annual meeting of January, 1891, and special meeting of April be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee for inspection and correction, and that they report to this Council. Carried.

The Registrar then read his report and the report of the auditors.

The reports were then referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Lewis—I received a communication on Saturday, and wrote the president, but he did not receive it. It is from Mr. Hlobart, of Kingston:

"DEAR SIR,—Having heard some rumors of crooked votes in my electoral division No. 2, I thereby demand a recount of the said votes and enclose you cheque to cover all expenses. Let me know the date, and I will be hand. Yours truly,

G. S. HOBART.

The cheque was \$25.

Mr. Polson—Do I understand the proceedings were not conducted by you regularly, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Lewis—I do not know.

Mr. Clark explained that he did not receive the communication, and consequently made no appointment. The matter came under by-law No. 16, page 23. The protest must be made within 30 days of the election.

The president, Mr. Hall, then asked Mr. Lewis whether the terms of the by-law had been complied with as to the security put up and the date at which notice was received.

Mr. Lewis replied that the terms were complied with.

Mr. Lewis then read a communication from Mr. J. C. Perry, of Philadelphia.

Isaac C. Lewis, Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find \$4 and certificate from the attuary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, certifying to the fact of my being a graduate of the above named college. I wish to get registered in Ontario. If it is necessary to furnish other information, kindly let me know. Yours truly,

J. C. PERRY.

June 5th, 1891.

Referred to Educational Committee.

A letter was received by the president of council from the president of the British Pharm. Association, dated Bloomsbury Square, London, June 8th, 1891, conveying thanks to the Council for the congratulatory address which was sent to them. Signed Michael Carty, President.

The document was placed on file.

A communication was then read from Joseph Albert Brown, asking to be registered as chemist and druggist, having inadvertently failed to apply in the prescribed time.

Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Communication from J. B. Meacham, Niagara Falls, asking for remission of \$1 off the fees paid by him for a portion of the year.

Referred to By-law and Legislation Committee.

Communication from Wm. Thornton, Calgary, N. W. T., stating that he had paid \$10 for his diploma, and claiming that the proper fee was \$6, and asked a refund of \$4.

Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

A similar letter from Geo. A. Fear, of Goderich, was referred to the same committee.

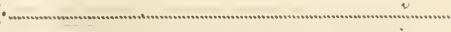
Communication from A. E. Kelly,

\*NOTE.—The result of election was given in our July issue.

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## Department Pharmacy

### DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT 1891-92.

The Second Session of the Department of Pharmacy [DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE] will begin on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1891, in the College Building, corner of Mullett and St. Antoine Streets.

### FACULTY:

THEO. A. McGRAW, M. D.

Dean of Faculty.

J. E. CLARK, M. D.

*Prof. General Chemistry and Toxicology.*

EZRA J. KENNEDY, PH. C.

*Prof. Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy.*

GEORGE SUTTIE, PH. C.

*Prof. Materia Medica and Botany.*

E. C. SKINNER, M. D.

*Prof. Pharmacal Jurisprudence.*

For particulars, Announcement, Terms, etc., address

E. C. SKINNER, M. D., Secretary,

College Building, cor. St. Antoine and Mullett Sts.

Winnipeg, July 11th, '91, asking to be registered as druggist, having served an apprenticeship prior to the time when registration was necessary.

Referred to By-law and Legislation Committee.

Communication from Sydney S. Smith, Portage la Prairie, wishing to be registered.

Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Communication from R. T. Curry, wishing to get an extension three months.

Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Three apprentices letters, John Howarth, John T. Clarke Campbell, and Mr. Woodward, of Belleville.

Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Communication from A. W. Dwyer, Westport, wishing to have fees remitted.

Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

A communication from Mr. Mills, Hamilton, was referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

A letter from Christopher White with reference to an infringement was referred to Infringement Committee.

Communication from Mr. Nutting, of Canington, was referred to Infringement Committee.

Communication from Albert T. Elliott, Minden, asking for his diploma, which was cut off for one year.

Referred to Education Committee.

Communication from Albert S. Knowlton, wishing to get his diploma, was referred to Education Committee.

Communication from David Burley, who holds a certificate in the State of Michigan, wishing to have certificate in Ontario.

Mr. Polson moved that the letter be referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation, and that this be an instruction to committee to report the names of examining boards who have agreed to accept the diplomas of the old C. P.

Communication from W. E. Ellis, Fenelon Falls, re J. W. Ingram, fine, which was imposed on his apprentice, which fine Mr. Ellis claimed was not legal, asking that the \$10 of the fine received by the College be remitted to him.

Moved by Mr. McKee, seconded by Mr. Daniels, that W. E. Ellis, Fenelon Falls, be returned \$10. Carried.

Communication from A. B. Petrie, jr., Guelph, who holds certificate in Philadelphia, asking for certificate in Ontario, and enclosing \$1.

A donation of \$25 was received from Lyman, Knox & Co.

Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Polson, that the Council accept the donation. Carried.

A donation was also received from Parke, Davis & Co., who desired no official recognition of it.

The registrar handed in several accounts which were referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Mr. Polson moved that the registrar

treasurer submit to the council a statement showing the amount of legal expenses incurred by the college since the election of council, July, 1889; how and for what purpose and by whom incurred.

Mr. Petrie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. John McKee, that the resolution of Mr. Polson be amended by adding "from the year 1884 up to the present time."

Mr. Polson—I wish to amend my motion and put in the words "showing the amount of legal expenses incurred since 1885, statement to embody payments under the head of legal expenses, beginning with the organization of the council, and succeeding terms."

The chairman ruled that Mr. Polson's resolution was out of order, he having altered the substance of it.

Moved by Mr. L. T. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. Clark, that the treasurer-registrar prepare an itemized statement of the expenditure upon matters of a legal nature that have been incurred by the College from August, 1883, to August, 1891, each year that was incurred and when payments were made upon such. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie that the council adjourn for ten minutes for the purpose of electing chairmen of committees. Carried.

Report of committees:—

Mr. Slaven was appointed chairman of the Committee on Executive and Finance.

Mr. Mackenzie was elected chairman of Committee on Education.

Mr. Daniel was chosen chairman of the Committee on Infringement.

Mr. Petrie was elected chairman of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Mr. Petrie stated that his son wished to undergo the usual examination, and moved that the communication be withdrawn.

Mr. Lawrence seconded the motion.

Mr. Jordan spoke in favor of the position taken by Mr. Petrie.

Mr. Polson thought it would be unwise to allow young men to go to the United States to get their diplomas and come to practice here.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the Council adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

## SECOND DAY.

Toronto, Aug. 5th, 1891.

The Council met at 11.20 a. m. in the the Board room.

The chairman called for the report of the Building Committee.

Mr. Clark stated that the chairman of the committee had been called away, and consequently they were not ready to report.

None of the other committees being ready to report, the council adjourned to meet at 3 p. m.

The Council resumed its session at 3.30 p. m.

The members present were Messrs Buchanan, Jordan, Polson, Hall, Slaven,

Mackenzie, McKee, Lawrence, Clark and Daniels.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president, Mr. John J. Hall, read the following address to the council:

*To the Members of the Council:*

GENTLEMEN,—I fully appreciate the honor you have done me by electing me president for the next two years. I am not unmindful of the fact that many of you are better qualified for the position, or of the good men who have preceded me, notably the retiring president. I ask no greater compliment than to have it said of me at the expiration of my term of office, that in a measure I was a worthy successor of these men. The responsibility resting upon all, especially the executive head of this Institution who does his duty, may well cause one to hesitate before accepting office. The unanimous and generous manner in which you have tendered me the position, however, is an assurance that I will at all times have that sympathy and moral support, which alone will enable us to accomplish what the public have been led to expect, and what we hope to accomplish from the important measures that will claim your attention the next two years. Whatever our differences may have been in the past, I ask each to hesitate before re-opening such. Let us differ if we may, and undoubtedly will, giving to each other credit for honesty of purpose. It must be acknowledged by anyone who is at all observant of the signs of the times that the practice of pharmacy in this and the adjoining country is undergoing a process of evolution by which there is a grave danger of the retail pharmacists being ground between the upper stone of the high priced, slightly, palatable mystic formula, free sample, loudly advertised nostrums and ready-made prescription combinations of manufacturing pharmacists, and the nether stone of the rapidly ascending wholesale price and cut rate retail price of patent medicines, the low grade toilet articles, soaps, perfumery, etc., of the modern carry-all stores.

Never before has such inroads been made both upon our professional status and profits; and never before has faith in the efficacy of medicine been submitted to a more severe strain. Already rumblings of the approaching conflict may be heard in the addresses of such men as President Lloyd, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Professors Binsley, Remington, Eccles, Lucas and others.

President Lloyd in his address at Detroit speaking of manufacturing pharmacists, said: "He did not deny that these establishments were indirectly antagonistic to the apothecary, and that they had revolutionized the medicine of the country, and, without intending to do so, were injuring the apothecary. With so much effort put forth by the manufacturers to captivate the public and the medical profession, and so little by the druggists, the only wonder is that so many legitimate prescriptions are written."

Mr. Ricksecker, representing the National Pharmaceutical Association, at the meeting of the association of dealers in proprietary articles at Washington, in September last, said: "I mean to say that we can make just as good preparations as those of the manufacturing pharmacists, and the result has been that we have driven out of the market, as far as we are individually concerned, Bromidia, Listerine, and Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites by others, which we ourselves make, and the physicians prescribe them."

While there is much to admire in the modern, slightly, Empirical American pharmacy, and to commend its use, and which is in accord with the eye, there is danger of the characteristic potency of the drugs of our Pharmacopoeia losing their identity, and of the retail pharmacist being relegated to the level of shop-keepers, in which the primary consideration seems to be the quantity and cheapness, rather than quality and accuracy of the medicines, for the manufacturer to sell his wares. It may not be possible or desirable to even retard the tide of its progress. Let us rather get into the stream, endeavor to



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given during the Junior term, as professors will give the number of hours of instruction as laid down in the announcement of the 9th, and your committee also recommend that the change in date be properly advertised by the registrar.

Clause 11.—We hereby return to you the report of the Board of Examiners, which draws attention to the case of Mr. Clark, of St. John, N. B., who attended the college at its last session and could not be received for examination by the registrar, but who, without paying therefor, took the examination and obtained a good rating. Your committee recommend that the council make provision to amend the formal certificate of students who may desire to obtain instruction at our college.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, that the report of the Education Committee be received. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Clark, that the report of the Education Committee be adopted.

Mr. Polson suggested that the council should go into Committee of the Whole, and discuss the report clause by clause.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the council go into Committee of the Whole on report of Education Committee. Carried.

The first clause, that a diploma be granted to Albert E. Evans, was carried.

On clause No. 2, *re* the application of J. C. Perry, graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, your committee consider that a diploma from the above College of Pharmacy is sufficient evidence of qualification to entitle the holder thereof to register under clause 15 of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, and your committee refer the matter to the council for action.

Mr. Mackenzie, in speaking to the report, stated that the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was of a high standard. In practical work heretofore they were in advance of our college, but with the increased additions to the pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories we would now compare favorably with any college in the world.

Mr. Polson took exception to the statement that the Philadelphia standard was higher than the Ontario standard. He submitted the following resolution:

"That in view of the fact that the profession of chemist and druggist is already overcrowded, necessitating the immigration of a large proportion of the graduates to the United States, and inasmuch as the standard of education of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is as high as the very best schools of pharmacy in the U. S., and that the examination to which our graduates might be submitted would impose no hardship upon them, because they could pass it easily, be it therefore resolved that it is inadvisable to register Mr. Perry, and increase the already too great competition in the Province of Ontario."

Mr. D'Avignon seconded the motion. They did not recognise Ontario diplomas, and he thought the Ontario council would be humiliating themselves by recognizing this diploma, no matter how high their efficiency.

Mr. Clark spoke in favor of granting the diploma: it was not a question of exchanging diplomas; it was simply recognizing another college as a reputable College of Pharmacy. Their curriculum showed that they went into the subjects more minutely than we did in Ontario.

Mr. Petrie stated that he knew the young man and that he was hard working and industrious.

Mr. Hall thought the diploma should be granted.

Mr. Jordan urged that the council should not do anything to belittle their own certificates; they should not be too eager in asking an exchange.

Mr. Polson's resolution was put to the committee and lost.

The balance of the report was adopted clause by clause.

The committee rose and reported that the report was adopted without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Clark, that the report of the Education Committee be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Polson, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, that the report of the Committee on Education be amended by striking out clause No. 2, and inserting the following: "That in view of the fact that the profession of chemist and druggist is already overcrowded, necessitating the immigration of a large proportion of the graduates to the United States, and inasmuch as the standard of education of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is as high as the very best schools of pharmacy in the U. S., nevertheless diplomas of this college afford no privilege to our graduates without first undergoing the examination at the hands of the State Boards, it is inadvisable to register Mr. Perry as a member of this college without examination, as it would undoubtedly open the door for the admission of graduates of other colleges, and thereby increase unduly the already too great competition in the Province of Ontario."

Mr. Clark moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Daniels, that this council, while recognizing the fact that the Province of Ontario is already amply supplied with men who are engaged in the business of pharmaceutical chemist, consider that the adoption of the resolution would have the effect of closing some of the States where already the diploma of the Ontario college is received as evidence of qualification for registration without examination, therefore this Board cannot approve of this amendment to the report.

Mr. Polson rose to a question of order, claiming the amendment was out of order.

The chairman held the amendment in order.

The amendments were put to the meeting and lost.

The original motion was carried by the council—

YEAS—Messrs. Slaven, Mackenzie, Petrie, McKee, Clarke, Buchanan, Lawrence, Daniels, Hall.—9

NAYS—D'Avignon, Jordan, Polson.—3

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the report of the Board of Examiners be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Polson, that the council adjourn till 3.30 p. m.

#### REPORT OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Buchanan read the report of the Infringement Committee as follows:—

"Your Committee beg to report that owing to the absence of the chairman of past committee, a report of past work cannot be presented at this time by your committee. A communication regarding Mr. Nutting, of Camington, *re* the fine imposed on him, your committee would advise that registrar notify Mr. Nutting that no refund can be made as he acknowledges that he was a silent partner and left himself open to the penalty of the law. Also regarding the case of infringement at Elmdale of one W. J. McGuire, a legal action should be taken. Your committee would recommend that a detective be engaged either by the month or year, with the understanding that he shall assist the registrar with clerical work. *Re* members in arrears, would recommend that the registrar be instructed to make a draft on such parties in arrears."

Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Daniels, that the report be adopted, subject to the determination by the council of the matter left for their consideration. Carried.

Mr. Daniels moved, seconded by Mr. Jordan, that the registrar be empowered to sell the carpet removed from the platform in the old examination hall, registrar to fix the price.

Mr. Daniels enquired if any headway had been made in the negotiations with Quebec in reference to interchange of diplomas.

Mr. Clark stated that no further communications had been received.

Mr. Daniels moved, seconded by Mr. Jordan, that the president be authorized to continue negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec with reference to interchange of diplomas. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Daniels, seconded by Mr. Slaven that the council adjourn till 11 a. m. Friday. Carried.

#### FOURTH DAY

Toronto, Aug. 7th, 1891.

The council met in the Board Room, the following members being present:—Messrs. Hall (president), Slaven, Buchanan, McKee, Clark, Polson, D'Avignon, McKenzie, Daniels and Jordan.

#### BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

Mr. Jordan read the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation as follows:—

"Your Committee beg to report:—

1. *Re* E. A. Tanner: his case was considered, and your committee recommend that his request be granted on presentation of certificate of registration by New York City and County Boards of Examiners, showing that his course as to terms of apprenticeship is in accordance with our law.

2. *Re* David Burley, holding certificate in State of Michigan, asking registration from us: committee recommend that it be not granted.

3. *Re* A. W. Dyer: your committee cannot recommend that his request be granted.

4. *Re* W. J. Fielding, asking that three months additional time served before registration be allowed him: recommend that his request be not granted.

5. *Re* Sydney S. Smith: Your committee consider that there is no power given under our by law permitting us to accept a certificate of having passed the junior examination of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy in place of our junior examination.

6. *Re* case of J. D. McEacham and G. A. Fear, asking for refund for portion of annual fees

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Hagyard's Cattle Spice, Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry,

Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid, Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,

Egyptian Salve, Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy, Freeman's Soothing Syrup,

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Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap, Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,

Milburn's Quinine Wine, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, Rose's Hair Reviver.



The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

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Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

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paid by them: committee recommend that their request be not granted.

7. *Re S. Knowlton*: committee recommend that the registrar be instructed to inform him that the holders of diplomas in Manitoba are entitled to registration in Ontario.

8. *Re William Thornton*: your committee find that the charge of \$10 for diploma and registration is the usual one, and that his application cannot therefore be entertained.

9. *Re John Howarth*: recommend that his request that six months time served in 1880, without registration be allowed, cannot be granted.

10. *Re E. S. Clayton*: your committee recommend that he cannot ante-date his registration as an apprentice until proof that he was under the care and tuition of a registered pharmacist during the time he asked to be registered for.

11. *Re John T. Clark and E. C. Mills*: your committee advise that their papers are insufficient, and that the registrar be instructed to ask them to furnish council with certificates as required by Act.

12. *Re A. D. Kelly*: committee recommend that registrar ask him to furnish proof of his having complied with the provisions of the Act respecting registration of apprentices, because he has given no dates in his application.

13. With reference to Mr. Polson's resolution, re examining boards with whom an interchange of diplomas has been agreed upon, or that have agreed to accept the diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the following State Boards have agreed to accept our diplomas as sufficient evidence to entitle holders to register without examination:—New York City and County, Alabama, Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Georgia, District of Columbia, Dakota, Florida, Wisconsin, Illinois and South Dakota is waiting further communication. It is possible as communications have already taken place there will be no difficulty. The following Boards have been promised an interchange of diplomas:—Great Britain, City and County of New York, Wisconsin University and Manitoba.

14. Your Committee have carefully considered the application of John A. Brown for registration and thoroughly sifted the evidence submitted, and fail to find proof that he was engaged in business as a chemist and druggist on his own account prior to 1871, but on the contrary, very strong evidence showing that he was not engaged since 1871. The committee cannot therefore recommend that his application be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, that the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation be received and discussed in Committee of the Whole, clause by clause. Carried.

The council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Slaven in the chair.

The first 13 clauses were passed in Committee without amendment.

On clause 13 Mr. Polson moved the following resolution: "That it is highly important in the interests of the graduates of this college that the whole question of reciprocal interchange of diplomas with State Examining Boards, and that this be an instruction to the Committee on Education to report in detail the exact basis on which such interchange shall be made, or if advisable that such interchange shall be made at all.

After some discussion, Mr. Polson's resolution was put to the council.

The resolution was lost.

Clause 13 was carried.

On clause 14, Mr. Brown's application for registration.

Mr. Brown appeared before the committee by leave of the committee, and urged them to reconsider their decision.

He claimed that the affidavits he produced showed that he was in the drug business prior to 1871, and therefore entitled to registration without examination.

The clause was amended by striking out the last portion of the clause, which stated they found the evidence contrary to Mr. Brown's statements.

The clause was then carried.

The committee rose, and reported that the report was passed as amended.

Mr. Clark moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the report of the Committee on By-laws and Education be referred back to the committee for amendment by adding thereto the resolution of council in August, 1881, re recognition of diplomas or certificates, said motion being moved by J. E. D'Avignon, seconded by Mr. Saunders.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Polson, the council adjourned till 3.30.

Mr. Polson calls attention to the fact that in the matter of the recount of the vote in district No. 2, his seat, that Mr. Mills, barrister, and Mr. Fraser, druggist, were appointed scrutineers. He took exception to the appointment of a barrister for the position. It was a departure from the usual custom, and he wished to know the reason of it.

Mr. Hall explained that he acted on the advice of his friends in Toronto. It was difficult to get anyone to act in that capacity. These gentlemen had consented to act, and he saw no reason for making a change.

#### BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

Mr. Jordan reported an amendment to the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, as follows:

"In accordance with the resolution moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. McKee, the following excerpt from minutes of the Council August, 1884, is added to report: 'Moved by Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, seconded by Mr. Wm. Saunders, that the holders of diplomas or certificates of the Philadelphia College, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, be accepted by this College, the holders to be permitted to register without examination, and that the same privilege be granted to those holding the diploma of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, New York College of Pharmacy, Chicago College of Pharmacy, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and the California College of Pharmacy, provided these Colleges accept similar diplomas from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.' Carried.

#### EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.

Mr. Slaven then read the report of the Executive and Finance Committee:—

"Your Committee beg to point out a clerical error in transcribing minutes of last meeting, page 320 of registered minutes, also page 21, March number *Pharmaceutical Journal*, in recording the votes on the amendment to the Report of the Special Committee, the years being stated to be 9 and says 3, whereas the reverse was the case. The Registrar is hereby instructed to amend the minutes accordingly.

"We hereby present to the Council the agreements with Messrs. A. V. Scott and C. F. Hechner, duly executed in accordance with the resolution of the Council of February, 1891, and April, 1891. Referring to accounts for legal expenses embodied in Report No. 1 of this year, we beg to offer following explanations of same; amount for expenses re Brown Bill \$170.50. On the same line another man applied for registra-

tion, or rather to get an Act of Parliament to put him through; Mr. Mason I think the name was, in Newmarket, \$27. That was withdrawn. The Registrar in the recent elections in getting advice from the solicitors, has run up a pretty good bill, \$63.52, leaving the ordinary legal expenses pertaining to the College matters during that time \$111.07, making in all \$575.13, less a rebate very generously taken-off by the lawyers, \$80.15, at the rate of 11%, leaving a balance of \$63.

"Your Committee recommend that the sum of \$1500 asked by the Legislation Committee for the furnishing of apparatus and utensils for the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories be granted.

"Your Committee beg to report that the following is the present state of finances, showing the amount of money required by contracts:—Contracts let or new addition, expenditure up to the present time on the same, and amount of money that will be required to meet the necessary expenditure to complete, equip, and furnish building for the opening of lectures in October 1st, 1891. Your Committee beg also to report the sum voted by the Council of \$13,950 be expended upon the new buildings, and \$1500 which I have already referred to. Your Committee think the new furniture required should be bought for about \$600, making in all \$15,050. Paid out on the above, we find \$4,318.20 already paid on the new building. Cash on hand \$5,125 in the Bank; liabilities, salaries, etc., \$2,258.34; net cash assets on hand, \$2,866.60. Now take the \$4318 from the \$15,050, it leaves \$10,731.85, deducting \$2,866.60, leaving a balance of \$7,865.14.

"Your Committee would recommend that a mortgage of \$7,000 be placed upon the property of the College to meet those necessary expenditures. On July 12, 1892, a mortgage of \$2,000 will be due and we will recommend a consolidation of the mortgage debt at that date.

Signed by all the members of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. Slaven, seconded by Mr. John McKee, that Report No. 2 of the Committee on Executive and Finance be adopted.

Mr. Polson moved that the report be not received, and that this council place on record its disapproval of the action of the council in ignoring the claims of graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the appointment of a gentleman from the United States to fill the vacancy; thereby imputing a lack, and implying that the colleges of Ontario is not capable of supplying qualified men for such position; and that this council further express the opinion that the action of the council in so doing would not be justified, as men fully qualified for the position were available and should not have been passed over and the position awarded to an outsider; and that such changes tend to the disadvantage of the council in many ways and should have been avoided.

The motion was lost on the following division:

NAYS—Daniels, Clark, McKee, Slaven, McKenzie, Lawrence.

YEAS—Jordan, Polson, D'Avignon.

The report was received.

Moved by Mr. Daniels, seconded by Mr. Jordan, "Resolved that the members of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have learned with deep regret the loss sustained by our fellow-member in the death of his brother, a member of this college, and the members of this council desire to extend to Mr. Petrie their heartfelt sympathy in his bereave-



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*The very best in the market. The highest medical testimony.*

## Gluten Biscuits, fresh made and efficient, being used by the worst cases.

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Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

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## MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing - Syrup FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR ASTHMA, HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

## The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORK ON THE CHEST.

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

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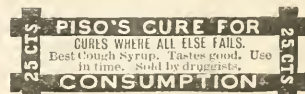
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\$100 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two 2 1/2 boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

ment, and that the registrar be instructed to convey to Mr. Petrie a copy of this resolution." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Daniels, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that the Building Committee be instructed to have the wood work upon the present building, as well as the west wall of the building painted, at the same time as the painting is being done on the new building.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. McKee, that Mr. John A. Clarke, the Dean of the College, and Prof. Scott, of the Education Committee, be authorized to purchase apparatus for the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, to the amount of \$1,500, as recommended by this council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Slaven, that whereas an amendment to the report of the Executive and Finance Committee moved by Mr. Polson, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, *re* the contract between this council and Messrs. Scott and Heebner, has been attacked, the apparent object of which is to mislead and misrepresent the late council's action before the druggists of the province by insinuating that a preference has been shown for an American as against a Canadian, for the position of teacher in pharmacy, is incorrect from the fact that no Canadian of experience as a teacher applied for the position in time to have his claim considered by the council, although the positions were thoroughly advertised. The same amendment asks that we retain Prof. A. Y. Scott as Dean for the second year, and thus try to make it appear that some injustice is being done to Prof. Scott by the action of the late council. We desire to place on record that the change was made at the request of Prof. Scott, and the harmony among the members of the staff is complete. We deplore the new attempt to stir up strife in the college, and thus keep alive the newspaper notoriety of the last three years; and we believe that such action cannot be considered in the best interests of the college.

The yeas and nays being called for, the following vote was taken:

YEAS—Slaven, Mackenzie, Clarke, McKee, Buchanan, Hall.

NAYS—D'Avignon, Polson, Lawrence.

Mr. Polson moved, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, that as both graduates of this college were applicants for positions on the teaching staff, the charge of discriminating against members of the college in the appointment of teachers embodied in the resolution was amply sustained.

This motion was lost on the following division:

NAYS—Slaven, Mackenzie, Clarke, McKee, Buchanan, Hall.

YEAS—Lawrence, D'Avignon, Jordan, Polson.

Moved by Mr. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. Jordan, *re* application of J. C. Perry, that the Registrar be instructed to advise Perry that his certificate from the Philadelphia College will be received by this College in lieu of the apprenticeship and

attendance at college, but that he will be obliged to pass the final examination of this college before he can be registered in Ontario as a chemist and druggist.

Moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Slaven, that the President be hereby instructed to execute the necessary papers to raise money by mortgage for the addition to the new building. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Polson, seconded by Mr. Slaven, that the Council adjourn till the first Tuesday in February next, at two o'clock p. m.

### Glucose to Cover the Taste of Iodine.

The administration of iodine uncombined is usually objectionable to the patient, yet in many chronic disorders it is preferred by some practitioners to any of its saline combinations. Its difficult solubility in water alone is a hindrance to giving it in this condition, owing to the quantity of a simple aqueous solution necessary for a dose. Sugar not in its ordinary condition is unsatisfactory as an admixture, but it is found that glucose can be utilized much more acceptably. Dr. F. P. Mann, of San Francisco, suggests the following formula, and prefers that the form of glucose should be that of molasses, and that the mixture should be made for at least one day before it is administered:

R Iodini	.....	½ drs.
Potass iodidi	.....	2½ drs.
Aque pura	.....	4 oz.
Syrup fuscus	.....	12 oz.
Ess. gaulth	.....	2 drs.

M. ft. sol. sig. Take teaspoonful between each meal, with a little water.—*Pharm. Record.*

### Incompatibility of Cocaine and Bromide of Sodium.

In *La Pratique Medicale* for June 19, 1891, it is stated by M. L. Racine that having to prepare a solution of bromide of sodium and hydrochlorate of cocaine, on dissolving these substances in water and mixing them a grumous precipitate was formed, which gradually rose to the surface of the liquid. It seems that this precipitate is actually the cocaine, which is thrown out of solution, and the dangers of such a mixture are self-evident, for the cocaine floating on the top of the mixture would be given in a larger dose than was intended.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

THESE BE TIMES IN WHICH WE LIVE, and the vocabulary grows apace. The new Dunglison must needs add to "housemaid's knee" the more recently discovered affections of "dentist's leg," "pitcher's arm" and "smoker's heart." The first two are English, therefore in good form; the last American, and for that reason undesignated—at least for the time. "Pitcher's arm" is very closely related to "losing club" while "smoker's heart" is said to be a little racket worked by cigar-makers, through coroners' physicians, against the omnipresent cigarette. "Dent-

ist's leg" is confined to three cases reported in a foreign medical journal and a few kickers at American dental conventions. As for "housemaid's knee," it may be obviated or a cure effected by heeding the advice: "use a mop and pray standing."—*The Odontographic Journal.*

Kuro-Moji oil is the volatile oil of a Japanese Lauracea, the *Lindera ferri-*

### For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—A good chance for a Graduate. Drawer E, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handle my goods. Adv. rising matter sent by mail on application. Also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 7 lb. weight, and a thermometer 12 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Parfait sign for show case, 9 x 12 1/2 inch glass frame and a strong each. 25c. Send for terms.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15th, 1891.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The recent meeting of the Council of this College gave opportunity to the lay press, and through them the public, of seeing somewhat of what is being done in Pharmaceutical matters, not only in the matter of the education of Pharmacists, but also in measures pertaining to the public welfare. An editorial appeared in the *Toronto Mail* of recent date, in which credit is deservedly given to those who have charge of the affairs of the College. Speaking of the alterations now in progress at the college building, it goes on to say:

"This is but typical of what has been going on in regard to the constitution and administration of the affairs of the college itself. When its classes reopen, as they will in October, this important educational and diploma-granting institution will be in better form for work than it has ever been before. A healthy and energizing principle has been infused into its government and life; weak points have been strengthened; a fresh teaching staff has been appointed; and under the care of its present energetic and able council, the enterprise will no doubt take a higher position among institutions of its class than it has ever previously occupied."

## Slandering Druggists.

AGAIN the semi-occasional attack of druggist-on-the-brain has seized a newspaper man. Every little while the public are treated to some *learned* dissertation on the evil practices of druggists, their desperate grab for money, or their careless indifference to the public safety. Men who are anxious to make themselves in some way prominent, or who in their endeavours to concoct new schemes for their own individual aggrandizement, do not hesitate to ascribe to others what they themselves perhaps, in some other sphere, are in the habit of constantly indulging in, are always to be found. This time it is a newspaper Advertising Agency Manager, who has gallantly come to the rescue of the poor deluded public, who has, as it were, thrown himself into the breach and declared his intention of "holding the fort" against those "swindlers," "frauds," "substituters," and "robbers," under the name of druggists, who are daring to sell any medicine, or proprietary article, that is not extensively advertised,—we presume, especially, in the columns of the several newspapers which he represents. Mr. A. Frank Richardson, who is apparently very anxious to obtain good contracts from the leading proprietary medicine manufacturers of the United States, has caused to be inserted in these papers, articles, some of which are three and four columns in length, and in others as a leading editorial, all of which contain serious reflections on the business integrity of the druggist. He asserts most unblushingly that druggists constantly substitute other

remedies than those enquired for, and endeavour in almost every instance to persuade the purchaser against buying the advertised article. This charge, it is needless to say to our readers, in this country at least, and we believe the same may be said of the trade in the U.S., cannot be borne out by facts. There may be occasional instances where the greed of some men may persuade them to decoy one preparation for the sake of selling one which yields a larger profit, but these instances even are very, very rare, and we believe the druggist is just as honorable in his relations towards the manufacturer and his preparations as any trader in the land. The whole sum and substance of these spasmodic attacks on a profession who are "head and shoulders" above those petty and sordid enough to make them, is the ambition to secure more advertising. Hear what Mr. R. says in an address delivered before the National Editorial Association:

"Is not this substitute scheme a robbery of the publisher, an insult to the unwary buyer, as well as a tremendous injury to the advertiser who is paying you perhaps hundreds of dollars to introduce his goods in your locality; and are you not in duty bound to use your utmost endeavors to prevent such petty swindling. You should, in my opinion, whenever you find a dealer resorting to this substitute fraud, expose and denounce him through your editorial columns, thereby protecting your own interests and that of the advertiser. The foreign advertiser annually loses thousands of dollars by this means. In my opinion, it is time that the publishers took hold of this matter in earnest—dead earnest—and I would respectfully suggest that before this association adjourns, some action be taken looking to this result."

It seems to us a great pity that any man, in order merely to further his own personal ends, should try to create a sense of distrust between the druggist and the general public, as well as between the manufacturer and the retailer.

## Books and Magazines.

Our thanks are due to *Meyers Bros.* Druggist for a copy of 100 *Dou's* in card form, suitable and very appropriate for the dispensing case.

\*\*

MODERN MATERIA MEDICA for pharmacists, medical men and students by H. Helbing, F. C. S., 2nd enlarged edition, 1891.

The drug and medical journals vie with each other in keeping the professional man posted in regard to new remedies, etc., but accurate as they may be, and comprehensive in their description of these remedies and their medicinal and therapeutic properties, the cursory reader frequently loses sight of, or it may be fails to retain the full import of these articles. In the work before us the writer has put together in a book of 109 pages those New Remedies which although not all recognized officially are nevertheless in constant use by many of our leading physicians in a greater or less degree, and at the same time with an eye to the requirement of the pharmacist as well as the general practitioner. The

work furnishes an excellent text book and is supplemented by an appendix with various tables, etc., forming a very valuable aid to the dispenser and prescriber. Published at the office of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, 21 New Bridge St., London, E. C.

\*\*

THE POCKET ANATOMIST. Founded upon Gray. By C. Henri Leonard, A.M., M. D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology, in the Detroit College of Medicine. Fourteenth revised edition, containing Dissection Hints and Visceral Anatomy. Detroit, Mich., 1891. The Illustrated Medical Journal Co., Publishers. Cloth 297 pages, 193 illustrations; price, postpaid, \$1.00.

This book is issued on thin, though nicely glazed paper, and takes up but little room, though 300 pages in thickness. The plates introduced are photo-engraved from the English edition of Gray, and are therefore exact; most of them are full-paged, and where they are not, they are grouped together so as to save as much thumbing as possible. The useless "questions" are absent in this work, and their room given to needed illustrations or terse descriptions of the minor parts found in the several dissections made. The chapter given to "dissection hints" gives the lines of incision necessary to best expose the underlying organs, arteries, nerves or muscles. The chapter on Gynecological Anatomy can be found only in the more expensive work of Savage. The pronunciation of each anatomical term is given, be it artery, vein, nerve muscle, or bone. Over 100 pages are devoted to the anatomy of the special organs and viscera. The book has been honored by a re-printing in England after some three thousand copies had been sold over there by the American publishers.

\*\*

Among the notable features announced for publication in the September number of the *North American Review* are: "Anecdotes of English Clergymen" by the Hon. C. K. Tuckerman, late Minister to Greece, "A Plea for Railway Consolidation" by C. P. Huntington, President of the Central Pacific Railway; a reply to Goldwin Smith's article on "New Light on the Jewish Question" by an author who writes under the name of Isaac Besht Bendavid; The story of Cushing and the Albemarle, by the late Admiral Porter; "The Ideal Sunday" by the Rev. C. H. Eaton; "Co-operative Womanhood in the State" by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; and "Hayti and the United States" by the Hon. Frederick Douglass, late Minister to Hayti. These are but a part of the contents announced, and among other features will be a discussion of the question Is Drunkenness Curable? to which Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, Dr. E. N. Carpenter, Dr. T. D. Crothers and Dr. Cyrus Edson will contribute.

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On Flavoring Extracts with Essences,  
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By JOSEPH HARROP, Ph. G.

Commended by Messrs. FRIEDRICH, LEYD and WHELELEY.

PRICE, \$2.00.

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Sold by or Agents for Canada: Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; Elliot & Co., Toronto; Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., London.

**McCollom's****Rheumatic Repellant.**

By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U. S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in 81.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those cured recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

**McCOLLUM'S KIDNEY RELIEF**

Is a most important specific that we have been preparing for several years past, but only put up in uniform \$1.00 size during the past year. This preparation proves to be the most effectual in use for Impaired or Disordered Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, Stoppage or Incontinence of Urine, etc., with all a company's painful complications. Many wonderful cures of very extreme cases have been effected after failure of all other treatment.

These Remedies are prepared only by W. A. McCOLLUM, Druggist, Tilsenburgh, and supplied at wholesale at \$7.50 per dozen by Messrs. Evans & Sons, Bayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman, Toronto; J. Winer & Co., A. Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drugg Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**The Following Specialties,**

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price:

GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.

" "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" — An excellent antiseptic dentifrice

" "DENTAL PEARLINE" — An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

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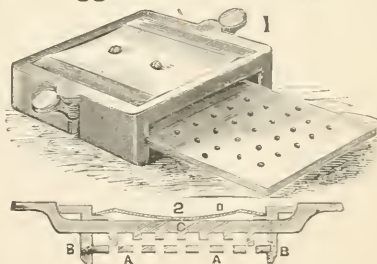
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This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescriptions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

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For Catalogue and Price Lists of these and other Pharmaceutical Apparatus, Supplies, etc., address

**ANDERSON MANUFACTURING Co.,**

159 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Or W. J. DYAS, Canadian Agent, Strathroy, Ont.

## Pharmaceutical Uses of Extract of Malt.

BY JEAN GORDON, PH. G.

Although the use of extract of malt as an emulsifying agent and as a vehicle for various remedies is frequently mentioned in journals and pharmaceutical works, and manufacturing chemists have put upon the market a very large number of mixtures or emulsions of malt extract with cod liver oil, some of them so prepared as to be quite agreeable to the taste, yet I am not aware that the dispensing pharmacist has availed himself to any extent of its advantages in preparing mixtures when insoluble substances are to be suspended. I was first led to experiment with it on being asked by a physician to prepare an emulsion of *naphthalin* and to make it as pleasant as possible. The slight solubility of *naphthalin* in water renders most of its mixtures very unpleasant, and after trying many experiments it occurred to me that extract of malt might be used, it not seeming to possess sufficient medicinal activity to cause its use to be objectionable in the very small proportion necessary to form a good mixture. After rubbing the *naphthalin* in a mortar to a very fine powder, a definite quantity of malt extract is then added gradually, and triturated until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained. The substance is now suspended, but the mixture is too thick to pour well from the bottle; it is then diluted by the addition of an equal volume of wild cherry, which not only renders the mixture fluid enough to pour out easily, but also imparts to it an agreeable flavor. The higher specific gravity of the malt extract causes the particles of the *naphthalin* to remain suspended, and its viscosity, even when diluted one-half, is sufficient to prevent it from floating on the top until after standing for some time, when slight agitation will restore a uniform mixture. In an emulsion of *naphthalin* with mucilage of acacia, a very large proportion of acacia must be used, and after standing for some hours the *naphthalin* will be seen at the bottom of the bottle, and it is only after the most vigorous shaking that a smooth mixture can be restored, if at all, it being very difficult to dislodge the sediment. Compressed tablets of *naphthalin* are prepared, but on account of its bulkiness and the large dose sometimes used, it is not a substance exactly suited to that form of administration, if by any means a preparation can be obtained that will to some degree mask the strong odor and taste.

In extract of malt it seems to be less soluble than in syrup, or mucilage of acacia, the mixture just described having scarcely any of the odor and even less of the taste of *naphthalin* unless held on the tongue until it has been partly dissolved by the fluids of the mouth. It was not the purpose of the physician to administer a medicinal dose of malt, hence only a sufficient quantity was used to make a satisfactory preparation—five grains of finely

powdered *naphthalin* being contained in one fluid dram.

Some of the resinous substances most frequently administered in form of emulsion yield with extract of malt mixtures equal in all cases to the acacia emulsions, and, in most instances, more agreeable to the taste, and of more attractive appearance. The unsightly appearance of both the tincture and resin of *guaiac* when made into an emulsion with acacia is well known to every pharmacist, and it is a remedy which is frequently prescribed. It would seem to be worth making an effort to improve upon the old emulsion. With the *Tincture of Guaiac* a good mixture can be made by stirring together, in a graduate, equal measures of extract of malt and afterwards tincture of *guaiac*, gradually added; care must be taken not to allow the tincture to come in direct contact with the sides of the graduate, and it is well to take the precaution to first wet the sides with the extract and syrup before the addition of the tincture. The mixture obtained in this way, while not as bright in appearance as either the malt extract or the syrup, does not assume the bluish color of the gum emulsion. After standing for a day it separates into two layers, the lower transparent and bright, the upper one having a slightly curdled appearance, but a slight shake of the bottle suffices to cause the layers to mix again. That the *guaiac* is contained in both layers I have determined by setting aside a portion in a narrow tube until the two layers had formed and examining them both; the lower one becomes opaque by the addition of water, but glass tubes or graduates containing it can be made perfectly clear and bright by simply rinsing with cold water, thus shewing that the resin has been taken up or emulsified by the extract of malt.

With the *Resin of Guaiac* the method must be slightly different. It should be first rubbed thoroughly in a mortar with the extract of malt until a smooth paste is obtained, after which sufficient of the syrup of wild cherry is added to make the mixture fluid again.

With *Tincture of Asafetida* a mixture is obtained in the same manner as with tincture of *guaiac*, but to prepare a mixture from the gum resin, it is best to rub it first in a mortar with a small quantity of hot water to form a paste, then add the malt and syrup alternately in small portions; it can easily be made to contain 8 per cent.—double the strength of the U. S. P. *Mistura Asafetida*. An advantage of this over the official mixture is, that it does not have the exceedingly disagreeable smell of the latter and the taste is less unpleasant. Like the mixtures mentioned before the addition of water renders it opaque.

For the administration of the tincture and fluid extract of *Cannabis Indica*, malt extract answers very well; with these preparations the best result is obtained with the following proportions:

R Tincture Cannabis Indica	.....	½ oz.
Extracti Malti	.....	1 dr.
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ	.....	½ oz.

With *Copaiva* it is necessary to proceed much the same as in making an ordinary emulsion, starting with a small portion of the extract of malt in a mortar and adding with trituration alternately portions of *copaiva*, malt and syrup. The mixture retains about the color of the malt, forms two layers on standing, but is easily restored by agitation.

With other resinous tinctures and fluid extracts the results have been similar to those described, the ones selected for mention being those we are called upon most frequently to dispense, and are also typical resinous substances. Extract of malt, as prepared by the official process, or as found in the market prepared by the various manufacturers, is in itself too thick to dispense as a vehicle, hence it is necessary to use a diluent of some kind. I have selected the syrup of wild cherry for the purpose, because of its agreeable taste and slight odor of hydrocyanic acid. With an extract of malt made according to the direction of the Pharmacopœia, results were obtained identical with those from the commercial extracts; about the only difference noticed was in the color of the mixtures, some of the commercial extracts being of a darker color.

In summing up the result of my work in this direction, it may be said that in extract of malt we have a ready, inexpensive and equally good substitute for acacia in suspending and masking the taste of disagreeable, resinous and other insoluble substances, wherever its presence in small quantity is not found to interfere with the therapeutic action of the substance prescribed.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

## Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHELFLEY, M. D., PH. G.

THE *capor of vinegar* is now used in the treatment of catarrhal as well as membranous croup. The medicinal action must be due to the acetic acid contained in the vinegar. Why not use the acid and be done with it?

*Aene*, or what is commonly called "pimples," is a disease both common and troublesome; young ladies especially are anxious to be relieved of the blemish, and resort to all kinds of patent face washes. To show how useless these are, and impress the necessity of medical advice, I quote the following from the pen of Dr. J. M. Winfield: "In nearly every case of *aene* in the female there will be found some menstrual or genital trouble. Almost all women have a temporary outbreak of *aene* at the menstrual period, and if there is a chronic rosacea, it is apt to be aggravated at that time."

*Red hands* annoy some persons. The following ointment has been proposed to correct the trouble and should be applied at night:



It  
will  
pay you  
to write for  
samples and prices of  
**Fels & Co's**  
**Toilet Soaps**  
made in Philadelphia.  
Quality the best,  
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Write  
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**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. Ld.**  
**TORONTO.**

### To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **St. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



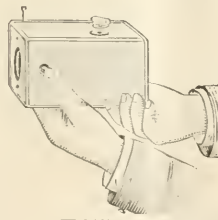
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*"You press the button,  
we do the rest."*

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)



**Eight Styles and Sizes**

ALL LOADED WITH

**Transparent Films.**

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.

**THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**

### HUMPHREY'S

**SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.**  
**SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.**

**WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.**

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

**DUTY FREE.**

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

**Humphreys' Medicine Company**

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

R Lanolin .....	3 ozs.
Liquid paraffin .....	1 oz.
Vanillin .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Oil of rose .....	1 gr.

Mix.

*Sick headache* can frequently be relieved by the following repeated every two hours :

R Citrate of caffeine .....	1½ grs.
Phenacetin .....	2 grs.
Sugar of milk .....	1 grs.

Mix.

*Rheumatism* is now treated with the salicylate of lithium in place of the sodium salt. It is given in doses of seventy-five grains per day.

*Anti-vaccinationists* exist even in this enlightened age, but have little excuse for their peculiar views. A medical journal says that "between 1870 and 1873, 20,575 persons died from small-pox in Holland. The authorities, becoming naturally alarmed, the vaccination law since that time has been strictly enforced, with the result that the mortality from variola has diminished every year. In the current year, for instance, up to the present, only one death from small-pox has been recorded throughout the country!"

*Pedicul pubis*, or "crabs," are an unwelcome visitor that often send their host to the druggist for blue ointment. A more cleanly application is :

R Dilute acetic acid .....	500 parts.
Corrosive sublimate .....	1 part.

Mix.

The poisonous nature of the wash must not be forgotten.

*Gum-powder stains* are difficult to remove, but the assertion is made on good authority, that they will disappear when treated with biniodide of ammonium dissolved in an equal quantity of water. The solution must be painted over the affected skin, and then washed with dilute hydrochloric acid. But a small quantity should be treated at a time.

The treatment of *hiccough*, like that of nose bleed, is often very difficult, and the results unsatisfactory. A medical journal says compressing the phrenic nerve and the pneumogastric in the neck with the index finger, will often cause immediate cessation of the spasms. The medicinal treatment consists in administration of a coffee-spoonful of vinegar mixed with a little powdered sugar; or the following formula may be used :

R Subnitrate of bismuth .....	45 grains.
Oxide of zinc .....	1 drachm.
Valerianate of zinc .....	1 "
Powdered columba .....	1 "
Powdered opium .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Essence of anise .....	q. s.

Mix thoroughly, and give half a teaspoonful of this powder in a wineglassful of sweetened water.

*Muscular cramps* are sometimes very troublesome during pregnancy. Balton relieves them by giving the sulphate of copper (probably the dried) in one-twenty-fifth grain doses.

*Cold in the head* can be cured, according to the *Medical Compend*, by taking a ten-minim dose of the fluid extract of gelsemium before retiring for the night.

*Rhus poisoning* can be cured, according

to Dr. W. S. Gilmore, by washing the infected parts with an infusion of ipecac. This is made of a strength of three drachms to the quart of water, and no heat employed. I would suggest that a solution of emetine would probably be still better.

Children born with sore eyes are not uncommon, and the present status of medical knowledge shows the disease is often the result of improper care at the time of birth. A French physician says :

In all children, immediately after birth, before the bath, the lids should be washed with an antiseptic solution, by means of a fine linen cloth, which is very suitable, or better still, by means of a small tampon of antiseptic wadding. For this purpose use either a solution of phenic acid, 1 to 100, or equal parts of boiling water and Van Swieten's fluid ; or the following will suffice :

No. 1.

R Sublimite .....	1½ grains.
Tartaric acid .....	3 grains.
Distilled water .....	3 oz, 2 drs.

Immediately after this the lids should be opened and a drop of the following collyrium allowed to fall into each eye from a dropper, a glass rod, or simply a roll of paper :

No. 2 (in an amber colored bottle).

R Silver nitrate .....	2 grains.
Distilled water .....	2½ drachms.

Some countries have laws requiring midwives to use the nitrate of silver solution.

*Obesity* is not a sin, but some people abhor it as if such were the case. A French journal says flesh can be reduced by simply eating of but one kind of food at a meal. The remedy is simple, but, we fear, not very reliable.

A favorite *cough mixture* with an eminent English physician is as follows :

R Syrup of tulu .....	
Syrup of wild cherry .....	
Tr. of hyoscyamus .....	
Hoffman's anodyne .....	
Water .....	equal parts.

Mix.

The dose is one teaspoonful.

*Whooping cough* is not contagious after six weeks according to Dr. Rogers.

The *teething* period with infants is often attended by severe intestinal troubles. Dr. Pierre washes the gums and then applies :

R Glycerin .....	4 drachms.
Potassium bromide .....	8 grains.
Coc-tine hydrochlorate .....	15 grains.

Mix.

A dentist contends decaying teeth should be used in masticating food as a means of arresting their destruction. He says the food should be dry. It is possible the foods will remove some of the germs which destroy the teeth, but I prefer to clean with a brush and proper wash or powder.

*Beestings* are treated by a Connecticut physician with fresh urine. It is possible that urea is of value in such cases, and accounts for the benefits derived. At any rate, it is worth a trial.

*Chronic bronchitis* has been treated with banana juice, which is prepared as

follows : "Cut the fruit in slices and place them in a glass jar ; sprinkle with sugar and cover the jar, which is then enveloped in straw and placed in cold water, and the latter heated to the boiling point. The jar is next removed, allowed to cool, and the juice poured into little bottles." The dose is one teaspoonful eight or ten times a day. Some years ago I found banana juice on sale at the soda fountains in New Orleans, and its use was not restricted to those suffering with chronic bronchitis, or the dose to one fluidrachm.

*Quinine* is now given to patients in surgical cases to hasten the healing of wounds. Large doses are required.

*Tapeworms* are said to succumb to the following mixture, if given to a patient after one day's fast :

R Extract of male fern .....	1½ drachms.
Calomel .....	7 grains.
Distilled water .....	na $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Syrup gum Arabic .....	a sufficient quantity to make an emulsion.

*Freckles*. Dr. Halkius applies a drop of liquid phenol to each one, and says the result is satisfactory. This must be carefully done, and I would not advise the treatment of very many freckles at a time. Stretch the skin with the fingers, and see that the drop of phenol is not too large.

### A Cheap Disinfectant.

At this season of the year, and during the summer and autumnal months, disinfectants should be kept ready at hand for needed use, but not in any measure to take the place of cleanliness.

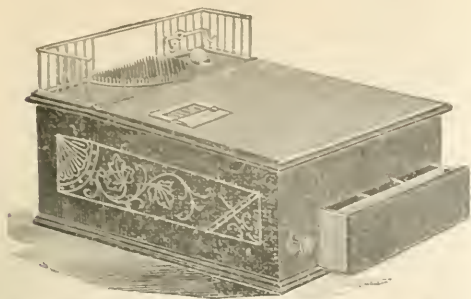
The nitrate of lead is the cheapest disinfectant known that fulfils its intent. It does not, however, prevent putrefaction. The chloride of lead is much more effective in all directions. It is made by dissolving a small teaspoonful of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water ; then dissolve two full teaspoonfuls of common salt in eight quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved, pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled you have two gallons of clear fluid, which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A pound of nitrate will make several barrels of the liquid. The nitrate of lead costs from eighteen to twenty-five cents a pound at retail.—*Monthly Bulletin*, June, 1891.

### The Combination of Iodine and Glycerin.

If tincture of iodine is mixed with glycerin the latter will keep the skin moist to facilitate the absorption of the iodine. This is recommended by Dr. Hammond and may lead to a new Galenic preparation. Experiments are now in order to see how such a preparation will keep.—*Pharmaceutical Record*, June 18.

Angelica oil has been demonstrated to derive its peculiar odor from the presence of phellandrene.

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## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Journal*.)

### MIXTURES—CONTINUED.

The tincture of perchloride of iron is frequently prescribed in combination with quinine, and which forms an admirable solvent when it is desired to exhibit these remedies together. When ordered in a mixture with solution of acetate of ammonia, care should be taken to test the latter before mixing, in order to make sure it is perfectly neutral, as if otherwise the result will be thick and turbid in appearance, instead of forming a clear dark-red mixture. The incompatibility of tincture of iron and mucilage of acacia is well known, yet the two are not infrequently met with in prescriptions. If the tincture and mucilage are mixed together directly an unmanageable jelly is produced, which it is impossible to form into a presentable mixture; but this result is obviated if the tincture is first well diluted with water, the mucilage being added to the mixture last, and by this precaution the difficulty is overcome. A favorite combination with some medical men is that of the solutions of dialyzed iron and arsenic, made up with glycerine or water. In preparing mixtures of this description, care must be taken not to add the solution of arsenic until the iron has been well diluted, leaving it until the last, or otherwise a light precipitate will be thrown down. The scale preparations of iron are easily soluble in water in agitation, with the exceptions of the potassio tartrate, and pyrophosphate, both of which it is necessary to rub down in a mortar, and hot water will be found of value to aid their solubility. The inconvenient froth caused on shaking up the citrate of iron and quinine with water, will rapidly subside on a few drops of rectified spirit being allowed to run down the side of the bottle.

A form of mixture sometimes met with, and which often gives a most unsatisfactory result to the dispenser is:—

R Ferri et ammon cit .....	1 dr.
Acid nit. mur. dil .....	1 dr.
Spts. ether chlor. ....	2 dr.
Infus. quass. ....	ad. 6 oz.

Misce.

The best method is to dissolve the citrate in about four ounces of the infusion, and dilute the acid before mixing them together, dispensing the mixture with directions to shake the bottle. Care must be taken when a mixture is to be repeated that it should not be prepared again in the same bottle without it first being thoroughly cleansed and washed. The neglect of this precaution is often the cause of mixtures, especially those composed of vegetable infusions, becoming thick and turning sour in a very short time. In cases where the tinctures of Indian hemp, guaiacum, and other resinous preparations are ordered in any quantity to be mixed with water, it is custom-

ary to triturate the tincture first with a small quantity of mucilage of tragacanth or acacia, as otherwise, on standing, the resin will be thrown out of solution and adhere to the sides of the bottle. If a small quantity only of resinous tincture is prescribed, the addition of the mucilage is unnecessary. When such heavy and insoluble salts as the subnitrate of bismuth, oxalate of cerium, or heavy carbonate of magnesia, etc., are ingredients in a mixture, the addition of mucilage is necessary to aid their suspension. As a rule, the prescriber looks after this, and will order either the mucilaginous medium or an equivalent quantity of powdered gum, as in the following instance:—

R Bismuth. trisnit. ....	1 dr.
Solae bicarb. ....	13 drs.
Palv. tragacanth .....	1 drs.
Tr. card. co. ....	4 drs.
Syr. zingib. ....	1 oz.
Aque. ....	8 oz.

Misce.

In this case advantage should be taken of the alcohol present in the form of tincture of cardamoms, to mix it first with the powdered gum tragacanth direct, thoroughly incorporate, and then add the water gradually with vigorous agitation until a mucilage is formed, in the same manner as the mucil. tragacanth. of the B. P. is prepared. Should no alcoholic preparation be included in the mixture, the best method of forming a satisfactory mucilage is to place the powdered gum in a dry mortar, then add at once about two ounces of water, at the same time triturating the whole very quickly, continuing it until the mucilage is formed, and it may be thinned down. Gum tragacanth is employed in preference to gum acacia to suspend bismuth, as, when the latter gum is used a hard mass is formed, which often cakes at the bottom of the bottle. The sulphate of quinine is a favorite drug with medical men, and one very frequently met with in prescriptions. Its solubility in water is only 1 in 1,000, and 1 in 200 of rectified spirit; but it is readily soluble in acids, the usual proportions being about one grain to the minim of the dilute acids of the pharmacopœia. It is incompatible with all alkalis and their carbonates, iodides, and infusions containing tannin, which throw down a precipitate of tannate of quinine, which sulphuric acid instead of dissolving aids in precipitating. Like other alkalis, it is precipitated by iodide of potassium and tannic acid. When ordered without any solvent, it should be rubbed down in a mortar as fine as possible, gradually mixed with the liquid menstruum, and dispensed with a shake the bottle label. It is usually prescribed in combination with a dilute acid, and in dissolving the quinine should be shaken up with a small quantity of water first, and then the acid added, as otherwise it may form into a hard cakey mass that will cause trouble. The sulphate of quinine is readily soluble in tincture of perchloride of iron. When ordered with iodide of potassium in a mixture, unless great care is used, a most unsightly compound is formed.

R Quin. Sulph. ....	18 grs.
Potass. iodid. ....	40 "
Acid. hydrobromic dil. ....	1 dr.
Syr. aurant. ....	6 drs.
Aque. ....	6 ozs.

Misce.

The best method of compounding a prescription of this kind is to dissolve the quinine sulphate in the acid, and dilute with three ounces of the water and the syrup, then dissolve the iodide of potassium in the remainder of the water, and finally mix the solutions gradually. The following mixture is one that is by no means uncommon:—

R Quinine sulph. ....	1 scruple.
Acid sulph. dil. ....	40 m.
Potass. acet. ....	2 drs.
Syrup. limonis. ....	1 oz.
Aq. ....	8 ozs.

Misce.

In dispensing this combination it is impossible to prevent a heavy precipitate of acetate of quinine being thrown down, it should therefore be labelled with directions to shake the bottle. Another mixture in which a precipitate occurs is

R Quin. sulph. ....	12 grs.
Acid sulph. dil. ....	1 dr.
Syrup simpl. ....	1 oz.
Infus. rosa. ....	6 ozs.

Misce.

In this case, however, it may be prepared, a turbid and unpleasant-looking mixture is the result, owing to the tannate of quinine thrown down. An unsatisfactory combination is that of sulphate of quinine, aromatic spirits of ammonia and water. The quinine may be dissolved in the spirit, but in the addition of the water a flocculent precipitate takes place. When the tincture of quinine is prescribed with alkaline carbonates, it should always be diluted as much as possible before mixing. The following mixture may also be taken as an instance where the dilution of the ingredients is most desirable:—

R Ferri. et quin. cit. ....	13 drs.
Potass. citrat. ....	13 drs.
Tr. nuc. vomic. ....	40 m.
Syr. simpl. ....	1 oz.
Aque. ....	10 oz.

Misce.

If care is not taken a flocculent precipitate is inevitable. The citrate of iron and quinine should be dissolved in about half the quantity of water, the syrup and tincture being then added. When solution is complete, the citrate of potash having been dissolved in the remainder of the water may be added, and the mixture will remain bright for some time. Mixtures containing the preparations of cinchona bark, in combination with carbonate of ammonia, should be dispensed with a shake the bottle label. Butyl-chloral hydrate is soluble only about 1 in 50 in cold water, and when dispensed it is well to rub it down with a little hot water, which adds to the appearance of the mixture. It is more soluble in alcohol, and when ordered in combination with tinctures advantage should be taken of their presence to aid solubility.

R Croton chloral hydrat. ....	1 dr.
Tr. gelsemium. ....	1 drs.
Spts. chloroform. ....	1 drs.
Aq. chloroform. ....	1 1/2 oz.

Misce.

In this case if the chloral is rubbed



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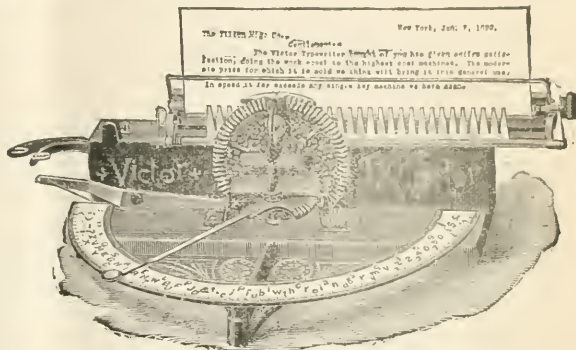
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down with the tincture and spirit before adding the water complete solution is effected.

The habit of using concentrated tinctures, infusions, &c., is one that should be discontinued and avoided by dispensers, except in cases of emergency, such as an urgent call up in the night. Infusions, and decoctions especially, should always be freshly prepared, as in many instances the therapeutic action of the drug may be undoubtedly impaired by being kept and preserved in concentrated form. The color and flavor also are in some cases quite different when the concentrated preparation has been used. In making his infusion fresh, the dispenser has also the satisfaction of knowing he has followed out the exact instructions of the prescriber.

*To be continued.*

## Reference Table for Microscopical Work.

### Cements and Varnishes.

Compiled by PROF. A. H. AUBERT.

**Asphalt Varnish.** Asphalt, 150 grms.; linseed oil, 225 grms.; turpentine, 1,000 c.c.; or dissolve asphalt in benzol and to the solution add gold size. In the first method dissolve by the aid of heat; dilute when necessary with turpentine. Not very reliable as a cement.

**Bell's Cement.**—Probably a solution of shellac, but the exact composition is not known. This in the opinion of many is excellent cement.

**Gold Size.**—Linseed oil, 25 ozs.; red lead, 1 oz.; powdered white lead and yellow ochre, of each a sufficient quantity. Boil the oil and red lead together carefully for three hours; pour off the clear liquid, and boil with a mixture of equal parts of the white lead and yellow ochre added in small successive portions. Let it stand and pour off the clear liquid for use.

**Gram-Rat-on's Cement.** Hard Canada balsam, 50 grms.; shellac, 50 grms.; absolute alcohol, 50 grammes; anhydrous ether, 100 grammes. The ingredients are mixed, and when the gums are dissolved, filter if necessary, and evaporate away from the flame, over a water bath until of syrupy thickness.

**Gutta-Percha Cement.**—Harting.—Gutta-percha cut in pieces, 1 part; turpentine, 15 parts; shellac, 1 part. Heat the gutta-percha and turpentine together, filter, add the shellac pulverized, and heat until a drop hardens on a cold glass plate. Used to attach cells; the slide must be warm when using the cement.

**Brown Cement.** Pure gum rubber, 20 grains; carbon disulphide, a sufficient quantity; shellac, 2 ozs.; alcohol, 8 ozs. Dissolve the rubber in the smallest possible amount of the carbon disulphide; add this slowly to alcohol, avoiding clots; add powdered shellac and place the bottle in boiling water until the shellac is dissolved

and no more smell of carbon disulphide is given off.

**Guaicain Varnish.**—Gum guaiacum, 2 ozs.; shellac, 2 ozs.; alcohol, 10 ozs. The powdered gum guaiacum is dissolved in the alcohol and the powdered shellac added; keep the bottle in hot water until all is dissolved.

**Shellac Varnish.**—1, shellac, 60 grms.; 2, alcohol, 60 grms.; 3, castor oil, 25 grms.; 4, alcoholic solution of anilin dye, a few drops. 1 and 2 are dissolved and heated until quite thick, then a little of 1 is added, and for every 60 grammes of the mixture add 25 grms. of castor oil, and heat for a time.

**Electrical Cement.**—5 parts of resin; 2 parts of hard balsam; 1 part of yellow beeswax; 1 part of red ochre. The components are melted together. This is not usually employed for mounting purposes but may be used in cementing glass and metal parts of instruments.

**Zinc White Cement, German Formula.**—1, mastie; 2, dammar; 3, sandarac; 4, venetian turpentine; 5, turpentine; 6, benzol; 7, zinc white. 1, 2 and 3 powdered are mixed in a well-corked bottle with 4, 5 and 6; shake well occasionally; after several days' rest, and triturate in a mortar with zinc white in quantity sufficient. Dilute if necessary with benzol.

**Zinc White, English Formula.**—1, gum dammar; 2, gum mastie; 3, benzol. Dissolve powdered 1, 2 and 3 in a well-corked bottle; when dissolved filter, and mix carefully in a mortar with zinc white.

**Marine Glue.** India rubber shreds, 2 ozs.; shellac, 2 ozs. Dissolve the rubber in mineral naphtha, add the powdered shellac, heat until liquefied, and mix well together. This gives solid marine glue, and requires heat in its application. Great care should be observed in having all fire and flame removed while there still remains naphtha in the mixture.

**Lorrell's Cement.**—Powdered white lead, 2 parts; powdered red lead, 2 parts; powdered litharge, 3 parts; gold size. The white lead and red lead and the litharge must be very finely powdered; for use, this powder is mixed with gold size to the consistency of cream, and the cells immediately fastened to the slide. They are secure in two weeks. This stands considerable heat, and is excellent for fluids containing some alcohol. Make a little only of the mixture with gold size at a time, as it hardens quite rapidly and becomes useless.

**King's Cement.**—and Lacquers.—Satisfactory and highly recommended by some.

**Brown's Rubber Cement.**—Very good for finishing slides.

**Miller's Cauterizing Cement.** Sold in England by opticians. It is a most excellent and quickly drying cement.

**Hollis's Glue.**—Somewhat similar to Bell's cement.

Nearly if not all of the foregoing can be most advantageously bought of the opticians and dealers in microscopical materials.—*The Microscope.*

## Purification of Chloroform by Cold.

The artificial production of cold is about to be practically applied by M. Pictet, under a patent, in the purification by congelation of various liquids, and, amongst others, chloroform. It is stated that when the temperature of the purest brands of commercial chloroform is lowered to 70° C., partial crystallization takes place. If the crystals be removed and the refrigeration increased, at a temperature below 100° C., the chloroform itself crystallizes out, and can be removed from a residuary impure fraction. The chloroform so purified is described as being at a temperature of 15° C. a clear liquid of specific gravity 1.51, which can be preserved unaltered for an indefinite time, in daylight, in white bottles, and without any addition of alcohol. Upon shaking it with concentrated sulphuric acid no coloration of the latter occurs even after a long time. When shaken with chromic acid mixture no reduction takes place, the mixture remaining yellow.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

**WINDOW-PANE BAROMETER.**—A pretty use for cobalt and nickel salts, which, as is well known, are affected by changes in the amount of moisture in the air, and which change they indicate by exhibiting different colors, is suggested by Ruekert in the *Rep. Annul. Chim.* if window-panes, or wall paper, or the like, are painted with the following solutions: 1. Chloride cobalt, 1; gelatin, 10; and water, 100. 2. Chloride copper, 1; gelatin, 10; and water 100. 3. Chloride cobalt, 1; gelatin, 20; water, 200; nickel oxide, 0.75; chloride copper, 0.25; they will be colorless in damp weather. In clear weather, solution number one will give blue color, number two yellow and number three green. *New York Medical Times.*

**EUPHROPIEN** is one of the iodine compounds proposed as a substitute for iodoform, from which it differs in being comparatively free from odor, is not toxic; that it is so much lighter than iodoform that the same weight will cover far more surface; its action on pus by liberating its iodine in contact with it is satisfactory. Euphropien is not soluble in water or glycerin, but is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, collodion, traumaticin and fixed oils. It is said to be formed from one of the phenol series (isobutylresol) and hypiodous acid (HIIO).

**PILLS MADE FROM OLEORESINS,** creosote, balsams, etc., with calcined magnesia for an excipient, are failures therapeutically, as they, very soon after making, become as hard as bits of granite, and pass through the stomach and bowels unchanged. They are so hard that if kept for several hours in hot water, 176° F., they do not disintegrate.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

Some Commercial Anethols are claimed to frequently be nothing more than fractionated anise oil.



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## FORMULARY.

## PINE-NEEDLE ESSENCE.

Schrerer gives, in the *Rundschau*, the following formula for *Fichtennadeln Essenz*, or pine-needle essence, for perfuming and purifying the air of sick rooms, etc.:

Oil of pinus sylvestris	70 parts
Oil of juniper berries	8 "
Oil of rosemary	5 "
Oil of lavender	2 "
Oil of lemon	2 "
Oil of bergamot	1 part
Alcohol, 90	1,500 parts

Mix, and macerate in the fluid 200 parts of young pine sprouts, and then distill.

## IRON TONIC BITTERS.

Gentian	2 ounces.
Bitter orange	1 "
Calamus	1 "
Tincture of citro-chloride of iron.	1 "
Rectified spirit	4 "
Water	8 "
Dextrin syrup	4 "

Exhaust the vegetable drugs with the spirit and water previously mixed, adding sufficient of a menstrum of the same alcoholic strength until 12 fluid ounces are obtained. To this tincture add the iron, and lastly mix with the dextrin syrup.—*Ill. Phar. Assoc.*

## ARTIFICIAL MARIENBAD SALT.

Sodic sulphate	3,731 parts
Sodic carbonate	546 "
Sodic chloride	67 "
Potassic sulphate	5 "
Lithium carbonate	5 "

## NEW PERFUMES.

Dr. Herman Kretzer, of Leipzig, contributes the following formulas (some of the quantities being given here in the U. S. equivalents) to "Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen."

## 1—BOUQUET D'AMOUR:

Oil of lavender, finest	1,200 grains.
Oil of cloves, twice rectified	600 "
Oil of rose	15 "
Oil of bergamot	600 "
Tinct. vanilla	6 fl. oz.
Tinct. ambergris	6 "
Alcohol (deodorized)	12½ pints.

## 2—CHYPRE (FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF):

Oil of rosemary, finest	1,080 grains.
Oil of orange, bigarade	2,160 "
Oil of Petitgrain	1,260 "
Oil of bergamot	2,340 "
Oil of linnetta	2,250 "
Oil of neroli, petale	450 "
Alcohol (deodorized)	49½ pints.
Distilled water	24½ "

Digest the oils with the alcohol for four or five days, then add the distilled water.—*Am. Druggist.*

## BETRAND'S ANTI NEURALGIC POMADE.

Veratrine	30 parts.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	20 "
Lard, benzoated	300 "

Dissolve the veratrine in the smallest quantity of absolute alcohol and rub the solution up with lard and morphine. Apply to the seat of pain and rub in with the hand.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## SYRUPS ROBORANS.

This syrup is a proprietary article, made by a house in Louisville, Ky. A query regarding it came before an evening

meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recently, when Mr. Macintyre gave the following formula for it:

Quinine binuriatis	25 grains.
Strychnine sulphatis	½ grain.
Aque distillate	2 drams.
Syr. hypophosphat e. ferro	6 ounces.

## FERRO-IODIZED CODLIVER OIL.

Ch. Diete gives the following in the *Chemische Zeitung*:

Porphyzied iron	4 gm.
Iodine	8-20 gm.
Ether	70 gm.

Mix and agitate until all the iron is converted into iodide. Then heat in a water-bath 200 gm. of codliver oil; add the etheric solution of iodide of iron and continue the heat until the ether is driven off. Let cool, and filter. This preparation should be preserved in small containers only.

## TONIC HAIR-WASH.

Borax	1 drachm.
Salaicylic acid	20 grains.
Tincture of cantharides	½ ounce.
Bay rum	2½ "
Rose-water	2½ "
Water	5 "

Dissolve the borax and the acid in the water by the aid of heat; after it is cool add the bay rum, cantharides and rose-water.

## LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS.

## ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.—NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Benzoic acid	60 grains.
Borate of sodium	60 "
Boric acid	120 "
Thymol	20 "
Oil of wintergreen	4 minims.
Oil of peppermint	4 "
Glycerin	2 fluid ounces.
Alcohol	4 "
Water, enough to make	16 "

Dissolve the acids and the oils in the alcohol, then slowly add the water and glycerine; shake well after each addition of water, and after allowing to stand 12 hours filter without having again shaken. It may require two or more filtrations to make a perfectly bright solution.

## Characteristics of Pure Creasote.

M. Catillon, in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, after stating that all the samples of creasote obtained by him in the open market under the name of pure creasote contained large percentages of the kindred products of guayacol and cresol, gives the following characteristics of pure creasote: It should be absolutely colorless, and should remain so for a long time even under exposure to direct sunlight in white glass vessels. Its odor should not recall that of bitumen in the slightest, and should easily disappear from the hands when the latter are washed in clear water. Its density at 60° should be 1.080, and under distillation nothing should pass over below 200° C., and it should distill without residue between 200 and 212° C. Mixed in equal parts with pure glycerin at 30° C., it should dissolve without turbidity, and the solu-

tion should be as limpid as either of the liquids of which it is composed, and should remain so upon the addition of either more glycerin or more creasote. It should dissolve freely in all proportions in alcohol, ether and oils. Its solubility in water should be about 1 in 100 parts. It should be neutral in reaction. It should dissolve completely in soda and potash lyes and give a limpid solution, even upon the addition of water. Mingled with equal parts of collodion, it should give a clear solution, and preserve its fluidity without a trace of coagulation.

Dissolved in 10 parts of alcohol, on the addition of a 10-per-cent. solution of chloride of iron, it should give a clear green solution, with no trace of blue. If 1 cm. of creasote be added to 10 cm. of 20-per-cent. solution of caustic potash in alcohol of 95°, a solid crystalline mass should result.

Pure creasote possesses an odor and taste-farless strong and disagreeable than ordinary creasote, and may be administered in much higher doses. Forty centigrams dissolved in a spoonful of glycerin and diluted with a glass of *eau vineuse* (wine and water) may be taken.

## Quina Laroche—A Perfect Wine of Cinchona.

This celebrated French proprietary is said (*Bulletin de la Societe Royale de Bruxelles*) to be prepared as follows:—

Macerate 100 gm. quinquina succirubra coarsely powdered, for thirty minutes, in 100 cm. of boiling water. Strain off the liquid and set aside. Macerate for several hours the residual magma in 1,000 gm. Malaga wine, and again strain off the liquid and set aside. Finally, macerate the magma in 500 gm. alcohol of 50°; strain off, and wash the residue with a little water to recover all the alcoholic tincture. Unite all the liquids, let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter.

To the filtrate add 800 gm. loaf sugar with the aid of a gentle heat, and again filter. The product is the *Vin de Quina Laroche*.

The *Vin de Quina Ferrugineux Laroche* (ferrated wine of cinchona, Laroche) is prepared by dissolving in 1,000 parts of the above wine 1 part of citro-ammoniacal pyrophosphate of iron.

TIMBOINE, A NEW AND INTENSELY POISSONOUS ALKALOID.—Dr. Paff reports from Brazil (*Pharmaceutische Post*) that he has succeeded in isolating from the crushed roots of a leguminous plant called *timbo* by the aborigines of Brazil, a new and exceedingly toxic alkaloid, to which he has given the name timboine. The Indians have long used a decoction of the timbo roots for the purpose of killing fish by poisoning the waters, just as *cocculus indicus* is used in other countries. A small amount of the decoction is said to suffice for a very large volume of water.

Pilocarpine is recommended for deafness caused by chronic catarrh.

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Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

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The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

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Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co.

HAMILTON—J. Winer &amp; Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy &amp; Co., McAllum &amp; Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Rosser &amp; Co.

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All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

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## SELECTIONS.

THE CHOLAGOGUE property of salicylate of sodium was made known by Rutherford, but has not received much attention. Professor Germain See now reports (*London Lancet*) that he has found it to be the most efficient of all cholagogues in promoting the expulsion of gall-stones.

TEST FOR GUAIACOL.—The addition of concentrated sulphuric acid and a minute quantity of acetone to guaiacol or its compounds (benzozol, etc.) produces a beautiful cherry-red or purplish red coloration; the addition of two volumes of chloroform to the test and agitation makes the color more pronounced.—*Pharm. Ztg.*

A NEW LABEL PASTE.—The *Moniteur Industriel* gives the following:—Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 gm. of gum arabic, and in another vessel, with a similar quantity of water, 30 gm. of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magma, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture add 120 cm. glycerine and 2.50 cm. oil of thyme, and bring the volume up to 1 liter by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

IODIDES OF ANTIPYRIN.—M. Duroy reports (*Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*) that he has obtained several iodides of antipyrin, all of which are capable of being used in therapeutics. The method of preparing an iodide of antipyrin is very simple. One equivalent of iodine dissolved in alcohol of 90, and brought into contact with an equivalent of antipyrin dissolved in five times its weight of distilled water, yields a brick-yellow precipitate which is antipyrin iodide. It is soluble in two and a-half times its weight of water at 25° C.

LINIMENTA EXSICCANTIA or drying liniments are intended as an improvement on the gelatin treatment in dermal practice. The base is made by either trituration in a mortar or heating in a suitable vessel 5 parts tragacanth, 2 parts glycerine and 100 parts water; made by the aid of heat the preparation keeps without the addition of antiseptics; the advantages of this base are that it can be applied in very thin layers, and can be removed by simply washing with water. To medicate the base, soluble substances are dissolved in the water used to make the base; insoluble substances, oils, iodoform, zinc oxide, etc., are triturated in the mortar with the previously-made base.—*Pharm. Post. J. of Pharmacy.*

### Quinine Albuminate.

A preparation described as being a homogeneous compound of egg albumen with quinine, possessing the remarkable property of not being decomposed by the strongest alkalies, has been recently introduced by M. Tarozzi (*Union. Pharm.*,

May, p. 196). It is claimed that the preparation is easily absorbable by the mucus membrane of the stomach and passes into the circulation, where it exercises its therapeutic properties without undergoing decomposition, under conditions in which the ordinary salts of quinine are broken up by the alkaline liquids of the system. This "albuminate of quinine" is stated to be prepared by double decomposition between sulphate of quinine and albuminate of soda, but the manner of operating is not indicated. The product is a white amorphous bitter substance, said to contain fifty-six per cent. of quinine; it is alkaline in reaction, dissolves more readily in hot water or alcohol than in cold, and more freely still in water acidulated with lactic or hydrochloric acid. It may be distinguished from other salts of quinine by treating it with water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, which forms with the quinine-soluble acid sulphate, the albumen being precipitated after standing.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

### Detection of Oil of Camphor When Used as an Anodyne.\*

BY A. B. STEVENS, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

IN 1888 the writer presented to this association a test for the detection of oil of camphor when it is used in the adulteration of oil of peppermint. The test, with a slight modification, is as follows:—

Place a drachm of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.42) in a test tube, add one drop of the suspected oil, and agitate gently. The color of the mixture may vary from light yellow to red. If the oil is pure the red color will disappear in from twenty minutes to two hours. If oil of camphor is present the red color will remain for twenty-four hours, and even longer, if not exposed to too strong a light. This test is reasonably delicate, as less than 5 per cent. of oil of camphor may be detected by it.

Since the paper of 1888, numerous tests have been made to ascertain to what extent it can be relied upon for the detection of oil of camphor in other volatile oils. The greatest difficulty encountered was in obtaining perfectly pure oil. In some cases it was necessarily obtained by distillation. For a year or two all of the oil of cajuput met with gave results similar to those of oil of camphor. Indeed, one manufacturer stated that pure oil of cajuput would always give similar results. However, since that time I have found two samples of oil of cajuput, neither of which gave the test for oil of camphor; one of these samples was from an original package from J. E. Davis & Co., and the other was presented by the agricultural department. It is, therefore, a reasonable conclusion that the test may be relied upon for the detection of oil of camphor when present in oil of cajuput, and, fur-

ther, that nearly all of the oil of cajuput of the market is adulterated with oil of camphor.

By numerous experiments it has been ascertained that this test may be relied upon for the detection of oil of camphor in the following volatile oils, viz.:—Orange peel, orange flower, erigeron, lavender flowers, rose, juniper wood and berries, cedar wood, hemlock, lemon, lemon grass, thyme, cajuput, citronella, eucalyptus, anise, rosemary, caraway, bergamot, cloves, coriander, cassia, and cinnamon. Pimento gives a red color, almost identical with oil of camphor, but the reaction is exceedingly violent, and gives off dense brown fumes. Oil of nutmeg gives similar results. Strong sunlight will completely bleach out the red color produced by oil of nutmegs in less than an hour, and that produced by pimento in four hours, while that produced by oil of camphor requires twelve hours.

The only oil I have thus far found that gives identical results with oil of camphor is oil of sassafras, and these two oils are somewhat similar, as both contain saffrol.

### Facts.

The poet Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it make it worth sixty-five thousand dollars.—That's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper, and make it worth five million dollars.—That's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle bird" and make it worth twenty dollars.—That's money.

The mechanic can take material worth five dollars and make it into a watch worth one hundred dollars.—That's skill.

The merchant can take an article worth seventy-five cents and sell it for a dollar.—That's business.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for three dollars and seventy-five cents; but she prefers one that costs twenty-seven dollars.—That's foolishness.

The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for two dollars.—That's labor.

The editor of this paper could write a check for eighty million dollars, but it would not be worth a nickel.—That's rough.—*The Bookkeeper.*

MEDICAL PROGRESS!—This was sent by a medical man in Indiana to one of the medical journals in that State:

Dear dock I have a pashunt whose phisical sines shoes that the windpipe has ulcerated of, and his lung have drop into his stumick, he is unable to swoller and I fear his stumick tube is gon. I hav gim every thing without effect, his father is wealthy, Onerable and influensial. He is an active member off the M. E. Chirsch and god nose I dont want too loose hym. what shal I due. ans. buy retumie mede yours in neede.

—*Pharm. Record.*

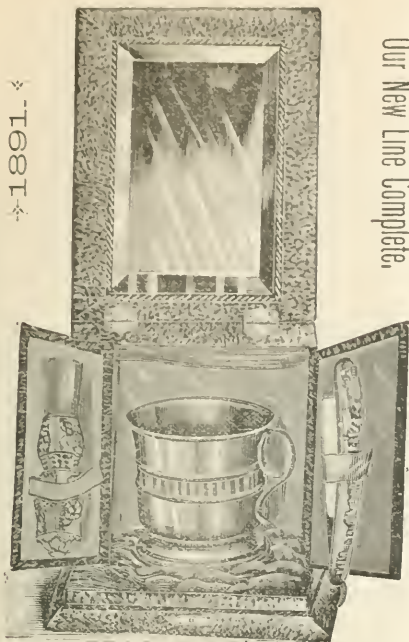
\* Read at the meeting of the A. P. A. at New Orleans.

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Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

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A full size sample by mail on application.

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Remedy on the market.

# Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	-	-	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	-	-	9.50 "
One Dozen,	-	-	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

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DETROIT, MICH.



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# FINEST 5c. GOODS

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The American Drug Supply Co. make an announcement to the trade on page 9.

Read the announcement of the Detroit College of Pharmacy on page 9 of this issue. Intending students should make early application.

Burnham, Taite & Son, Philadelphia, whose advt. appears on page 16, call attention to their make of seamless tin boxes, etc., plain or lacquered. Their goods may be obtained from any of the wholesale drug trade.

The Seely Mfg. Co., of Windsor and Detroit, are showing a splendid range of samples in perfumery for the holiday trade. In cut glass bottles and Austrian ware their goods cannot fail to suit the most fastidious tastes and the well known superior quality of their perfumes must ensure rapid sales. We would advise an early inspection of their samples.

Parke, Davis & Co., have issued a special list of preparations manufactured at their laboratory at Walkerville, Ont. This catalogue will be found most useful and convenient to the retail druggist, and we doubt not will add very materially to the development of this firm's business in Canada. Any goods which are not procurable from the wholesale houses may be had direct from the laboratory. Correspondence should always be addressed to the Detroit office.

"After using continuously in my practice eight ounces of Antikamnia, pure and simple, in all the diseases for which you recommend it, I assure you, unsolicited, that it has fulfilled every promise you made.

"After nearly 25 years of hospital and private practice, I would rather abandon morphine than antikamnia, which I also consider an unequalled febrifuge. Indeed its antipyretic qualities are wonderful in reducing the temperature.

"I have never had a patient object to taking the dry powder on the tongue, nor had one complain of feeling the slightest malaise after its administration. I know I am making sweeping assertions, but you should know the truth so as to be encouraged in your work. Truly,

CALEB LYON, M. D.,  
Rossville, Staten Island."

### Cod Liver Oil.

From the last circular report issued by Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway, we learn that—

"Nearly all the makers in Finnmarken have restrained from medicinal cod liver oil this year owing to the good prospects for other fish oils and the quantity of steam-cured medicinal cod liver oil produced in Finnmarken only amounts

to the insignificant number of 772 Hectoliters." (equal to about 618 barrels.)

"The stocks of cod liver oil at the beginning of this season were unusually small, and 21,000 Hectoliters will hardly be enough for the trade's requirements until next season."

### The New Textile Substitutes.

THE utilization of pine tree leaves for the manufacture of bagging, matting, etc., has become an industry of recognized importance, and in North Carolina a company has for some time been in operation for thus producing matting and bagging, with a capacity of 2,000 yards, the material being in every respect equal to jute, as well as cheaper. The process appears to be a simple one. The leaves of the long-leaf pine are gathered in a mass, and on being weighed are thrown into a large vat, where they are boiled in alkali at a low temperature for about twelve hours; then, after becoming thoroughly soaked in the same vats, they are taken by a continuous automatic process through the rubbing, wringing, carding, drying, recarding, drawing, roving, winding and weighing machines, in the latter of which the substance becomes an excellent article of bagging, and, after going through a calendering apparatus is ready for use and the market. After leaving the wringer the process of manufacture is very nearly identical with that of cotton goods. As a material for upholstering purposes and for carpet lining it is found well adapted. It appears that for every foot of pine timber there is one pound of green leaves; nor is the tree at all injured by this treatment, though capable of being worked up successfully into other fabrics above named. The principal use of the leaves thus far has been for the manufacture of bagging.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

CANTHARIDES IN CANCER.—More than twenty years ago it was reported that the Russian peasants were in the habit of using some kind of beetle as a remedy for cancer. Since that time some observations have been made which would appear to point to the possibility of cantharides being of some use for this purpose. In 1860 Dr. Wilms excised the left breast for a tumour of the size of a small walnut, which was shown by the microscope to be a reticular carcinoma. It returned and was again excised a year after the first operation. A mixture of tincture of cantharides and camphorated wine in mucilage was now prescribed, and was continued for three months. The patient, who was a widow at the time, afterwards married again, and gave birth to two children. She is still alive, and there has been no recurrence. Again, in 1880, a somewhat extensive cancer of the breast was operated on in the Augusta hospital, after which the patient was treated with cantharides, and was known to have had no return of the tumor six years later; indeed, she is believed to be alive and well at the present time. Once more, in 1879, a stricture of the asopha-

gus, evidently of a carcinomatous nature, developed somewhat rapidly in a female patient; she was treated with cantharides, and a decided improvement took place, so that she was able to swallow pieces of food if they were well masticated. She is still alive, but feels, however, some inconvenience from the stricture, and at times is obliged to have recourse to the cantharides. The above interesting facts are published by Dr. Wolfert in the *Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift*.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

THE BLACK TEETH OF SIAMESE AND MALAYS.—The government of Burnah has published a report by Mr. Merrifield, in the course of which he corrects the common error that the black teeth of the Malays and Siamese are due to chewing betel mixed with lime. It appears that the black color of the teeth is due to a special process employed for the purpose, for no respectable Siamese would like to have white dogs' teeth, like Chinese, Indians, and Europeans. Coconut kernel is carefully charred, and then worked to a stiff paste with coconut oil. When carefully and regularly worked over the teeth, this produces the black varnish which is so much admired. Amongst some Malay tribes it is considered the proper thing not only to blacken the teeth, but to file them down to points like sharks' teeth. "A Siamese or Malay man or woman does not strike a European as beautiful when yawning."

A PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE.—It is related that the Farbenfabriken, late Friedrich Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, Germany, with a capital of 9,000,000 Marks, obtained in 1890 a net profit of 3,455,465 Marks, and that it is now the intention—and a subscription has been opened—to increase their capital by 3,000,000 Marks. This house, and others doing a similar business, are primarily manufacturers of anilin and allied dyes, but a most important addition has been the production of various medicinal articles which are grouped simply under the name of new remedies. These synthetical products have multiplied in number very greatly during two or three years past, and occupy now an important position in the physician's armamentarium.—*Pharm. Era.*

TO DISCOLORIZE IODOFORM SOLUTIONS, in which free iodine has appeared, an improvement on the usual plan of shaking with caustic soda has been proposed by a French pharmacist. Fine copper turnings are sewn up in a small linen bag, and this is introduced into the solution. Any free iodine which forms is at once decomposed, and the insoluble cuprous iodide forms remains in the little bag. This method has the advantage of adding nothing to the solutions and not tending to decompose them itself, as the soda does.—*Monthly Magazine.*

Garlic Oil is finding favor as an ingredient for sauces, pickles, etc.



**IMPERIAL GRANUM**

THE SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED

REGISTERED JUNE 5, 1877

**MEDICINAL FOOD**

THE GREAT

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS JOHN CARLE & SONS NEW YORK**

RELIDTYPE PRINTING CO. BOSTON

*This* has become one of the most popular and best appreciated articles of diet for the last comers into the household. They thrive on it, get fat, make muscle, and have plenty of lung capacity, though they generally smile rather than bawl, especially when **IMPERIAL GRANUM** is placed in their sight. **IT IS REALLY A CAPITAL FOOD**, one that can be commended as furnishing the best principles for infant diet. It is called for not only for babes, but **IT HAS A VERY LARGE SALE AS A FOOD FOR INVALIDS**, and we learn from its proprietors that the sales are not only increasing constantly, but those who use it **SEEM BETTER PLEASSED THAN EVER** with its results. — *New York Pharmaceutical Record.*

## Drug Review.

BUSINESS has been quiet during the last month, owing to the farmers being busy with the harvest. There have been few changes in values of any importance.

Quinine unchanged.  
Cubeb berries easier.  
Citric acid advanced.  
Sal Rochelle easier.

Caraway seeds, higher prices looked for as this year's sowing on account of low prices will be smaller, and the season so far has been unfavorable.

Poke Berries much higher.

Florida Water, M. & L., is now on the rebate at \$4.75 per dozen.

Oil Peppermint advancing.

Paris Green, demand about over.

Ether sulph. higher.

Iodide and Bromide Potash unchanged.

Glycerine, firm and advancing.

## English Market Report.

LONDON, July 27th, 1891.

THE market during the last month has been quiet in both chemicals and drugs. Alkalies maintain their former price, but there are rumors that the Chemical Union have had to shut down two or three of their works to prevent over-production. Citric and tartaric acids are slightly cheaper in spite of the fact that this is the height of the season. Ipecacuanha has again risen, and it is doubtful if even now top prices have been reached. Some of the syndicate who are manipulating this drug are stated to have said that they will not be satisfied until it realizes \$2.05 per lb. Cinchona at the last auction was a trifle better, but quinine is unsaleable, buyers refusing to give more than 21c. per oz. Opium is lower and reliable statistics from Smyrna indicate that this will be an exceptional year from its large crop.

## CHEMICALS.

Acid citric	per lb	.....	\$ 40
" oxalic	"	.....	07
" tartaric	"	.....	28
Borax	"	.....	06
Chloride of Lime	"	.....	02
Cream of Tartar	"	.....	20
Copper sulphate	"	.....	64
Mercury	"	.....	52
Calomel	"	.....	74
Corrosive sub	"	.....	69
Potash chlorate	"	.....	11
Soda caustic	per cwt	.....	2 58
" bicarb	"	.....	1 72
" crystals	"	.....	80

## DRUGS.

Aloes Zanzibar	per lb	.....	18
Bals. Tolu	"	.....	32
Campior Eng. ref	"	.....	40
Ergot Span	"	.....	36
Ipecacuanha	"	.....	2 08
Jalap	"	.....	24
Kola nuts	"	.....	34
Oil peppermint H G	"	.....	3 28
" Japan	"	.....	1 02
Oil Aniseed	"	.....	1 48
Oil Cassia	"	.....	84
Opium	"	.....	\$1.92 to 2 12
Sarsaparilla jam	"	.....	30
Shellac	"	.....	16

## Jas. A. Kennedy &amp; Co.

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

LONDON.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

SOUTHERN

Asthma Cure

(LIQUID)

For ASTHMA,

Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c

We are also Sole Agents for Southern Asthma Cure, dry, as formerly put up by Messrs. Fulford & Co.

Do You Want  
—TO—  
Make Money ?

The Celebrated French Cure,  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is SOLD ON A  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure any form  
of nervous disease  
or any disorder of  
the genitive organs  
of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the excessive  
use of Stimulants,  
OR AFTER  
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion,  
over indulgence, &c, such as Loss of Brain  
Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the  
back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration,  
Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency,  
which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$1.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456. Victoria, B. C.

## A GOOD SELLER.

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,

Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

→SEELY←

THE

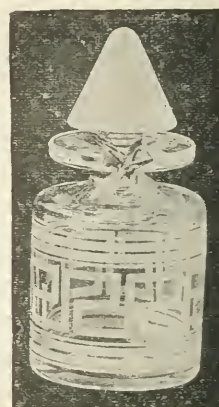
American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch :—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

SPECIAL ODORS :



No. 4 (in box)  
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose.  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lilly.  
White Rose.  
Knight's Templar.  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

## PRICE LIST :

Half Pound Bottles.	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size.	-	.85 per doz.
1/2 oz., No. 993.	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A.	-	4.00 "
1 1/2 oz., No. B.	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C.	-	8.00 "
10 1/2 oz., No. H. (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorates Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE had been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Colognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.



# WILSON'S FLY = POISON = PADS.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discourage the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, thick, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	10	15	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ALODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HECH, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burlock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	13	15	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada. ....	39	35	Eggot, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	EGGOTIN, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, select, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spear-mint, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosmary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (guilaya), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HOSEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA. ....	3 00	3 25	ISSET POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	2 00	2 25	GUAIACUM, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Powdered, lb. ....	2 20	2 40	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrino, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Asafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Blackdonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Avoid 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Bacha, long, lb. ....	40	45
BEES, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BETTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMBIO, lb. ....	65	70	Benzoine, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eg-lyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hysosyamus, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Camboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matip, lb. ....	70	75
CASCIUM, lb. ....	25	30	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Timnevely, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LEECES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 75	3 90	LIORICIE, Solazzi. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
			Semmonoy, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso. ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30



Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00	
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60	
" Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12			
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12			
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	RYAN, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13			
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	ADAMANT, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	90	2	00	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MACE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60	
MAGNA, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00		
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38			
" Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6			
MUSK, Tongain, oz.	46	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12			
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	CHLORIDINE, oz.	15	18	
" Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85			
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	Colchiem, lb.	1	00	1	20	Croton, oz.	75	80	
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75		
" Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30			
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20			
ONITMENT, Merc, lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10	00	10	50	
" Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8			
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70			
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COFFERAS, lb.	1	3			
" Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80			
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	" Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50			
" Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30			
" Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50	
" Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00	
" Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40	
" Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16			
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40			
" White, lb.	3	4	" Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55			
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16			
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SEPMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TRIDENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80			
" Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00	
" Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40			
" Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15			
" Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55			
" Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60			
" Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodophosphites, oz.	20	25			
" Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45			
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Syrup, lb.	45	50		
" Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6			
" Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16			
" Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80			
" Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9			
" Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10			
" Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85			
" Cucumber, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90			
" Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15			
" Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8			
" Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40			
" Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9			
" Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1	50	1	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	2	4		
" Ground, lb.	10	12	thos doz.	1	50	1	One lbs.	6	7		
" Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45			
" Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35			
" Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30			
" Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55			
" Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40			
" Ginseng, lb.	2	60	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60			
" Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20			
" Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	1	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
" Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3			
" Indian Hemp, lb.	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7			
" Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	60	2	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30		
" Powdered, lb.	3	10	Sulphuric, carboly, lb.	2	25	2	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
" Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	AMMON (White Precip.), lb.	1	40	1	45	
" Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	15	1	20	
" Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	Calomel, lb.	1	25	1	30
" Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65			
" Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	1	60	1	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
" Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bin., oz.	30				
" Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst. lb.	1	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35	
" Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75			
" Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55			
" Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	65	1	75	
" Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1	65	1	75	
" Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60	
" Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40			
" Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETIN, oz.	75	80			
" Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6			
" Rhathay, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, lb.	16	18	PTERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	
" Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	ANTHYKIN oz.	1	00	1	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1	10	
" Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2	25	2	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
" Cut, lb.	50	55	ARGENTIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, W. Acetate, lb.	35	40			
" Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17			
" Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13			
" Stillinger, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bisulphate, lb.	28	30			
" Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	Bisulphate, lb.	45	50		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	11	16			

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	40	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origani, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Peppermint, lb.	4 00	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodum, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Ozs., oz.	31	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spear-mint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Cataway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 50	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Cotton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	10 1/2	13
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cumin, lb.	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Iodide, lb.	1 80	2 00	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Salicylate, lb.	2	3	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphate, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78
STROXYLUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	Raw, gal.	73	75
STROXYLUM, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30
SULFONAL, oz.	50	55	Wood, lb.	70	75	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULFUR, Flowers of, lb.	21	4	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lemon, lb.	3 50	3 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65				TERPENTINE, gal.	70	75

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MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
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MONTREAL P. Q.

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ARE THE BEST.

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Of Exceptional Purity and Excellence.

For the Immediate and Convenient Preparation of Syrups for the Soda Water Fountain.

Soluble Ex. Jamaica Ginger, Aromatic.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.15 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$7.00

Extract Lemon.

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Extract Orange.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

Extract Sarsaparilla.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

Extract Coffee.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

Extract Vanilla.

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.75 Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$11.50

Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Compound.

(WITH IRON)

\$3.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.

(WITHOUT IRON)

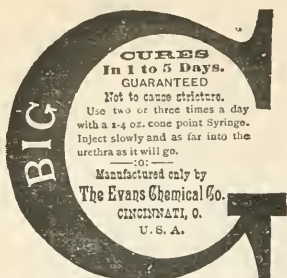
\$4.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

Calisaya Tonic.

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General Agents for Canada.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Ltd.) Montreal.



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! The most effective and at the same time an absolutely  
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## GONORRHOEA &amp; GLEET

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only,  
are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon  
becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.

3	@	23.25	"	55	"	"
6	"	@	45.00	"	60	"

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HALF A CENTURY.PREMIUM FOR  
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

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Hard and Soft Elastic CAPSULES All Kinds Filled.

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Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

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CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

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Sandal and Cubebs. Sandal C C and Cub. Compound Sandal. Sandal and Kava Kava.  
Sandal Cub and Balsam Peru. Sandal C C and Iron. Sandal C C and Camphor.  
Sandal Cub and 1 Buchu. Sandal and Khatany. Sandal and Iron.

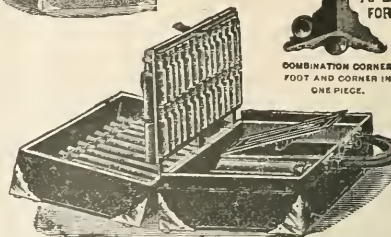
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No more destruction of leather loops or  
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Pat. July 31, 1880.COMBINATION CORNER  
FOOT AND CORNER IN  
ONE PIECE.Springs used instead of loops, with stops or  
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## No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing  
the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that  
of the old way of constructing, by the use of these  
Patent Springs and the Combination  
Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 25 three drachm vials, and  
26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions,  
12 inches long, 7½ inches high, and 5½ inches wide. Case made of black grained leather,  
leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with  
key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

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Orange

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as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following  
Female diseases :

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ceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult  
Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation  
and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages,  
Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a  
charm, often with the first application removing pain from  
which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its  
use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each pack-  
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 9.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

### Representative Druggists.

In this issue we present to our readers photo-engravings of some of the members

keeping pace with the times, and that every year notes some steps in advance of the preceding one in scope of instruction and requirement of attainment.

have originated, Ontario taking the van of her sister Provinces in this respect with Quebec as a speedy rival. From the good work evolved by these institutions, influences have arisen in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, to raise the standing, protect the calling and insure the capacity of those entrusted to dispense the most potent poisons of the pharmacopœia. It is well that such influences are at work wherever the druggist plies his trade, and the safety of the public health is confided in a measure to his skill and care; for, after all, the public safety comes first and should never be subject to the incapacity of anyone.

Rapid as has been the progress in training of this nature, we are convinced that the same amount of time in the future



J. J. HALL, PRESIDENT OF O. C. P.

of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the others will appear in subsequent issues. The pharmaceutical "legislators" given this month are Messrs. John J. Hall, Woodstock, President of the Council; John A. Clark, Hamilton; N. C. Polson, Kingston, and J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor.

### Pharmacy Progress.

In this nineteenth century when every educational institution of our country is making such gigantic strides in the race of mental training, it is encouraging to know that the Colleges of Pharmacy are



N. C. POLSON.



J. E. D'AVIGNON.

Within a period of twenty years the first of these Colleges, devoted to the training of the pharmacist, may be said to



J. A. CLARK.

will see even greater advancement, and that ere the expiration of that period, can nowhere be found in British possessions on this continent, a practitioner of pharmacy who is not possessed of such a College training as fits him to be a master of his business.

The recent action of the Education Department of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in deciding to formulate a home course of instruction for apprentices is worthy of hearty commendation, and we trust will meet with the success such a project deserves. None but those who have been apprentices in country places with an almost unlimited

vacancy of employment can appreciate the amount of good the time employed in this way would do in their behalf. From an intimate knowledge of the facts of the case we feel safe in asserting that not more than one out of every twenty druggists devotes an hour's time each week to the enlightenment of their apprentices in the art of pharmacy. Can we therefore wonder that a course in practical instruction in our Colleges is an essential feature of their work, or that an almost absolute ignorance of any of the branches taught should prevail amongst the freshmen. We trust that the gentlemen having this matter in charge will make such good use of so valuable an idea, that our young men will not only enter the school with some knowledge of what is there taught, but will be so far advanced ere entering that they will be sure to come out so fitted for the final trial that honors will be easily attained.

The action of the late Council in displacing the old teachers we will not here discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of—time, and the capabilities of the new men, will effectively decide that matter; but we are free to confess to a decided admiration of the energy displayed by that body, who, despite an opposition which would have blasted a weaker Council, kept on the even tenor of their way, making such changes as they believed would advance the interests of the school, and calmly and deliberately bearing down all opposition to the discharge of what they conceived to be their duty. No consideration of policy seems to have affected them as instanced by their decision to make needed changes in the construction of the College laboratories at a time when the expenditure connected therewith would be used by their opponents to affect adversely to their interests an immediately pending election. That such energy, well directed, by a Council having the College interests at heart, can be productive of good results, goes without saying, and while we may not all be willing at present to side with some of their late acts, we can at least be magnanimous enough to give them a chance to carry out their policy in their own way, and permit them to manage affairs which they, with an extended experience, should know more about than we, until such time as the fruits of their actions should materialize. We trust that however much the members of the Council chosen to manage our affairs for the ensuing two years may differ personally as to matters that are past and gone, they will act as a unit in furthering every proposition that will tend to elevate the profession and advance in its truest sense the interests of its members.

LITERA.

### Push Needed in Business.

It is an assured fact nowadays that if you intend to make money you must take hold of something; you must devote your work, your time, your skill, your experience and whatever money you have to

something. To very few indeed does a fortune come by merely waiting for it. And these fortunes themselves are the results of previous years of labor.

Caution is indeed a great thing in investment, but, as in everything else, there can be too much of it. The man who is too cautious in his business policy runs a greater risk of being ruined by missing golden opportunities than one who is seemingly reckless in his undertakings. Conservatism of the genuine sort should be the characteristic of every legitimate business man; aggressiveness, however, in any line of commerce, enlarges to a thousand fold the possibilities of success, while at the same time permitting of the employment of conservative methods.

Gambles in trade or in any other sphere of activity generally come to grief. The genuine business man is a speculator; he is no gambler. He takes risks, but they are warranted by the necessities of his enterprises. He, also, often comes to grief, but his ruin only emphasizes the mistakes that should be avoided by others.

Any man who wishes to invest has lots of good chances. But we must act; and by rightly acting he will win.—*Journal of Finance.*

### Doses of New Remedies.

Acetylphenylhydrazin—antipyretic and analgesic. 3-5 grs. per os.  
 Agaricine—antisudorific in phthisis.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. per os.  
 Amylene hydrate—hypnotic, anodyne.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm.  
 Anthrarobin—against skin diseases.  
 Antikamnia—3 to 10 grs.  
 Aristol—antiseptic and in skin diseases.  
 Benzoyl-anilide — antipyretic.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grs. per os.  
 Benzoyl-guaiacol—antituberculosic. 4-10 grs. per os.  
 Betol—antigonorrhoeic. In bougie.  
 Bismuth salicylate—against gastric affections. 6-15 grs per os.  
 Bromoform—against pertussis. 1-2 M per os.  
 Camphoric acid — antisudorific in phthisis, etc. 30 grs. per os.  
 Cetrarin—stomachic. 2 grs. per os.  
 Chloralamid—hypnotic. 30-45 grs. per os.  
 Chloralurethan—hypnotic. 15-15 grs. per os.  
 Creasote—antituberculosic. 3 M. per os.  
 Creolin—antiseptic. 5 M. internally.  
 Cresalol—antiseptic, antifebrile.  
 Ethylenimine hydrochloride — general stimulant. 1-6 1-3 gr. subcutaneously.  
 Guaiacol—antituberculosic. 1 M. per os.  
 Hydrastinine—against uterine hemorrhage. 1 grm. subcutaneously.  
 Hydroxylamine—against skin diseases. Externally.  
 Hypnone—hypnotic. 3-8 M. per os.  
 Ichthylol—antirheumatic; against sciatia, erysipelas, skin diseases. Externally, and 4-20 M. per os.

Iodine trichloride—antiseptic. Externally in 1 per cent. of solution.

Iodoform bituminat—antiseptic. Externally.

Mercury peptoglutine — antisyphilitic. 1-6 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury phenate—antisyphilitic.  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury salicylate — antisyphilitic. 1-6-1-3 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury succinimate—antisyphilitic.  
 Methylal — hypnotic and anæsthetic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Methylene blue—analgesic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Methylene chloride—narcotic anæsthetic.

Monobromacetanilid—analgesic. 1-8 grs. per os.

Myrtol—antiseptic in phthisis. 5 M. per os.

Naphthalene—antiseptic. 2-8 grs. per os.

Naphthoic acid—antiseptic and antiparasitic.

Naphthol—antiseptic.  
 Naphthol camphorant — antiseptic, antituberculosic. Subcutaneously.

Orexin hydrochloride—stomachic. 5-8 grs. per os.

Paraldehyde—hypnotic and sedative. 15-45 M. per os.

Phenylurethan — antifebrile, antirheumatic. 6-8 grs. per os.

Piperazide hydrochloride—general stimulant. Externally.

Pyoktanin—antiseptic.

Pyridin—antiasthmatic. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drms. by inhalation.

Pyrocin. See acetylphenylhydrazin.

Resorcin—antipyretic and antifermentative.

Rubidium ammonium bromide—antiepileptic.  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drachms. per os.

Salol—antiseptic, antigonorrhoeic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Sodium anisate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 15 grs. per os.

Sodium dithiosalicylate — antipyretic, antirheumatic. 3 grs. per os.

Sodium paracresotate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Sodium theobromine salicylate—diuretic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Somnal—hypnotic—30 M. per os

Soziodol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphaminol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphonal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Terpine hydrate—against pulmonary affections. 3-10 grs. per os.

Terpinol—against pulmonary affections. 2 M. per os.

Tetronal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Thallin sulphate—antigonorrhoeic. Injection.

Thiol—ichthylol substitute, q. r.

Thioresorcin—antiseptic.

Tribromphenol—antiseptic. Externally.

Trional—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Urethane—hypnotic. 15-40 grs. per os.



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## MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

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PILLS in BULK, PILLS in BOTTLES, PILLS in WOOD WRAPPED WITH BUYER'S ADDRESS.

ELIXIRS, WINES, SOLUTIONS, SYRUPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, OINTMENTS AND CERATES.

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SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMES, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS, Etc.

CONCENTRATIONS.

### DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

DIKE'S PEPSIN IN SCALES, DIKE'S PEPSIN POWDERED, LACTINATED PEPSIN, SACHARATED PEPSIN, COMPOUND PEPSIN POWDER, PURE PANCREATIN, SACHARATED PANCREATIN.

ELIXIR LACTINATED PEPSIN

This is a very superior preparation.

CASCARA SAGRADA

In form of Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Pills, Granules, Etc.

## STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

A full strength fluid extract, yet sweet in taste, the bitter principle being entirely masked. Thousands of physicians have tested it and are prescribing it daily. The only liquid preparation of Cascara of concentrated dose applicable to cases of delicate women and children to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extracts is nauseating to a prohibitory degree. Samples, literature and further particulars free.

## NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made preparations for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer.

THEY ARE SOLD IN EVERY COUNTRY AND COLONY ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

## SPECIALTIES:

### STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Put up in Linousin cachets, 12 in a box. Liberal supply of samples with orders for three dozen or more.

Stearns' Effervescent Granules Hydromato of Caffeine.

Stearns' Improved Bronchial Lozenges in bulk or in small slide boxes.

Tonic Hypophosphites, replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Little Cathartic Granules in bulk or box 1, with buyer's address.

Aromatic Fluid Extract Licorice, for masking taste of Quinine.

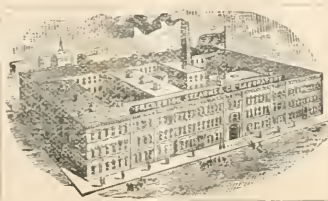
Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Extract). Highly concentrated, 14 ounces making 3 pints of Bay Rum, having the true odor of the Bay Leaf.

Stearns' Imperial Tooth Soap, the best dentifrice made. Colored lithograph hinged top box.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in pillular, powder, liquid or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly do for himself.

### FL. EXT. YERBA SANTA AROMATIC, SOLUBLE

For making Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Each fluid ounce of this syrup will thoroughly mask from 25 to 30 grains of Quinine Sulphate.



LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

Fluid Extract Trifolium Comp. for making Syrup Trifol. Co.

Syrup Trifol. Co. Each fluid ounce contains Red Clover 32 grs., Stillingsia, Burdock, Poke Root, Berberis Aquifolium and Cascara Amara each 16 grs., Prickly Ash Root 4 grs., Jodide Potash 5 grs.

Stearns' Beef, Iron and Wine.

Stearns' Quinine, Wine and Iron.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, colorless.

Effervescent Headache Powder, a nerve and brain stimulant.

Family Root Beer Extract. Four ounces of this extract makes five gallons of excellent Root Beer.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



# SEELY

THE

## American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

### SPECIAL ODORS :



No. H (in box)  
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose.  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lilly.  
White Rose.  
Knight's Templar.  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

### PRICE LIST :

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$3.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
½ oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1½ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "
10½ oz., No. H, (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Colognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

# J. PALMER & SON

1743 &amp; 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

## Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now  
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.  
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.  
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.  
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## Mustard Plasters

### IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by JOHNSON & JOHNSON are of greater strength and generally superior to others.

They do not decompose or change with age.

Are in very handsome containers.

Descriptive price list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.  
MONTREAL.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

## New Goods.

Acid Chromic.

" Valerianic.

Antifebrine.

Antim Sulph. Precip.

Barytes Muriate.

" Nitrate.

Caffeine.

Cumin Seed.

Digitaline.

Ferri Redact.

Iodoform.

Jewellers' Rouge.

Manganes Phosphate.

" Hypophosphite.

Oil Eucalyptus.

" Pinus Sylvestris.

Pancreatine.

Soda Phosphate.

Zinci Phosphide.

## TETLOW'S SWANDOWN,

In new style with pull box.

## WARWICK'S PERFUMES,

Full lines.

## BOTTLE WAX,

Assorted colors, heavy sticks, for fruit jars.

## I. R. FRUIT JAR RINGS,

Pints and quarts.

## KERNS' RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

It may be to your interest to get our quotations on Special Lines. When writing state probable quantities.

## TRADE NOTES.

T. S. Petrie, druggist, Guelph, died Aug. 1th.

Dr. Towler, of Wingham, has disposed of his drug store.

F. T. Carman, drugs and stationery, Moosomin, Assiniboia, is dead.

J. E. Tremble is commencing business on St. Catherine st., Montreal.

R. A. Gordon is opening a new drug business on Bathurst st., Toronto.

Mr. W. G. Keddie, of Oshawa, is now with Mr. Geo. Fear, druggist, Goderich.

Horrocks & Co., druggists, Vancouver, are offering to dispose of their business.

F. G. Pursey, formerly with J. R. Lee, is opening a store on Borden st., Toronto.

Harry Days, druggist, Lucknow, Ont., has bought out his partner's interest in the firm.

J. F. Pursey has taken over the drug business of J. A. Brodie, at 113 Harbord st., Toronto.

C. H. Bowes & Co. have opened a drug store near the corner of Store and Johnson sts., Victoria.

Dr. Lawson is opening a drug store in the building formerly occupied by C. Christie, at Shoal Lake, Man.

The drug stocks of Messrs. W. E. Cochennor and Dr. C. Lutz, in Exeter, Ont., were destroyed by fire Aug. 16th.

J. A. Brodie, of Spadina ave., formerly corner Wilton Ave. and Parliament st., has given up business and closed his store.

Gayfer & Thomson, Ridgetown, have sold out to W. Graham, who has been managing the store for them since they started.

C. A. Wismer, formerly in Essex Centre, is opening a business on the south-west corner Clarence and Dundas st., London.

C. Lugsdin, Pt. Colborne, has sold out to F. K. Brown, of Brownsville. Mr. Lugsdin, we understand, intends settling in Minneapolis.

Geo. Anderson, for many years representing the London Drug Co. on the road, is opening a business on Dundas st., near Wellington, in London.

Neopawa (Man.) *Register* says, Indians brought in some \$85 worth of seneca root a few days ago. They got 19c. per pound for it at the Neopawa drug store.

Dr. J. W. Cull, Mitchell, has sold out to Howard Thompson, who has been his assistant for some time. Dr. Cull intends practising medicine on the other side.

Mr. Harry Horton, who for the past five years has been chief clerk in Mr. Leroy J. Conger's drug store at 138 Dundas st., Toronto, has recently purchased that gentleman's business.

Dr. W. A. Kyle, of Lunenburg, Ont., has made an assignment. Last fall he purchased the drug stock of A. Cameron and gave a chattel mortgage in part payment, but the business has not paid.

Messrs. Stewart & Schrader, who were to open a new drug store, Sept. 5th, at 811 College st., Toronto, Ont., had their stock destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 2nd. Partially insured.

The drug store of Mr. Morris, in Omeene, Ont., narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Aug. 27th, when the greater part of the business portion of the town was burned down. This is the second time within two years that the fire fiend has just reached Mr. Morris' premises and stopped there.

## Manitoba Notes.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. F. T. Carman, the pioneer druggist of Moosomin.

Mr. Henry Bletcher, formerly with Mr. John McKee, of Peterborough, has been engaged as assistant by Mr. Flexon, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Inman, of Winnipeg, is East taking in the rifle matches in Toronto and Ottawa. Before returning he intends visiting Montreal and New York.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, of Pilot Mound, was in Winnipeg last week purchasing fancy goods for his holiday trade.

Mr. Flexon has returned to Winnipeg from Rat Portage, where with his family he has been enjoying a short holiday.

Mr. Fulford, the genial and successful patent medicine proprietor, visited Winnipeg last week in the interest of his preparations. He is to be congratulated upon the extraordinary demand for Nasal Balm and Pink Pills. Good goods and good advertising tells.

Mr. Geo. F. Langbell, representing the California Fig Syrup Co., has been doing the country in the interests of their popular preparation.

Recanier Cream makes you beautiful, is the watchword of Mr. Van Northwick, the affable representative of the Recanier Mfg. Co., who spent a day in Winnipeg in the interest of his house.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The present has been a particularly pleasant summer, and more than the usual number of foreign tourists and holiday visitors have thronged our hotels, and principal resorts and routes of travel. Every branch of retail trade benefits more or less from this addition to our summer population and probably none more than the druggists. Our American cousins commonly spend their money freely, and the druggist who has a well chosen stock and knows how to show it usually finds in them liberal and appreciative customers.

Hattie & Mylius have made a striking success of their introduction of peptonized beef and ale. It seems to meet a "felt want" and is selling very freely. It is widely and cleverly advertised, and pays the retailer well, so it has likely "come to stay."

Mr. Hawley seems to be doing well in the late J. K. Bent's old stand, to whose business he succeeds. It is one of the oldest drug stands in the city—long ago occupied by the late R. G. Fraser, and afterwards by John Richardson.

S. W. Munnis, a late graduate of our Pharmaceutical Society, has the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Woolrich, in Water st., and has a fair prospect of building up a good business there.

Chas. E. Huggins has bought out from the widow the stock and good will of the late James R. Gordon, and being competent, industrious, and well liked, will doubtless do a good thing for himself in this central and popular location.

Thos. W. Wulsh has added M. D. to his name, and will conjoin medical practice with pharmacy—following the example of his deceased father.

Thos. Ward is building up a nice business in Windsor, where he is well known.

Dr. Chas. Gray has become proprietor of the business of the late A. B. Cunningham, at Annapolis.

## Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 13th, 1891, at 9 a. m., and will be held in the Lecture Hall of Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 3rd of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and duly signed by the applicant.

E. MUNN, Registrar,  
395 Lagauchetiere St.

Montreal, Sept. 5th, 1891.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 11, 1891.

Owing to the large number of our members who attend irregularly, we have thought it expedient to issue a report of the business done during the year, showing the progress made and present status of the T. R. D. A.

Our Association has successfully passed that point where it was a question as to its future existence, and all that is now required to make it a mutual benefit and grand success is for all engaged in the Drug business in Toronto, to unite, and each do his share in forwarding the interests of the entire profession.

The prices published by us in book form are pretty generally utilized throughout the entire city. There were 320 books published, of which 158 were sold outside of the city, 113 in Toronto, leaving a balance of 49 on hand.

Our annual At Home was not so successful as previous years, giving rise to the suggestion that it might be wise another

season to change the style of entertainment.

There were many vigorous discussions; amongst them a motion that we should discard all goods handled by retail houses outside of the trade, although voted down it resulted in the production of a circular to be sent to all the Proprietary and Druggists' Sundry Houses, asking them to co-operate in aiding us to keep in its proper channel, a portion of trade we look upon as being rightfully ours.

Another matter dealt with was the custom of retailing at cost, by the Wholesale Houses we patronize. A committee waited on the Wholesale Drug Houses of Toronto, and gave us quite a lengthy report. Shorter business hours and many other topics were ably discussed and without the least discord.

Another feature has been the reading of Essays. These Essays have been very carefully prepared and have in themselves amply repaid us for our efforts in getting to the meetings.

The Executive Committee suggest among other matters to be dealt with during the incoming year, that some means should be adopted to guard members against the transient "dead beat"—The revision of our prices—Business hours, &c.

It is also suggested that at least some of our Essays and discussions might profitably be based on the B. P.:—The preparations with which we are daily working, the new remedies constantly coming out, dispensing, and like subjects.

The success of the efforts put forth in these and the many other matters awaiting our attention rests in your own hands. We find one person pulling against us neutralizes the efforts of about half a dozen.

#### MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

No. on roll at beginning of year.....	72
New members.....	28
Present membership.....	100
No. of Druggists in city (proprietors).....	123
No. of Drug Stores in city.....	132

J. A. AUSTIN, G. A. McCANN,  
Secretary. President.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The alterations now being made at the College building, will not be so far advanced as to be in proper condition for the opening of Junior Term as announced in the College Calendar of 1891, as September 7th.

The Council, therefore, at its sitting in August, decided on the following dates, viz:—

Sept. 29th, 1891.	Matriculation Exam.
Oct. 30th, " "	results posted
Oct. 1st, " "	Formal opening of Jun. term
Oct. 5th, " "	Laboratory Course commences
Dec. 21, 22, 23, " "	Junior Examinations.
Dec. 23rd, " "	Junior Course closes.

The change in time will not interfere with the amount of instruction given during the Junior term.

To preserve ammonium carbonate pour a little water of ammonia (Am. Journ. Pharm.) into the container.

#### Doctor and Druggist.

Mr. A. M. WRIGHT, druggist at 347 Parliament st., Toronto, sued Dr. Thomas Verner, of 216 Wilton Ave., in the Division Court, to recover \$77 due on a bill of \$161 for drugs. The doctor had an offset to this for \$100, some of which was for professional services and some for money "due on prescriptions at 25 per cent. discount on each." Mr. Wright swore that he did not agree to allow the doctor a percentage for his prescriptions, and declared that "he did not do business in that way." On the other hand the doctor swore that such an understanding did exist, and that he was to use his influence with members of the Orange lodges to deal with Wright. The doctor not being able to prove the agreement, judgment was given against him for \$75.

#### Notes from England.

(By our own correspondent.)

THE annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has just been held at Cardiff, South Wales, under the Presidency of Mr. William Martindale, F. C. S.

This Association was started in 1863 for the encouragement of pharmaceutical research, and holds its meetings at various centres usually at the same time and place as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On its roll of Presidents in past years are the names of H. B. Brady F. R. S., Prof. Bentley, Daniel Hanbury, F. R. S., Prof. Redwood, Prof. Attfield, and other leaders in Pharmacy here.

Mr. Martindale is well worthy of the honor which has been conferred upon him, and the admirable address which he delivered at the commencement of the meeting has been warmly commented upon. In a wide and comprehensive manner he reviewed the recent additions to synthetic remedies, referred to the vexed question of standardisation of drugs and the fashions in medicine, whilst he maintained a firm position on the subject of nostrums and the moral necessity of supplying the article asked for.

It may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Martindale is 50 years of age, and was apprenticed to some relatives at Carlisle in 1856. On coming to London he was engaged for several years in the well known house of T. Morson & Son. He then became Teacher of Pharmacy and Demonstrator in Materia Medica at University College, and was elected an Examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society.

He has always been a large contributor to the pharmaceutical press on pharmaceutical and materia medica subjects, and in 1883 he published the "Extra Pharmacopœia" with the assistance of Dr. Westcott. This invaluable work has gone through seven editions in as many years.

Some twenty papers were contributed at the meeting, which extended over three days. Two were devoted to scientific

papers and discussions, whilst the third was spent in excursions to several places of historic interest and picturesque beauty in the neighborhood.

The following papers were read:— "Proximate Analysis of Ipecacuanha," by Crippe and Whitty, in which the yield of emetine was stated to be about 2 per cent. An ammoniated tincture of ipecacuanha was recommended by Symons, the solution being very diluted, both as regards spirit and ammonia. A sample has been kept perfectly for several years.

"Extractum Euonymi Siccum" was criticized by Conroy, who advocated the addition of 10 per cent. light magnesia so as to overcome the hygroscopic nature of the extract.

"Indian Gums," such as ghatti, were recommended for pharmaceutical uses by Rideal and Youle, on the score of economy. For B. P. mucilage, 8 parts of water to 1 of gum are sufficient.

Cripps also gave a note on "Volatile Oil of Copaiba," which has been estimated in several samples of balsam by the action of a current of steam. The proportions varied from 40 to 60 per cent., and turpentine was never found as adulteration though gurgun balsam was.

"Liquid Persian Galbanum," having occurred in commerce of late, E. M. Holmes had attempted to settle its botanical origin. He considered all galbanums came through Persia and belonged to either *Ferula galbaniflua* or *F. Schœrer*.

Gerrard contributed further investigations on the henbane leaves of commerce. German were found to be very poor, containing only .029 per cent. alkaloid. French yielded .04, and English biennial, .045 per cent.

Henbane seeds had been investigated by Ransom, of the celebrated Hitchin extract-makers. He only obtained .05 per cent. of alkaloid, whilst the large quantity of fixed oil present, 19 per cent., would prevent their replacing the leaves in medicine.

This finished the first day's proceedings. On resuming next day, pharmacists were warned by Hodgkin not to accept glacial phosphoric acid that contained sodium, this being a pure adulteration.

Conroy advocated the addition of glucose to standardised extracts, such as nuxvomica and opium, so as to prevent their losing moisture and becoming thereby stronger.

Allen gave a method of estimating aconitine in aconite preparations which depends on the production of benzoic acid when aconitine is saponified.

Moss recorded further work on cascara sagrada which points to proof spirit as being the best menstruum with which to exhaust and retain the virtues of the bark, whilst he perceived a difference in the bark obtained from S. Oregon and that from N. Oregon, preferring the former.

An emulsion of extract of malt and castor oil was exhibited by Burroughs, made by rubbing the extract in a warm mortar until liquid and gradually adding



= In Emergency Cases =  
**The Medical Man needs :**

All the precious elements of Prime Beef  
 in some readily available and  
 easily assimilable form.

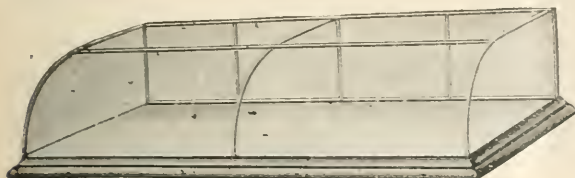


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## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Largely used by the medical profession during operations, and in cases of extreme exhaustion.



### H. G. Laurence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SHOW CASES.

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

193 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

## Standard Show Case Works,



—MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

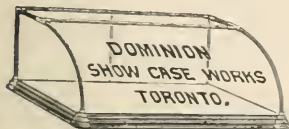
You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

## Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut,  
 Ebonized, etc.

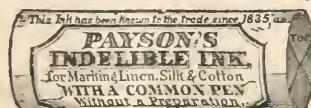
Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.



THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

## BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
 And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

the oil. Flavored with essential oils of almond, lemon and peppermint, a palatable preparation was made.

Eucalyptol was shown by Davies to occur just as largely in *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. Olacea* as in the official varieties.

Farr and Wright found 50 per cent. alcoholic menstruum best for preparing tincture of hyoscyamus and recommended its being standardized to contain .01 per cent. of alkaloid.

Several novelties were exhibited of wholesale firms at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. A new chloride of ammonium inhaler in the shape of a pipe, the bowl being divided into two compartments, for the ammonia and hydrochloric acid. Seabury & Johnson had linseed poultices and sulphur candles. Johnson & Johnson showed Upjohn's friable pills, which have puzzled everybody here as to how they are made. Wiley & Co. exhibited Codeia jelly in separate squares or doses. Oppenheimer's "palatinoids" attracted a good deal of attention; they are shaped like a compressed tablet, but are only two gelatine discs between which is placed the powdered drug and the discs then united at their edges. In water they rapidly dissolve or open and discharge the powder. Hewlett & Son had antiseptic jellies, made with 1 per 1000 of corrosive sublimate and scented with otto. Allen & Hanbury had hypodermic pellets, which dissolve when dropped into water with effervescence, as they contain a small quantity of a carbonate and citric acid. By this means rapid disintegration is obtained without heat.

**FORMULÆ.—Cold Cream.**—Oil of almonds, 8 ozs.; rose water, 4 ozs.; white wax, 2 ozs.; powdered borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; otto, 10 drops. Melt wax and add oil, dissolve borax in the rose water by gentle heat and add it slowly to the wax and oil in a mortar. Stir, and when cold, add otto.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

**Elixir of Kola.**—Powdered kola nuts, 1 oz.; rectified spirit, 3 ozs.; water, 5 ozs. Macerate a week and filter. This filtrate mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine and add two drams of spirit of chloroform.—*Ibid.*

**Improved Mel. Boracis.**—Borax, 2 ozs.; glycerine, 1 oz.; tragacanth powder, 90 grs.; honey to 1 pint.—*Pharm. Jour.*

### English Market Report.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1891.

THE past month has shown a distinct improvement in general tone on the market and drugs are generally firm. The early part of the month prices were depressed and business quiet. This was chiefly due to the large auctions which had accumulated, and the unfavorable anticipations connected therewith. These took place on the 20th and were very heavy. The demand, however, was greater than was expected, and prices, in many instances, advanced. Cardamoms, senna, and opium showed most improvement.

The chemical market has remained firm

in spite of numerous adverse rumors. The Union prices for soda compounds are fairly maintained, but there is not wanting a sign of speedy and steady opposition. Cream of Tartar has advanced, owing to scarcity of supplies.

The following are current rates:—

CHEMICALS.			
Acid citric	per lb.	\$	38
" oxalic	"		07
" Tartar	"		29
Borax	"		06
Cream Tartar	"		24
Copper sulphate	"		04
Iodine	per oz.		18
Mercury	per lb.		46
" perchloride	"		66
" subchloride	"		82
Potash bichromate	"		08
" chlorate	"		11
Soda caustic	per cwt.		2 66
" crystals	"		74
" bicarbonate	"		72
Sulphur roll	"		1 92

DRUGS.			
Aloes Cape	per lb.	\$	12
Balsam Peru	"		32
" tolu	"		30
Buchu leaves	"		10
Cantharides Rus.	"		84
Camphor, refined	"		40
Ergot	"		36
Ipecacuanha root	"		1 92
Jalap.	"		32
Kola nuts	"		30
Oil pepperm't, IIG	"		3 50
" anised	"		1 46
Opium	"	82 04 @	2 28
Quinine, Germ.	per oz.		20
" Howard's	"		20
Sarsaparilla, Jam	per lb.		32

### Syndicate Purchases Abandoned

FOR some time negotiations have been going on between the proprietors of the Burlington and Hamilton glass works, of Hamilton, and a syndicate of English capitalists with a view to the transference of the works to the syndicate. This was, we understand, only part of a large deal by which the syndicate was to obtain control of the glass and crockery industries of Canada, taking over not only the Hamilton works, but also the Montreal glass works and the extensive crockery works at St. Johns, Quebec. The amount of capital to be invested, we believe, was considerably over \$1,000,000. The price asked by the Hamilton firm was \$350,000 for the real estate, plant, good will and a portion of the stock of both factories, the firm to retain the bulk of the stock and all the book debts; and the offer was favorably received. But the whole scheme has fallen through. The reason given by the English syndicate for not going on with it is the bad condition of the money market owing to the recent financial crisis caused by the failure of South American securities.

### A New Kind of Drunkenness.

THE ginger habit has broken out in Philadelphia with dreadful results, deaths in many instances being attributed to use of the article. Tincture of ginger or Jamaica ginger is the strongest and most irritating alcoholic solution known, ranking next to alcohol absolute which is undrinkable.

Those who use it are women and the habit has so encroached upon the best society that at the morning and afternoon gatherings of ladies it is freely used. The habit once acquired becomes hopeless. It is worse than the liquor habit and undermines health and morals.—*Exchange.*

DR. TRONCHET lately communicated to the *Bulletin Medical* his views as to the pharmacy of iodol, which he thinks should be employed with olive oil. In quantities of 10 to 150 it makes a clear and elegant preparation. He gives the following formulae: Emulsion—Iodol, 1 gram; neutral glycerin, 10 grams; water, 20 grams; gum acac., 2.50 grams. Solution—Iodol, 10 grams; olive oil or oil of sweet almonds, 150 grams. Crayons and Bougies—Iodol, 50 cg.; lanolin, wax and gum, of each 25 cg. Ointment—Iodol, 1 gram; vaseline, 10 grams. Dr. Tronchet says he has tried all the formulae and prefers the above.—*Pharm. Record.*

A NEW cable to the West Indies is among the coming probabilities of the near future, as the *Bureau of American Republics* is informed. F. N. Gibson, official electrician to the Government of Canada, has recommended the construction of such a line after visiting the West Indies and collecting statistics as to the volume of business that may be expected from each island. His report has been submitted to a London syndicate. The line recommended will be an extension of the cable between Halifax and Bermuda, and will terminate at Demarara, touching on its route Fortune Island and the Island of Jamaica and passing through the Caicos passage.

**CHLORATE POTASSIUM BY ELECTROLYSIS.**—At Vallorbes, a town in Switzerland near the French frontier and the falls of the Orbe River, the process of converting potassium chloride into potassium chlorate is carried on at the rate of a ton a day. M. Lunge, in *La Lumiere Electrique*, states that the falls furnish electricity as also the power necessary for the process, which is in the main the conversion of a 25 per cent. solution of the chloride, which is placed in tanks in which a porous diaphragm separates the cathodes of iron from the anodes of platinum. The action of the electric current is to liberate hydrogen from a portion of the water, oxygen being taken up; and the chlorate formed being much less soluble, it is precipitated, washed and dried. The process is more direct, cleaner, simpler, quicker, leaves no residue and requires no fuel.

NAPHTHALIN as a vermifuge is now receiving much attention, and its use in doses of 4 to 8 grains for children and 15 grains for adults is said to be almost invariably followed by the complete expulsion of the tape worm, and this, too, in cases where other drugs have failed.

Laurocerasin is a compound of amygdalin and amygdalic acid, found in the unripe seeds of bitter almond.



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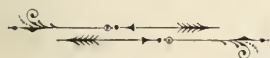
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## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

### INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURES—CONTINUED.

Iodum with ammonia, metallic salts, mineral acids, and vegetable alkaloids.

Ipecacuanha with lead salts, mercury vegetable acids with astringent infusions.

Krameria with alkalies, salts of iron and lead and gelatine.

Magnes. carbonate, with acids.

Magnes. sulph. with alkaline carbonates, and acetate of lead.

Morphia hydrochlor. with alkalies, astringent infusions and decoctions.

Opium preparations with alkaline carbonates, salts of lead, iron, copper, and zinc, liquor arsenicalis, and vegetable astringents.

Pareira with persalts of iron, salts of lead, and tincture of iodine.

Plumbi acetat. with sulphuric acid, tannic acid and their salts.

Plumbi. subacet. liq. with hard water mineral acids, and their salts, vegetable acids, alkalies, potass. iodid; all astringents, preparations of opium, and albuminous liquids.

Potass. bromid. with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Potass. iodid. with bismuth subnit., spirit of nitrous ether, decoction of liquorice, preparations containing starch or acid. Precipitates alkaloids.

Potass. liq. with acids, metallic salts, preparations of ammonia, belladonna, henbane, and stramonium.

Potass. permanganate decomposes at once when mixed with any organic substance.

Quinine with all alkalies and their carbonates; astringent infusions throw down a precipitate of tannate of quinine.

Roses infusion with alkalies; borax changes its color to green.

Spirit. ether. nit. with iodide of potassium, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, gallic and tannic acids.

Strychnine is precipitated from solution of its salts by potash or carbonate of soda.

### HOSPITAL DISPENSING.

The dispensing in hospitals, both for out-door and in-door patients, is of course carried on in a very much larger scale than in the pharmacy. Prescriptions are prepared in a much more rough and ready method. Difficulties are not so often encountered, nor are the combination of drugs met with such infinite variety as in private practice. Mixtures are usually compounded in large quantities, according to the pharmacopœia of the hospital, except in special cases, and are as a rule of a very simple nature. The hospital dispenser's chief qualifications, beyond experience, are a cool head, and quick and methodical habits to enable him to get through his work.

### STRAINING.

When a mixture has been prepared, be-

fore finishing it off, the dispenser should never omit to closely examine the liquid by holding the bottle up against the light, in order to detect the presence of any foreign bodies, such as small pieces of straw, dirt or dust, &c., that may have inadvertently got into it. If any matter of this kind is noticed, a small piece of tow or absorbent wool should be placed in a funnel, and the mixture carefully strained through it.

Glass wool, flannel and asbestos are also sometimes used as straining media. For liquids of a thicker consistence, such as syrup or mucilage, a piece of moderately coarse muslin is most suitable. It is well to consider if some mixtures should be strained or not. However strong the temptation may be to remove an ugly precipitate or resinous deposit to improve the appearance of a mixture, the dispenser is not justified in doing so, and depriving it of perhaps an active ingredient. A mixture should be strained only when it is desired to remove any matter that should not be present. It is quite unnecessary to use a handful of tow, or other straining media, a common habit of students; a very small quantity will answer the purpose, just sufficient being used to cover the neck of the funnel, and the liquid poured slowly through. If a large piece of tow is used a good deal of the liquid is absorbed by it.

### DROPS AND DRAUGHTS.

The term "drops" is usually applied to a liquid medicine that is ordered to be taken in doses of from one drop to a teaspoonful and in quantities of from two to sixteen drachms or more. They generally consist of a tincture or other spirituous preparation undiluted with water. They rarely cause the dispenser any difficulty, and are generally dispensed in glass-stopped bottles, and sent out capped with skin or leather. Drops intended for application to the eyes require very careful preparation, and great exactness should be exercised in weighing and measuring. Minute quantities of such alkaloids as eserine or cocaine are frequently prescribed by oculists, and when the amount ordered is unweighable on the dispensing scale, a solution of definite strength may be made, and the exact quantity can then easily be calculated and measured off. Eye drops should be tested with litmus paper before sending out, to ensure they are neutral. It is customary to dispense them in special eye-drop bottles, the stopper of which forms a dropper by which they may be applied. If any of the ingredients used are affected by the action of light the bottle should be covered with paper, if one of colored glass is not used.

The draught is a term applied to a liquid medicine usually of from one to two ounces in quantity, of which the whole is to be taken for a dose. At one time it was a very popular form of administering medicine, and formerly it was customary to dispense mixtures in the shape of draughts, six, eight, or twelve, as ordered, each bottle containing one dose. The

compounding of draughts seldom present any special difficulties, being, as a rule, of a very simple character. When several are to be prepared, the best method is to mix the whole quantity required in a glass measure, instead of making each draught separately, and when complete fill the requisite number of bottles. In those cases where more than one dose is contained in a bottle an equal division should be accurately marked on a strip of paper and pasted up the side of the bottle.

### EMULSIONS.

An emulsion is defined by Redwood as "a mechanical mixture, having a milky appearance, of an oil, fat or resin, with water, the admixture being promoted and rendered more or less permanent by the presence of an alkali, or gum, or some equivalent substance, such as albumen or caseine." As a natural emulsion, milk may be taken as an excellent example. The emulsions we meet with in pharmacy are produced by mechanical manipulation and are formed by triturating an oil or some resinous substance with an emulsifying agent and changing its appearance by so breaking up the oil globules, and rendering it capable of being mixed with aqueous menstrua. An emulsion may be pronounced perfect when no oil globules are visible, and it is of creamy consistence and does not separate on standing. As no one emulsifying agent can be said to act with equal success in every case, it may be well to mention the most suitable agent to use in connection with the various bodies met with in pharmacy. When emulsions are met with in prescriptions they are usually required without delay, and the dispenser should know at once the best agent to employ for the purpose. The success of an emulsion does not depend upon this alone, but also largely on the manipulative skill which experience and practice only can teach. The emulsifying agents generally used are gums acacia and tragacanth and their mucilages, alkalies, the yolk of an egg, tincture of quillaia or senega, &c. As general rules the student should remember that when making an emulsion the oil or other body to be emulsified should be added to the emulsifying agent. That in such cases when an oil and mucilage are being mixed, a second lot of oil should not be added until the previous one had been thoroughly emulsified. Trituration should be performed in quick, regular movements, and as lightly as possible, taking care to stir only in one direction, and not to reverse it.

As an example of a single emulsion the guaiacum mixture of the Pharmacopœia may be taken as a type. The resin should first be rubbed down to a very fine powder in a mortar—a rule which should always be observed when dealing with solid substances of a similar nature—the sugar and powdered gum acacia being triturated with it. The cinnamon water is now added gradually, the whole being well triturated until the resin is emulsified.

Cod-liver oil is sometimes a source of trouble to students to render into a good

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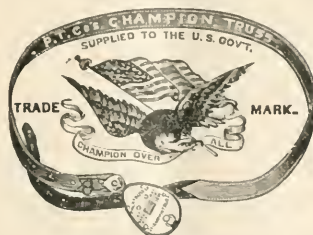
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emulsion. The agents generally used are gum tragacanth, gum acacia, tincture of quillaia, &c., but the best results, as a rule, are obtained with tragacanth. The B. P. C. formula, in which the use of a mortar is dispensed with, forms a good emulsion if carefully prepared. The method of procedure is to place 40 ounces of cod-liver oil in a dry Winchester quart, then mix together by themselves half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin and spirit of chloroform with 200 grains of powdered tragacanth. This is added to the oil, and the whole well shaken for a minute. A pint of distilled water is now added all at once, the whole being well agitated again, and finally the flavoring oil, glycerine, and sufficient distill water to make 4 pints is put in, and the emulsion well shaken for some little time. When the powdered gum tragacanth alone is used to emulsify cod-liver oil, it is necessary to use a mortar. If it is thought desirable to use gum acacia as the emulsifying agent, a good result may be got with the following proportions:—Rub 24 parts of powdered white sugar and gum acacia together in a large mortar, adding sufficient water to form a thickish paste. Now add gradually 48 parts of cod-liver oil in small quantities at a time, triturating regularly until the whole of the oil is emulsified. Thin down slowly with 36 parts of distilled water, flavoring with suitable essential oil, such as almonds or cinnamon. The whole should then be allowed to stand for some time in the mortar, being triturated now and again until a good emulsion results. A thin and creamy emulsion of cod liver oil may be prepared with the aid of tincture of quillaia and an alkali. It will be found suitable for the exhibition of such soluble medicinal agents as the hypophosphites of soda or lime, &c. The tincture of quillaia bark may be made as follows, and will be found a most useful emulsifying agent:—

Quillaia bark .....	2 ozs.
Rectified spirit .....	10 ozs.

Reduce the bark to coarse powder and macerate in the spirit for four days and filter.

To prepare the emulsion, nineteen ounces of lime water and one ounce of the tinctures should be mixed together and placed in a Winchester. Now add gradually 20 ounces of cod-liver oil, shaking well between each addition of the oil, and continue the agitation until the whole is thoroughly incorporated. The emulsion may be flavored with vanilla or almonds, which should first be dissolved in a few drops of chloroform and then added. When it is desired to mix a medicinal agent with this emulsion it should be dissolved in the lime water.

Balsam of copaiba may be emulsified with gum acacia, solution of potash, or the yolk of an egg. If acacia is employed, it answers best in the form of the powdered gum, and the average quantity required is at least one fourth of the weight of the oleo resin about to be emulsified. The following form is one often met with, and

from which a good result may be obtained:—

R Bals. copaibe .....	1 oz.
Pulv. acacia .....	3 drs.
Tr. hyoscyam .....	2 drs.
Spt. ether nit .....	2 drs.
Aque .....	ad 8 ozs.
Misce.	

To prepare this emulsion first place the powdered gum in a dry mortar, then add sufficient water to form a stiff mucilage, then add a very small quantity of copaiba, and well triturate until completely mixed. More copaiba should now be added in small proportions until the whole is completely incorporated. If the emulsion is getting too thick, add a little water now and again. Lastly, the remainder of the water is added, and the tincture and spirit. An excellent emulsion of copaiba may be made with the solution of potash of the British Pharmacopœia as an agent, in which the use of a mortar is unnecessary. Mix the solution of potash with about half an ounce of water in a bottle. Now add the copaiba in small quantities, about a drachm at a time, pouring it into the centre of the alkaline solution and agitating vigorously between each addition. When all the oleo-resin is emulsified, the water should be added in the same manner, about one ounce at a time, and finally any other ingredients, the whole being well shaken. An emulsion prepared with the yolk of an egg is a favorite form with some prescribers.

R Bals. copaibe .....	3 drs.
Ol. santal .....	20 m.
Ovi. vitelli .....	1
Syr. zingib .....	4 drs.
Vin. xerici .....	3 ozs.
Aque .....	ad 8 ozs.
Misce.	

To prepare the yolk, first fracture the egg shell about the centre with a knife, or by means of a sharp knock on the edge of a measure, and divide the shell in half, allowing the albumen to escape by retaining the yolk in the shell until it has all drained off, then place the yolk in a mortar and well triturate it. The copaiba and oil should now be added in small proportions as described before, and when they are thoroughly incorporated, the syrup, wine, and water having been previously mixed, should be slowly stirred in, and the emulsion is complete.

Castor oil is best emulsified with gum acacia, or its mucilage, and is usually made up with sugar and cinnamon water. The oil of sweet almonds form a good emulsion with a solution of potash or other alkali, and may be emulsified without difficulty in a bottle.

R Ol. amygdal dulc. ....	3 drs.
Liq. potas .....	½ dr.
Vin. ipœ .....	1 dr.
Syr. violæ .....	½ oz.
Aque .....	ad 3 ozs.
Misce.	

This is a common prescription, and the emulsion is easily formed when the right method of procedure is known. The oil should be put into the bottle with about two drachms of water first, then add the solution of potash, and shake well until completely emulsified. The water may

now be added gradually, the bottle being well shaken between the addition of each portion, and finally the other ingredients.

Turpentine is usually emulsified with the yolk of an egg, and also forms a good emulsion with soap. When made in the following proportions it does not separate:

R Ol. Terebinth .....	2 drs.
Pulv. suppo. castil. ....	1 scr.
Aq .....	ad 4 drs.
Misce.	

Place the soap in a mortar and add the turpentine gradually with rapid trituration, when completely incorporated pour into a bottle and add the water in small quantities at a time, with frequent agitation until completed.

To form an emulsion with spermaceti, it should first be rubbed down one with a few drops of rectified spirit, and emulsified with the yolk of an egg. This agent is undoubtedly the best for emulsifying any solid fats, the proper method being to rub them well together in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated together. The oil of macle may be emulsified with mucilage or tincture of quillaia.

Balsam of Peru and tincture benzoin with yolk of an egg.

The addition of borax to an emulsion often improves it, but spirit in any quantity, and the admixture of glycerine also, have a tendency to cause it to separate. Such gum resins as myrrh ammoniacum, &c., should be rubbed down as fine as possible in a mortar, and gradually triturated with water alone, the insoluble part being strained out.

(To be continued.)

### Aristol in Burns and Scalds.

Dr. Heinrich Stern, New York City, says in *The Practitioner*:

I HAD lately two cases of the above injuries under my care, which the exclusive use of Aristol brought to an early and good recovery.

CASE I.—A girl, aged 24, a cook by occupation; her injury was one of the so-called "fourth degree." The seat of the forearm, the skin and subcutaneous tissues had been destroyed, the parts turned hard dry and eschar like; the surrounding skin became contracted and folded. I applied at once:

Aristol, 1 part.
Vaseline, 10 parts.

The eschar was completely separated by the fourth day, after which by continuous use of the ointment suppuration was limited, and granulation and afterwards repair was completed in less than 1 month.

CASE II.—Child of four years, fell in a bath-tub of hot water. The injury was one of the blister stage; the serum beneath the cuticle showed itself nearly all over the body. I punctured the largest blister carefully, and applied aristol in the before mentioned manner. In about two weeks after the child had recovered.

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## Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY J. M. GOOD, PH. G.

A SIMPLE and approximate test for the strength of ground mustard is the taste. Place a pinch upon the tongue and if the article be good the pungent volatile oil will be quickly recognized. The burning taste of red pepper (which is sometimes added to poor mustard) is readily detected.

*Glycerin* is an alcohol. This is an explanation of the fact (quite generally known) that it prevents fermentation in vegetable solutions. The use of from five to ten per cent. of it in mucilage of acacia and a number of the official syrups is justifiable, particularly during the summer months.

Variation in our formulas for ointments, according to the season, is advisable. They should never be as firm as cerates and rarely should they be as soft as lard. Paraffin is the natural and proper substance to use for raising the melting point of petrolatum. Having melted them gradually and slowly together, allow the mixture to cool without stirring, otherwise it will be granular.

*Oleates* have proven themselves worthy of a permanent place in epidermic medication. The mode of manufacture has entirely changed in the last few years, the process of double decomposition being the favorite one now. The difficulties to be encountered in their manufacture have been so much magnified by druggists that they are seldom home-made. Of the "oleated solutions," the original form, oleate of quinine and oleate of cocaine seems to be the most important. The latter may be made as easily as a simple prescription can be prepared and at one-half the cost which the manufacturer will charge. Take the uncombined alkaloid (not the salt) and dissolve it in a small quantity of oleic acid, with the aid of a gentle heat, and then add almond oil up to a definite weight. A bland, fixed oil for diluting these oleated solutions is preferable to oleic acid.

It is often difficult to obtain sulphur, either the washed or precipitated, which is satisfactory for use in ointments. Druggists should, themselves, wash the sulphur to this purpose. Distilled water, to which a small quantity of water of ammonia has been added, is used. This removes the sulphurous acid, a substance which we expect will be formed when sulphur is sublimed. (See the pharmacopœia for the proportions and manipulation.)

*Precipitated Sulphur* should be purified for this purpose by the process of elutriation. Sand, dirt and gritty substances, together with sulphate of calcium, which may be used as an adulterant, are in this way removed.

In the U. S. P. process for making veratrine ointment the directions are to triturate the veratrine first with alcohol and then add the benzoated lard. I have had better satisfaction from the use of a bland, fixed oil, rubbing it entirely

smooth, than from the use of alcohol. The latter evaporates so quickly as to leave a tough, extract-like mass, which will not mix with lard.

*Distilled Water* should be used in making the medicated waters. Druggists often ignore this requirement of the pharmacopœia. You should also satisfy yourselves of its purity by the use of the three following tests, at least, viz: Nitrate of silver for chlorides, permanganate of potassium for organic matter, and chloride of barium for sulphates. Sulphuric acid is likely to be an accidental impurity from the use of a carboy which had previously contained it.

A somewhat similar course of testing should be applied to acetic acid. Do not use acetic acid which quickly discharges the color of permanganate of potassium if a few drops of the solution are added to it. The empty reumatic odor and taste of the impure article are easily recognized. For medicinal use, as in making spirit of Mindererus, purchase only that which is guaranteed chemically pure, and before you use it, test it. The No. 8 acid of commerce is notoriously impure and of an indefinite strength.

The following syrups of the National Formulary deserve a passing notice:

*Syrup of Hydriodic Acid*, made by the reaction between iodide of potassium and tartaric acid, and containing a small amount of hypophosphite of potassium, remains colorless for apparently an indefinite period. Both it and the U. S. P. syrup seem to me to contain too little acid.

*Syrup of Iodide of Iron*, made by the use of the solution, manifests no disposition to change. This cannot be said of the official syrup.

The compound syrup of the Hypophosphites, N. F., may be improved in appearance by the use of strychnine alkaloid instead of tincture of nux vomica, and in taste by the introduction of some orange flower water. It takes the place of a number of proprietary syrups now on the market. From a thoughtless use of the word compound, by physicians, I am inclined to believe patients sometimes get one of those tonic syrups when the official article was intended. We should be very careful to avoid the error which comes from this confusion of names.

For a general formula for making syrups from fluid extracts the official syrup of senega (omitting the water of ammonia) may be taken as a type. Triturate the mixture of fluid extract and water with purified talcum before filtering and the transparency of the liquid is insured.

Mistakes in the preparation of some of the official mixture occasionally occur. Do not commit the error of using the compound tincture of lavender (formerly and still quite generally called spirits) in making the compound iron mixture. The only spirit of lavender now in the pharmacopœia is the simple solution of oil in alcohol.

In making chalk mixture the mistake is often made in using precipitated instead of prepared chalk. The former is white

and smooth and soft, and is apt to be used by him who considers himself very upright. The fact is he leans beyond the perpendicular. The one is the product of the laboratory and is artificial; the other is natural and is "of the earth, earthy." It is a good article of chalk that we want in this mixture and not pure carbonate of calcium.

An improvement in the compound liquorice mixture is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." I should like to see it taken out of this class and put among the solutions. To do this I should be willing to have the old name, "brown mixture," sacrificed. This can be accomplished only by obtaining an extract of liquorice-free from the insoluble substances, notably flour and starch, which it contains.

An intelligent classification of the preparations of the pharmacopœia will take Basham's mixture (mixture of acetate of iron and ammonium) out of its present plebeian company and put it among the solutions where it naturally belongs. It is a pleasant and efficient preparation of iron, and deserves the popularity which it has attained and which will doubtless grow.

There is truth in the saying "Economy is Wealth." Likewise do we acknowledge the verity of the following: "Honesty is the best policy." The point I wish to make is this: Druggists cannot afford to be too economical. Make room for good drugs by your contributions to the sewer, the furnace and the ash-pit from your stock of old ones. To particularize, I would say, do not dispense sour syrups, rancid ointments, nor use old and worthless rhubarb, narcotic herbs, powdered cantharides, or powdered ergot. Be only the reliable druggist who knows when drugs have become worthless with age and has the courage to sacrifice them.—*Myer Bros', Druggist.*

## Aristol.

I HAVE drawn the following conclusions after observing its action during the past five months:—

1. The drug is free from all objectionable odors.
2. When used over large surfaces you obtain all of its medicinal effects without any toxic effect. It is not absorbed.
3. It possesses stimulating, alterative, and anesthetic properties; the latter effect less marked than that obtained from iodoform.
4. It does not produce any discoloration of the skin.
5. On account of its dark color you can readily observe how far the powder has been used on a diseased surface.
6. It is not irritating, and its use is not contra-indicated in the treatment of facial eruptions, as chrysarobin and pyrogallac acid.
7. It appears to possess the necessary properties to make it an efficient substitute for iodoform.—*McLaughlin, Va., Med. Monthly.*

# ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.

Office and Factory : 48 Nazareth Street, MONTREAL,

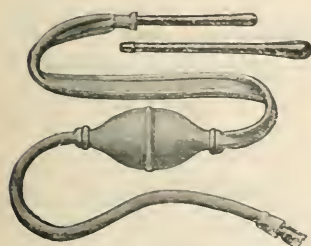
MANUFACTURERS OF :

## Fine Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors in Canada of the Celebrated line of

### ALPHA AND OMEGA CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGES,

And ALPHA RUBBER SPECIALTIES, for Druggists and Stationers.

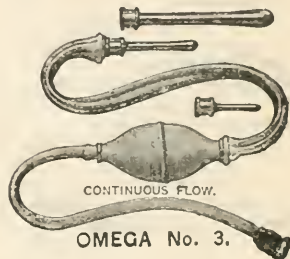
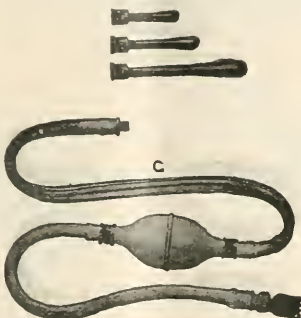
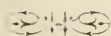


OMEGA No. 4.

Continuous flow with one bulb.

No injection of air.

No local matter can be drawn into the tubes.



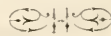
CONTINUOUS FLOW.

OMEGA No. 3.

Easy to operate with thumb and finger.

Noiseless, soft rubber, simple.

Efficiency and durability guaranteed.

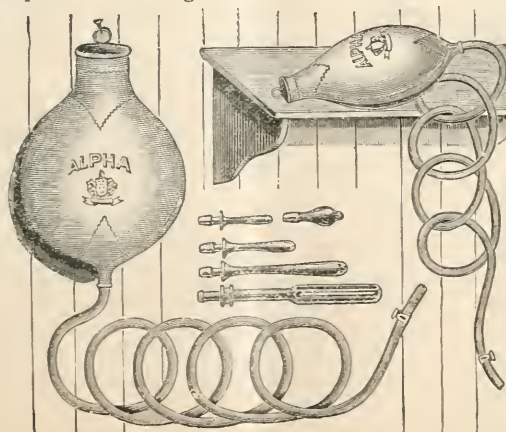


A NEW AND GRAND IMPROVEMENT !

## Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

THE mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the Bay has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the Bay may be placed in. This is a MOST IMPORTANT CONVENIENCE, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a peg is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



THE various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family : while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.



### Montreal Notes.

Mr. Henry Lyman, senior member of the firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., recently celebrated his golden wedding with much *éclat*. Relatives and descendants without number congregated to celebrate the auspicious event and had it been better known amongst Mr. Lyman's pharmaceutical brethren, doubtless a deputation of Montreal pharmacists, headed by the president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province, would likewise have been present to wish the patriarchal couple God-speed.

Mr. G. Papineau is the name of the gentleman who is to carry on the new business to be established on St. Catherine st., and not Mr. Archambault as has been stated round town.

Mr. Chas. Griffin, a young Englishman who was unsuccessful in getting an engagement in Montreal, has accepted a position in a drug store in St. Paul's, Minnesota. He will doubtless kick at the all-day-Sunday work and 11 p. m. night work, which he has been unaccustomed to in England.

Business in the drug line is anything but brisk in Montreal. It is thought the Provincial Exhibition to be held here may improve matters, but judging by the *dead and alive* way in which the exhibition is advertised, and the want of big attractions, there will not be a remarkable influx of visitors.

The druggists here seem to be very well pleased with the the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and its monthly visits are looked forward to with pleasure. They say it takes a common sense view of drug matters and is not ultra-scientific.

And now they say another drug store is to open on St. James st., near the corner of McGill, but I have not yet been able to obtain particulars. Any one who opens a new drug store in Montreal must possess more than the average amount of moral courage generally ascribed to pharmacists.

There were rumors last week of some bloodletting in connection with the supply of drugs to one of the departments of the Local Government; but anything a Deputy-Minister may have to buy in that line must be so small that the commission which he might get would not be worth talking about after the big hauls in Ottawa.

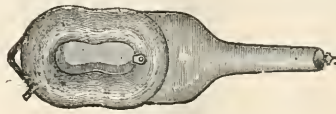
### The Alpha Rubber Works.

We recently paid a visit to the factory of the Alpha Rubber Co. in Montreal, and there saw the various processes through which the rubber passes from the crude material up to the completed articles.

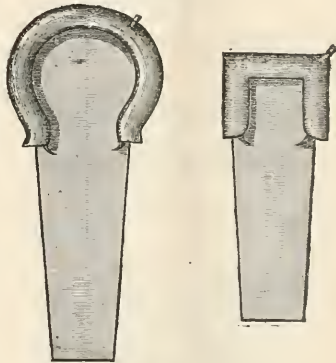
In this model factory may be seen every necessary contrivance for the production of perfect and elegant rubber goods for the drug and stationers' trade. Machines which are a marvel of ingenuity, together with the deft hands of the operatives, transform the gum into a thousand useful articles. Here the celebrated line of Alpha and Omega continuous-flow syringes, and other Alpha rubber specialties are made.

We can assure our readers that they may find here in our own country, made by our own people, as large an assortment and as high grade of druggists' rubber goods, as can be found anywhere in the world.

Physicians will be interested to know that many articles are here made for their special use and for the sick room. There are Invalid Rings, Bed Pans, Catheters, Stomach Tubes, and the celebrated operating pads, designed by Dr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, illustrations of which we are



NEW RUBBER BED PAN.



DR. KELLY'S RUBBER OPERATING PADS.

enabled to give through the kindness of the Alpha Co. Every physician who has not seen the celebrated Alpha continuous-flow Syringe should write them for a descriptive circular. The Alpha Fountain Syringe with self-closing neck which prevents the water from spilling and admits of extra pressure being put on the bag if desired, have brought the fountain syringe to a high state of perfection. The Alpha Water Bottle, with extra large neck, that permits water to be poured into it without scalding the fingers, will be welcomed by those who have the care of the sick. In harmony with the excellency of their production, the Alpha Co. have designed boxes for their goods excelling anything in this line that have been put on the market heretofore. We congratulate them for the success of their new venture and trust all Canadians will rally to support such an admirable home industry. We understand that the Alpha Co. will exhibit at the Montreal Exposition this year when a better idea can be had of the lines they make.

Nutritive tissue is a name more recently introduced to take the place of the older seed albumen. This designation covers both endosperm and perisperm.



"COTTAM'S Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other."

Bird Fancier.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

**COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.**

You will give satisfaction and treble your sales.

**COTTAM'S BIRD SEED (Patented)**

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

**BART. COTTAM,**  
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

**BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.**

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

Gray's Anodyne Liniment.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.

Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Care.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

**MILK OF  
MAGNESIA**

**CURES  
DYSPEPSIA  
INDIGESTION  
SICK  
HEADACHE  
HEARTBURN**

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

**BAD TASTE  
in the MOUTH**

**NAUSEA  
Sour Stomach  
Impure Breath**

PREPARED ONLY BY

**THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTICAL CO.**  
LIMITED

No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq.  
MONTREAL

## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself.

May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Montreal, or direct from

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

## MITCHELL'S ARECA NUT Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

*"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."*

### Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

**DR. B. W. HAIR.**

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

## MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing - Syrup FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

## The Northern Pine REMEDY IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

## ASTHMA, HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

## The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lam-Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

**JAMES L. LEAVITT,**

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON - Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.



Marvellous!

Wonderful!

## "ALUMINUM" Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98 FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One-quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.

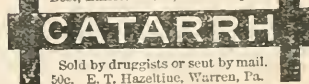
Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

**Duryea Jewelry Co.,**

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

## This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

**MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.**



## Things to be Remembered by Chemists, Druggists and Microscopists.

BY H. M. WHELFLEY, M. D.

1. Remember that saltpetre and sulphur may explode if pounded in an iron mortar.
2. Remember that powdered camphor can be kept in the pulverent form by the addition of one-half per cent. of oil of vaseline.
3. Remember that sugar added to ordinary ink forms a good copying ink.
4. Remember that quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, etc.
5. Remember that aniline colors fade with age. Records should not be written with aniline ink.
6. Remember that sulphureted hydrogen water is best preserved in glass stoppered bottles, with the stopper protected by vaseline.
7. Remember that cherry laurel water and morphine salts are liable to form the poisonous cyanide of morphine.
8. Remember that powdered resin may produce spontaneous combustion.
9. Remember that an application of a weak solution of hydrochloric acid, followed by a weak solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.
10. Remember that rose water made with carbonate of magnesium and used to make eye-water, by dissolving zinc or lead salts, will form an irritating precipitate.
11. Remember that many celluloid articles can be mended by covering the edge with glacial acetic acid, and pressing them firmly together until dry.
12. Remember to mix acids with water, by pouring the acid into the water and not the water into the acid, as the latter process may cause an explosion of steam.
13. Remember that the ethereal solutions of iodoform are not permanent.
14. Remember that the granulated gum-arabic dissolves more readily than the powdered.
15. Remember that chloral and cyanide of potassium mutually decompose each other, and that hydrocyanic acid is one of the products.
16. Remember that pyroxylin should be kept packed in glass and moist with its own weight of water.
17. Remember that glycerine administered in large quantity may produce poisonous symptoms.
18. Remember that when alcohol and water are mixed the combined volume is less than the sum of the two separate liquids.
19. Remember that alcohol strains varnished surfaces.
20. Remember that moistening aconite tubers with alcohol before powdering in a mortar will prevent the irritating dust from rising.
21. Remember that carbolic acid is combustible.
22. Remember that iodine and the iodides precipitate the alkaloids.
23. Remember that scaly iron salts dissolve more readily by adding the scales gradually to the menstruum than by triturating in a mortar.
24. Remember that acetate of lead

loses some of its acetic acid when exposed to the air.

25. Remember that cocaine and borax form an insoluble borate of cocaine, while boric acid and cocaine do not.

26. Remember that black lead is not plumbum, but a form of carbon.

27. Remember that eulyptol is a proprietary preparation, and differs from eucalyptol.

28. Remember that five parts of phenol with ninety-five parts of water, or five parts of water with ninety-five parts of phenol, form clear mixtures.

29. Remember this much of the Metric system: 1,000 milligrams make 1 gram; 1,000 grams or cubic centimeters make 1 kilo or liter; 1,000 kilos make 1 ton; 65 milligrams make 1 grain; 15½ grains make 1 gram; 31 grams make 1 ounce troy.

## System Begets Habit.

THERE are very few dealers who will deny that system in the conducting of a store is an indispensable requisite. Many of them, however, misapprehend the real meaning of the word habit, and resent any suggestion that they are possessed of the latter, be it good or bad. There is no middle ground. In fact, as an exchange asserts, there can be no system where there are bad habits. The merchant who puts off until to-morrow what can be done to-day possesses a decidedly bad habit. If he has any system at all in the conducting of his business, it is not perfect by any means. There are very few people who correctly understand the definition of the word system. Without referring to Webster or Worcester, a practical definition can be given, which, if followed to the letter, will guarantee perfect system. That definition is "never try to do more than one thing at a time." After exercising system in the arrangement of goods, the next use of it should be applied to a systematic method of keeping them in order, and a system of selling. There are merchants who make the mistake of railing at a clerk because he has failed in some trivial duty, whereas the merchant himself has clogged the wheels of his business by failing to clear up his own desk. He may be ever so systematic in every other way, but if he licks in this one particular, his system is shattered. Again, system must be adhered to in the selling of goods. There is nothing that will so soon offend a customer as to be left even an instant for a newcomer, no matter how pressing the time of the latter may be. "First come, first served," is a recognized rule the world over, and the dealer cannot afford to ignore or break it. Volumes have been written about the systematic arrangement of stores and various lines of goods, but very little reference has been made to the systematic conducting of the business itself. After the goods have been arranged there is constantly room for improvement, and the successful merchant eagerly grasps at every hint thrown out that is liable to aid him in the systematic and profitable conducting of his business.—*B. C. Com. Gaz.*

## Wanted.

DRUG STORE FITTINGS, UTENSILS, Etc.—Any one having such for sale, send particulars and lowest spot cash price to Box 85, Brantford.

## HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

## DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

## A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the Age.

Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

## NOW READY.

Price \$2.00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

## The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book

Containing Several Thousand Recipes, covering the Latest, most Important, and most Useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winckler, Eisner, Heintze, Mierzinski, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heinzerling, with additions by William T. Brandt, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Eberswalde, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Heid.), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "Galvanoplastic Manipulations." Illustrated by 78 engravings, one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world.

See a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World, who will furnish his address.

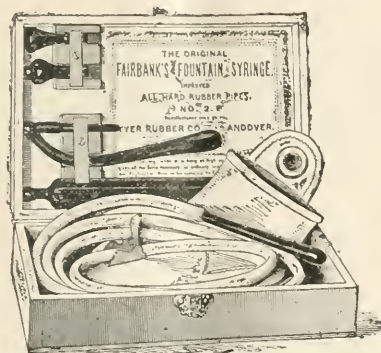
HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,  
810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.



# "TYRIAN" ❖ RUBBER ❖ GOODS.

The Best Fountain Syringe.



*PURITY OF MATERIALS.*

*IMPROVED STYLE OF BAG.*

*SIX HARD RUBBER PIPES.*

*IN POLISHED WOODEN BOX.*

ASK FOR THE

Original Fairbank's Fountain Syringe.

## TYER RUBBER CO.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, ANDOVER, MASS.

SAMPLE ROOM, 50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### DRUGGISTS' AND SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS,

FOUNTAIN, BULB AND HARD RUBBER SYRINGES,

Atomizers, Hot Water Bottles, Nursing Bottles, Bandages, Urinals, Letter Bands, Bed Pans, Invalid Cushions, Chair Tips, Stopples, Nipples, Bulbs, Sheeting, Tubing, etc.

MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1891.

## Business Outlook.

The drug trade in common with the other branches of mercantile pursuits has felt seriously the depression which has existed in business circles for the past few years. Many of them through insufficient capital, bad debts and from other causes have found themselves in positions from which they have been obliged to look to their creditors for assistance, while others have been compelled to close altogether. The weeding out of the weak ones, many of whom should never have been in business, leaves matters in a healthier state and it is tolerably safe to infer that those who have passed through the ordeal of dull years and business depression will now be in a satisfactory condition.

Dependent as this country is, in the main, on agricultural resources, it must be evident to all that with the enormous yields reported from all the provinces of the Dominion, the future is pregnant with the most hopeful prospects for business throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

Through the careful watchfulness of merchants stocks have been kept low, and credits curtailed, and an era of prosperity has now dawned on us that with prudence and ordinary business management should prove one of prosperity and money-making to the wholesale and retail trade of the country.

## Unjust Customs Decisions.

PERHAPS one of the most unpopular Acts of Parliament which is in force in this Dominion is the law regulating the Customs Department, and its unpopularity is owing in a great measure to the manner in which that law is enforced. Many instances have appeared in the daily press of hardships which have been inflicted upon the mercantile community, not only through the ignorance of the collectors at some ports of entry, as has sometimes been the case, but also of the very harassing manner in which the importers have been treated. The exposure of the faulty management of the Government officials in the celebrated "Ayer" case was but one of many instances, and in this it was proved there was no intentional disregard for the law. But in attacking this firm they met foemen not only "worthy of their steel," but who were financially in a position to defy the unjust action of the officials. In gaining their suit in this case, and making the Government pay handsomely for their wrong-doing, they gained a victory for the commercial interests of this country, and one which should have convinced the head of this Department of the very great wrongs which were attempted to be perpetrated. However, the working of the law is just as harsh

and unreasonable as ever. Under the present interpretation of the Act, an importer is subject at any time to the annoyance of a seizure for an alleged undervaluation of goods or for having been passed at a lower rate than they should have been, although these goods, and the invoices for them have all gone through the collector's hands and the duty marked by himself or the appraiser. This certainly is not as it should be, and when appraised and the duty specified by the Department has been paid, this should be considered final, as far as it concerns the importer. This is the law in the United States, and it might well be adopted here. Under our system any officer of the Department who can establish a case of fraudulent entry which will lead to a fine being imposed, is entitled to a portion of that fine, and what is to prevent them from leading the innocent importer to commit such an act in order that the informer may be the recipient of the fine. This also is a portion of the Act which should be amended. A case has but recently been brought forward in Parliament which is perhaps as unjust as any yet brought to the notice of the public. The case was that of a woolen manufacturer who four or five years ago purchased some second-hand machinery in the United States and had it fitted up in his own mill at Durham, Ont. The entry was passed in the regular way and the duty levied by the officer was paid. After two years had elapsed, two officials of the Department entered the mill and demanded \$1000 for alleged fraudulent entry, claiming that the machinery had been undervalued. The proprietor in order to avoid trouble and to prevent his mill being closed paid the money, although the present proprietor was not the original importer. This additional amount was then an unjust addition to the amount paid in the first place for the machinery. A case of this kind happening so long after the importation of goods, cannot be characterized as anything less than a direct infliction of a hardship on an importer, through ignorance or carelessness of an official years before, who had made, according to a later ruling of the law, a wrong decision. Certainly in this case the officers of the Department, and not the importer, is the one which should be made to pay the penalty. Numbers of cases in the importations of goods in our own line have come under our observation, equalling in hardship, although in very much smaller degree, the cases of "Ayer" and the one just cited. It is quite time that a radical change was made not only in the law itself but also in its administration, as, at present constituted, it is a source of anxiety to the honest importer and at the same time a temptation to the officials of the Department.

Providence stands by the man who stands by himself.

BIRCHWOOD TAR OIL contains (Archiv) phenols to the amount of about 10 per cent. being principally guaiacol and cresol, and xylol and cresol.

## The Collapse of the Rubber Corner.

THE collapse of the great rubber syndicate, the *Compania do Gran Para*, which was formed to corner the world's supply of crude rubber, closely resembles that of the French copper syndicate, except that in this case the loss does not fall on Vienna the organizer of the syndicate as it did on M. Secretan, but on the bankers in Rio de Janeiro and London who backed up the scheme. The syndicate succeeded in securing ninety per cent. of the stock of crude rubber. But its capital of twenty-five million dollars was not sufficient to hold this, and at the same time buy up the new crop now coming into Para from the Amazon. The result was that the unloading of 100 tons on the market was the signal for a general break, and rubber which had been forced up to 85 cents fell to 64 cents at once. The syndicate is broken up for good; and rubber users, who had been forced to curtail their requirements in every possible way, and in some cases to even temporarily close their establishments, can now go freely into the market again.—*Journal of Commerce*.

## Books and Magazines.

*The Dominion Illustrated*.—A fine page group in the last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* shows the portraits of the officers and executive of the Canadian Press Association, and on the adjoining page is a brief biographical sketch of each. No finer series of landscape views are presented by any journal in America than those reproduced from week to week by the *Dominion Illustrated*. The last issue is especially noteworthy in this respect. It is a genuine art number. The views at Metis, Ste. Rose and Gaspé are simply charming. The old house which was the residence of the author of "Sam Slick" is also shown in this number, as well as the castle of San Angelo, Rome, the French Warship "Eisson," views at the recent Lachine Regatta, humorous cartoons, etc. The number is one of the best that has appeared this season.

\*\*

WE are in receipt of the first number of *The Apothecary*, a quarterly journal published by the Illinois College of Pharmacy, and edited by Oscar Oldberg. This number contains original articles by the editor and Profs. Eastin and Long.

\*\*

CHRISTMAS 1891.—The publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated* have in preparation the most magnificent Christmas number ever issued in Canada. Its literary and artistic features will stand unrivalled. It will be a purely Canadian work. Wait for it! Published by the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

GLYCYPHYLLIN is a proximate principle isolated by Rennie from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*. It forms sweet yellow crystals.

## ADVERTISE

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Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.

Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

Advertising rates, sample copies and circulation maps on application.

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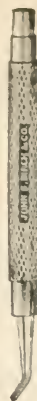
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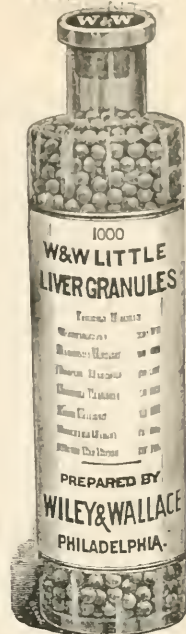
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Aid to Digestion,  
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## Fanciful Animal Remedies in Pharmacy.

BY P. L. SIMMONDS, F. L. S.

In the present day Hygeia entrusts her reputation, and the safety of invalids chiefly to vegetable and mineral substances. But it has been well observed if science is reserved in the employment of animal substances in the Pharmacopœia, ignorance and credulity have given full flight to their fancy in many countries. "Fools have rushed in where angels feared to tread." Especially is this the case in the Chinese Empire, where animal substances enter extensively into the remedies of the doctor. The following are reliable statements, published in connection with the pharmaceutical collections shown by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at different international exhibitions.

The gall bladder of the bear is prescribed for affections of the liver and ophthalmia. They fetch about \$2.50 each. The cow bezoar is considered a sedative and tonic, and cow's gall expectorant. Glue made from asses' hides is a tonic for the liver and kidneys, and stimulant. Glue from tigers' bones is also tonic, that made from buffalo hides is considered sedative.

Musk is used as a stimulating and antispasmodic medicine, and pills made of musk and Barus camphor, etc., covered with wax, are considered sedative and mildly expectorant. Portions of a tiger's skull are administered in typhoid fever, ague and rheumatic headache, and are also given to a person who has been bitten by a mad dog to prevent hydrophobia.

The horns of a small species of antelope are given as a cooling medicine, and supposed to cure inflammation of the lungs and liver. They range from 80 cents each to \$180 a picul or 1½ cwt. A gelatine made by boiling down young deer horns is given as a tonic, but this costs \$500 the picul. In some years 600 pairs of these horns are secured. The horns broken and boiled to the consistency of jelly are also given as a stimulant in nervous ailments, for spermatorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The horns sell at \$5 a pair.

A decoction of the shavings of rhinoceros horns is taken in fever, small-pox, ophthalmia, hæmoptysis, etc. These horns of the Sumatran and Siamese rhinoceros imported from Singapore, cost \$24 per horn. But it is not only the quadrupeds which are utilized in Chinese pharmacy, the bimana also contribute their quota in the genus homo.

Dried human placenta is considered tonic in consumption, and can be bought at \$2.50 each.

Dried human urine is given in pulmonary complaints, and is said to possess demulcent properties. Taken internally it is supposed to cure debility and as a lotion is good for weak or sore eyes. Eggs boiled in boys' urine are also considered very strengthening. Dried urine seems to be cheap, since it only fetches \$7 a picul. Another prescription is boys' urine, gypsum and dew mixed, and stirred with a

piece of mulberry wood. This process is gone through several times. The resulting deposit is put on paper, with lime underneath, and is dried in the sun. It is then powdered, put into a small pot with water and evaporated to dryness. It is given in phthisis, gonorrhœa and spermatorrhœa, and also used as salt with rice! The price is 20 cents a catty or pound.

What is known as a "medicine stone," is a stone roasted and afterwards put into the urine of a child. After having gone through the process seven times, the stone is dried and powdered, and the powder is applied to ulcers and opacities of the cornea. This medicine stone costs \$3.20 per catty or pound.

The skin of the common hedgehog is sold for 50 cents and decocted for pulmonary complaints and made into pills for cutaneous diseases.

The sea-horse (*Hippocampus*), used as a stimulant, fetches \$200 to \$500 the picul.

The lining membrane of the gizzard of the common fowl, peeled off and dried, is sold \$38 to \$47 the picul. It is prescribed in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, spermatorrhœa and urinary disorders. That of the male bird is used for preparing the drug for female patients and *vice versa*.

Snakes and reptiles play a prominent part in medicine in China. Dried lizards are sold at 10 cents the pair.

Snake skin is administered for small pox, and used as a carminative. The skins cost \$1.20 each. They are also believed to relieve itching in skin diseases and applied to piles and fistula. Salted scorpions are given in small-pox. The price of these is \$15 per picul.

A tincture of scorpions, much vaunted for its miraculous effects, is given as a diaphoretic for rheumatism, paralysis and ague. The price is a dollar a pound for the salted scorpions. Dried toads are tonic and sudorific, but they can be had as cheap as 2 cents each.

The under shell of the land turtle being considered strengthening and stimulant, is administered in decoction to the old and weak. Made into glue, it is given as a tonic, and sells at \$400 the picul of 1½ cwt.

The scales of the amadillo are administered for cutaneous diseases, and are worth from \$75 to \$90 the picul. The scales of the ant-eater are used in rheumatism and to hasten eruption in small-pox. They sell at \$1.50 a pound.

Leeches are not used alive, but a decoction, either in water or spirit, of dried leeches is taken as a purgative, and is applied outwardly to bruises, etc. Reduced to powder in spirit it is given in abdominal tumors, etc. They fetch \$10 a picul.

Edible bird nests are, of course, in high repute as aphrodisiacs, but they are more food articles than medicines.

The shells of the mollusca are used medicinally, thus clam shells are cathartic; oyster shells administered for deafness. Fossilized shells are used as a powder in ophthalmia and scabies; internally in fever and in syphilis. Coral is also applied in

powder to opacities of the cornea, and as an astringent for epistaxis.

Seed pearls are prescribed in affections of the heart and liver; in the form of a powder to ulcers, and opacities in the cornea; in deafness it is put into the interior of the ear, and is applied to pustules of small-pox. This remedy is, however, dear, being quoted at \$160 the catty or pound.

Petrified crabs are applied to boils and sores, etc. Fragments of these fossil crabs crushed, powdered and finely levigated are used in opacities and others affections of the eyes and sell at from \$30 to \$300 a picul in different localities.

If we pass to the lower order of insects, we find the skins of the dung beetle fetch £3 the cwt. for medicine. The flesh flies (*Musca Carnicora*) collected on putrid carcasses are torrefied and employed as drugs. Maggots are prescribed in the delirium of fever and dysentery. Silk worms in cystitis; after being burnt the ash is mixed with wine and drunk, in order to cause the bursting of abscesses.

The larva of the grasshopper, torrefied and pulverized, made into pills, are considered anthelmintic and given to children in fevers.

Wood bugs (*Cimex*) are also torrefied and given as medicine. The bodies of ciada sanguinolenta, with the wings and feet taken off, are considered a cure in hydrophobia.

Caterpillars are considered good for bronchial complaints; are given as a purgative and antispasmodic, and are apparently cheap, selling at \$6 the picul. The cocoons of a caterpillar are applied in inflammation of the eyes.

A decoction of centipedes is used in gonorrhœa; powdered they are applied externally to venereal sores, but it costs \$150 a picul.

Cantharides are used in hydrophobia.

Cattle-fish bone, mixed with native wine, is given for cancer.

A species of green mantis and its nests are used in cases of incontinence of urine and spermatorrhœa. The cricket forms the basis of a medicine to throw out splinters which have entered in to the skin. It is considered antihydrotic. Three or four such crickets are administered in a wine-glassful of Chinese rice wine. The drone or wasp is used in cases of bites by spiders, ulcers and leucorrhœa. It is said to cure toothache.

But while we may smile at most of these Chinese remedies, it should be borne in mind that as great ignorance prevailed, and as much prejudice existed among ourselves in times not long passed, before chemical knowledge and scientific discoveries had made such rapid strides.

Take for instance the following asserted facts:

Had one of our ancestors a distressing toothache, there were ready at hand the weevil and the lady-bird, either of which would be crushed and applied to the afflicted part. Nay, did he wish to get rid of the offending organ altogether, he had but to touch it with the ashes of burnt

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"enmets or pismires," and straightway the tooth would drop from the gum. Had he the misfortune to sprain his leg or bruise his foot? Two at least of the beetles which dwell in the excrementitious matter, *Geotrupes* and *Aphodius*, were specifics held in high estimation. The yellow matter which exudes from the joints of the oil beetle was held to be as efficacious in dropsy or rheumatism as in hydrophobia, and no doubt was so. Another infallible remedy against the bite of a mad dog consisted of the fat white maggots generated in the putrid carcase of the dog itself. Truly a case of homeopathy run mad! That foul disease, leprosy, could not stand before the bruised body of a meal-worm. The great jaws of the stag-beetle when powdered, we are told, proved a certain cure in most of the maladies incidental to childhood. The different tree bugs were good against ague; the male cricket taken internally could drive away a cold. Was the cold accompanied by headache? There were plenty of remedies at hand, such as earwigs and cockroaches. This last insect was especially valuable, for according to *Dioscorides* (whose recipe was unhesitatingly reproduced by *Moulie* in the 17th century), the fat of the cockroach, pounded with oil of roses, was singularly efficacious in earache, and the same insect boiled in oil removed warts. Snake poison, too, was rendered perfectly harmless, if the patient could be induced to swallow one or two bed-bugs!

There was a time when three gnats were taken as a dose, just as three grains of calomel might be taken now; while three drops of lady-bird's milk were formerly prescribed as seriously as a small dose of some fashionable medicine at the present day.

It is even still alleged that the little insect known as the golden cetonina, found in considerable numbers on rose trees, when pounded to a powder and administered internally, produces in the person a sound sleep, which lasts sometimes thirty-six hours, and which has the effect, in many cases, of nullifying hydropic symptoms.

A kind of paste made from the cockroach, administered internally, was found one of the most powerful antispasmodics known, and particularly useful, when diluted with water, in the case of lock-jaw.

Considering the number of species (at least 150,000) and the varied properties they possess, it is astonishing how few insects have been pressed into man's service, either for curative or culinary purposes.—*Am. Journal Pharmacy.*

### Fossil Flour.

SINCE the time of the invention of sulphur vulcanization, almost everything in the way of the cheaper metallic oxides, sulphides, or earths have been tried as fillers for rubber. So careful has the experimentation been in these lines that any practical rubber man can tell exactly what results are attained by these different materials.

A curious earth that has not as yet received much attention from the rubber men, partly because the supply has not been regular, and partly because when it could be secured it was found in connection with other substances that made it of little use, is what is known as "fossil flour." Quite recently a vast deposit of this has been discovered in the State of Maine, and that too of such purity as to arouse the wonder of the best analysts. In investigating the properties of this new earth, one is impressed at once by its wonderful faculty for resisting the action of acids, alkalies, oils, and especially by its remarkable quality as a non-conductor of heat. A simple test of this latter quality made by one interested in the company was to take an inch cube of the material and place it on a bar of iron. The iron bar was then put in a blacksmith's forge and heated until it was melted away from the cube of earth. So little did the heat penetrate this cube that one could easily place the fingers upon the upper part of it without inconvenience from the heat.

Exactly what value this non conducting property might have in rubber is not, perhaps, at first apparent, until one reflects upon the clammy, repulsive feeling of ordinary rubber clothing, and indeed of rubber goods in general. To use a common illustration, we might cite the case of the old-fashioned oilcloth, which has much that feeling, and which is being practically driven out of the market by the later invention of *linoleum*, the latter being entirely free from the inconvenience described. If rubber garments could be made of a compound of India rubber and a first-class non-conductor, there is no doubt but a surface much more agreeable to the touch would be produced; and that one objection to rubber clothing would be done away with.

It is not in clothing, however, that the strongest points of the new adulterant would be developed. For valve work it is said to be far ahead of anything made in rubber; valves made of it have been subjected to the severest tests, and are said to be almost indestructible.

Fossil flour is almost as white as oxide of zinc. It is so light in weight that a flour barrel of it in its natural condition will weigh not over 50 lb. It is, as we have already stated, absolutely unaffected or unchanged by any sort of mechanical manipulation, by acids, alkalies, or heat. As it is mined, it comes out of the ground a pure white powder, so fine that it cannot be ground any finer. A careful analysis of it shows about 95 per cent. pure silica.

In speaking of this as silica, one would perhaps at first get an idea of particles that have sharp edges, and a feeling similar to that of corundum or emery. That, however, is not true in this case as the earth is what is known as a diatomaceous earth, made up of a vast number of infinitesimally small shells, each individual shell having been the home of a diatom,

built for it from silica, held in suspension in water.

This kind of earth has been used in Europe very largely for a variety of purposes; one of the most curious of which was in Sweden, where the poorer classes mined it and mixed it with wheat flour, in order to make bulky loaves of bread, not for sale, but for their own eating. In belting, packing, hose, and shoes, this adulterant has many advantages which, no doubt, the rubber trade will readily discover.—*India Rubber World.*

### Toronto Retail Druggists.

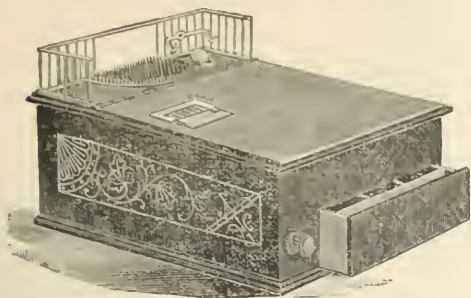
THE first meeting of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association after the holidays was held Friday, Sept. 11th, in the College of Pharmacy building, President G. A. McCann in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and the annual reports also read by Secretary Austin and adopted. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the outlook for the year is very promising. Owing to pressure of business the election of officers was postponed till a meeting to be held on September 25th. Several notices of motion were handed into the Secretary, among them one to divide the city into six districts, with a vice-president and secretary over each district, and another that a committee be appointed to look into the question of forming a Provincial Pharmacy Association.

**DERMATOL.**—Under the name "dermatol," a basic gallate of bismuth is being put forward as a substitute for iodoform. It is described (*Pharm. Zeit.*, June 20th, p. 386) as an extremely fine, non-hygroscopic, odorless, saffron yellow powder, stable towards air and light, and insoluble in the ordinary solvents. On account of its insolubility, its anti-bacterial action is limited to the part where it comes into direct contact with the pus microbes, resembling in this respect iodoform. In addition to the direct antiseptic action of dermatol, it is claimed that dermatol has a desiccating influence, so that the bacteria are inhibited by the drying up of their pabulum. The astringent action of the preparation is also said to influence the process of healing, whilst, on the other hand, it causes no irritation and is not absorbed. This preparation is further said to be valuable when administered internally in affections of the stomach and intestines, and it is stated that, as it is non-poisonous, doses amounting to two grammes daily are well supported. The question has been raised why the pharmacist should be perplexed with such an unmeaning name as "dermatol" for the salt of bismuth, but the choice of the designation has probably been more influenced by the prospective profit of a manufacturer than considerations of the convenience of pharmacists.—*Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

PLATINUM and PALLADIUM have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Joly, of Dublin.



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Manufacturers of the Celebrated "**SHOO-FLY**" Fly Poison,

## Indian Gums For Pharmacy Work.

BY DR. S. RIDEAL AND W. E. YOULE.

Read at the meeting of the British Pharm. Conference at Cardiff. From the report of the *Chemist and Druggist*.

THE authors have recently had occasion to examine numerous specimens of natural and artificial gums, and have contributed a paper on "Gum Arabic and its Modern Substitutes" to the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry (see the *Chemist and Druggist*, June 6, 1891, page 788). In the course of this investigation, which was primarily carried out with a view of determining the most economical soluble gums for envelope-work and for calico-printing, their attention was directed to the difficulties which pharmacists have had in recent years of obtaining a gum, *acacia* suitable for their special wants. The Indian ghatti gums have from time to time been suggested in pharmaceutical literature as a substitute for the official gum *acacia*, but different investigators have arrived at different opinions as to their merits in this respect. Mr. Mander, in 1888, was one of the first to draw attention to the high strength of ghatti mucilage, and that such mucilage emulsified twice as much olive oil as the *Pharmacopœia* formula. Other pharmacists, however, were prejudiced against its use, owing to the comparatively large amount of insoluble gum present in most samples; but the authors show that the loss occasioned in this way is only apparent, as the mucilage from a given weight is of far higher strength than that of a completely soluble gum, notwithstanding this quantity of insoluble jelly, which has to be strained away.

In the paper already alluded to they gave a full account of the chief chemical and physical differences of the various natural gums, and pointed out the variation in the amount and composition of the ashes of these ghatti gums. Their optical behavior and the viscosity of their solutions has also been examined, and they have devised an apparatus for determining the absolute viscosity of gum solutions, which possesses several advantages over the burette method and the viscosimeters which are occasionally used for these determinations.

The discrepancies which have arisen concerning the true value of ghatti gums are due partly to the variation in the gum itself, but chiefly to the different methods employed for making the mucilage. They point out that it is essential, in order to obtain a light-colored mucilage, that the gum be ground and dissolved in vessels which are not made of iron, as small quantities of the oxide of this metal dissolve in the mucilage and react with the tannin invariably present in small quantities, giving the mucilage an ugly, unpleasant appearance, which is fatal for any good results. The tannin in the bark which is often adhering the lumps of gum, is, however, not appreciably soluble in cold water, and, therefore, if cold water

alone be used for making the mucilage the quantity of tannic acid dissolved is very small. When hot water is employed a considerable darkening of the solution takes place, even when the use of iron vessels has been carefully avoided. In order to make a mucilage of approximately the official strength (and here the authors point out that the *Pharmacopœia* recommends 1-2½, and also 2-3, on different pages), 1 part of gum to 8 of water is sufficient. It is thus a most economical gum to use, and, as at the present time it can be purchased at about half the price of gum senegal and other high-class soluble gums, they recommend its use for general pharmacy work. The following directions are given for preparing the mucilage:—The gum is first ground to powder in earthenware mortars, and a weighed quantity of the powdered gum is transferred to a large copper or earthenware vessel, covered with four times its weight of cold water, the mixture well stirred for some time. When the gum has partially dissolved, and the smaller, insoluble aggregates have swollen up to large masses of jelly, the mixture is strained through muslin, and from the mass of jelly thus obtained the pieces of bark and foreign matter are removed. The jelly is then covered with a fresh quantity of cold water, equal in weight to the first, and is then stirred and allowed to stand for some time. The mixture is once more strained, and the second quantity of mucilage added to the first. In this way a clear, light-colored mucilage is invariably obtained, of approximately the official consistency. It keeps well, and has the same suspensory power for making *mistura creta*, &c., and is as good in adhesive value for making the official lozenges. It can be compounded, if necessary, with a small quantity of alcohol, and in this respect, differs from the gum-*acacia* preparation.

In the course of a short discussion which followed the reading of this paper Mr. Peter Boa (Edinburgh) said he had had considerable experience with ghatti gum in making a mucilage for pharmaceutical purposes, and he had found that one to six or seven corresponded with the mucilage made from genuine gum *acacia*. It seemed to him that until they had an official recognition of this gum they could not use it instead of gum *acacia* for pharmaceutical work. It might very usefully and very satisfactorily be employed for certain purposes, but it produced different colors in some things. He had been less successful with the powdered variety of it than in the use of the gum itself brought in the rough state. In making the mucilage, he had found that it was better to select the globular and clean pieces, rejecting the vermiform bits, and by the usual means a very nice mucilage was obtained. It was very good for suspending purposes. In some instances it had a peculiar taste which could very readily be distinguished from the genuine mucilage of *acacia*. For certain industrial purposes it was, he believed, very successfully used,

especially when ground up in the form of a paste. He knew that mosaic-workers used it, and they simply ground it up as people ground up mortar and spread it on in paste form. They told him that it gave results which were better than they had obtained from using gum *acacia*, for which they had to pay perhaps double or treble the price.

## Solution of Malate of Iron.

A proprietary article on the market states on the label that each teaspoonful contains 4 grains of ferrous malate. Upon evaporation a fluid ounce yielded 32 grains of total residue. This iron, being determined as ferric oxide, and calculated as ferrous malate, yielded less than three grains of that salt. By the odor and taste *spts. frumenti* was easily recognized. The preparation appeared to closely resemble the *tinctura ferri pomata* of the German *Pharmacopœia*, with the substitution of common whiskey for the alcohol and cinnamon water of the official preparation.

As pure malic acid cannot be obtained at such a price as to warrant its use in preparing pharmaceutical preparations, we are compelled to depend upon the natural acid of certain fruits. As sour apples were not obtainable, it occurred to the writer that cranberries would form a suitable substitute. The juice of the cranberry is stated by E. Mach and K. Portele (see *Amer. Jour. of Pharm.*, 1891, page 51) to contain from 18 to 20.5 per cent. of acid. The American cranberry possibly contains not as much acid. Experiment led to the following formula yielding a product very similar to the proprietary. One quart of soft cranberries yield about 12 fluidounces of juice.

Take of:  
Cranberry juice ..... 14 fluidounces.  
Iron in the form of fine wire  
perfectly clean (card teeth) 1 ounce.  
Alcohol ..... 2 fluidounces.

The iron is added to the cranberry juice contained in a suitable vessel and set aside in a warm place, being occasionally agitated for several days. It is then boiled for a half to one hour, adding water from time to time to replace the amount evaporated. Filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to yield 14 fluidounces of filtrate; add alcohol, and again filter if necessary. This yields a reddish liquid of a slightly acid, and not unpleasant ferruginous taste.—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy*, June, 1891.

The accepted tests for Fusel Oil in alcoholic beverages are critically examined by Neumann Wender in a paper published in the *Zeitschrift fuer Nahrungsmittel Untersuchungen*, and he comes to the conclusion that there is not a single test known at present by which its presence can be definitely established, each one having some grave defect. This condition, the author says, can not be remedied until the nature of the individual fusel oils shall have been more closely studied.



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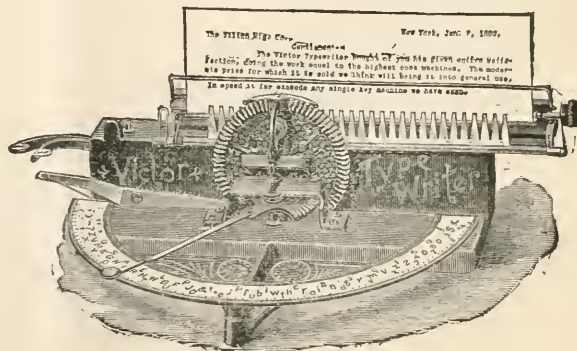
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## Examination of Insect Powder.

BY N. J. NITZSCHMANN, PH. G.

PERSIAN or Caucasian insect powder consists of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *P. roseum*, growing on the Caucasian mountains at an elevation of about a mile. Dalmatian insect powder is the product of *P. cinerarifolium*, and is more powerful than the Caucasian powder. Insect powder does not appear to be poisonous to man, though it is said to cause some confusion of the head in those who sleep in close compartments where much of it has been used.

It has been held until very recently that insect powder owed its insecticidal properties to the minute subdivision in which the particles existed, and that they acted mechanically by clogging and filling the air passages. Late investigations, however, have settled the fact that though the powder does act in this manner to a certain extent, its greatest insecticidal properties are due to a true poisonous principle, whose nature has not been positively determined. Some claim that it is an alkaloid, while others say it is a soft resin. The powder exhausted by means of alcohol is harmless to insects, while the fumes of the burning powder are very destructive to them.

Insect powder has been used as a dressing to ulcers and wounds to prevent the formation of maggots. It also answers to preserve dried insects and plants in cabinet collections. Twenty-five grains of the powder stirred up in two quarts of water are sufficient to kill young cotton worms. The tincture has been recommended by Jaeger as a protective against the bites and annoyances of insects. He declares that in travelling and hunting in Asia and other tropical countries one single application of the tincture over the hands, face and beard always gives him at least twelve hours' immunity from the attacks of all kinds of insects, even white ants, which are the greatest plague of those regions. According to Professor Maisch, it is capable of producing a vesicular eruption like that of poison ivy.

*Pyrethrum* flowers, grown in and around Berlin, have been experimented upon by Dr. Unger, with a view of determining their insecticidal powers. The *Pyrethrum roseum* was found to be quite efficient, killing in three-quarters of an hour; but the variety known as Caucasian was not so well adapted for use as an insect powder; the insects were stupefied somewhat by it, but rarely killed. *P. carneum* was totally inefficient. Dr. Unger thinks that the first named variety may be cultivated with profit in and around Berlin.

The demand for the powder, having increased of late, it is said to be adulterated with the leaves and stems of the plant, hellebore, turmeric and other adulterants. Some writers claim that hellebore is destructive to insects, but Marpman made a practical test of the value of hellebore as an insecticide. Placing some true insect powder and some flies under one tumbler,

and imprisoning an equal number of flies under another glass with powdered hellebore, he found that while in a very short time the insects in contact with pyrethrum were paralyzed, after the lapse of twenty-four hours no change could be noticed in those in contact with hellebore. I made a microscopical examination of seven specimens of insect powder; two of the specimens were obtained from grocery stores. The method for examination was to remove the color of the powder by means of alcohol, then removing the alcohol and adding a little oil of cloves, and mounting in Canada balsam. I used a one-fifth objective in examining the various specimens, and found one specimen to contain starch; by means of polariscope I found this to be potato starch. Two of the specimens contained pollen, while in the other five specimens I was unable to find any. Some of the specimens contained portions of the leaves and stems of the plant. I also examined for hellebore and curcuma, but found none in any of the specimens. Powdered hellebore and curcuma, as found in the drug stores, are much coarser powders than insect powder.—*Myer Bros. Druggist.*

## Hot vs. Cold Method for Syrups.

In discussing at some length the various pharmacopoeial methods for the preparation of syrups, W. Bernhardt, in a recent contribution to the *Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung*, comes to the conclusion that with but very few exceptions—where heat would deleteriously affect the product—dissolving the sugar by heat and raising to the boiling point is the best. To insure the best results, the author lays down these rules.

1. Employ only the best grade of cane sugar; for the lower grades of sugar contain appreciable amounts of glucose which inclines to fermentation. Follow closely the quantities directed in a formula. Concentrated saccharine solutions resist fermentation in a much higher degree than more dilute ones; on the other hand, there will be loss from crystallization if syrups, prepared by heat, are stored in a cool room, as is sometimes done.

2. Use none but absolutely clear vegetable extracts, seeing to it that after ebullition the syrup also be perfectly bright; the latter object may be accomplished by the customary aids, such as the addition of albumen or pure filtering paper pulp before bringing the syrup to a boil. This does not apply, of course, to naturally turbid syrups, as, for instance, syrup of almonds.

The author sets forth that even with most aromatic syrups the loss of volatile constituents can be but trifling if the process of boiling be properly conducted; the inversion of saccharose may be left out of consideration, especially when fruit acids are absent—provided the solution of the sugar be completed at a low temperature, and then rapidly raised to the boiling point; albuminous substances are frequently extracted from the raw material

which boiling will remove; all fermentative germs and fungus spores are effectually destroyed by the heat.

Finally, to insure perfect preservation, syrups should be filled into small vials (of from two to eight ounces capacity, according to individual needs) which have been placed into boiling hot water, the vials to be immediately corked and sealed. [As an extra precaution it is well to lay the filled and corked bottles on their sides, while yet hot, and to maintain that position. A French proposition is to fill the bottles to the brim and, while the contents are still warm, to place on top so as to come in contact with the syrup, a circular piece of filtering paper. A firm cover of crystallized sugar is thus obtained, well calculated to exclude all extraneous matter.—*EDITOR Western Druggist.*]

## Manufacture of Pepsin.

Mr. J. L. WEBBER has patented a process in Germany for the manufacture of pepsin which consists in macerating the stomachs with acidulated water, clarifying the solution obtained by the addition of sulphurous acid, removing the clear liquid from the precipitate, and then separating the pepsin from the peptone by saturating at a higher temperature with sodium sulphate, whereupon pepsin is deposited, whilst the peptone remains dissolved. The precipitate is dissolved in weak hydrochloric acid; the sodium sulphate is removed from the solution by dialysis, the residual liquid concentrated and dried. From the liquid out of which the pepsin is deposited the sodium sulphate is separated from the peptone by recrystallization on cooling. The product is readily soluble, and, being free from peptone, is non-hygroscopic and permanent. One grain of it is capable of dissolving 10,000 grains of egg-albumen.

**IODIDES OF ANTIPYRIN.** M. Daroy reports (*Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*) that he has obtained several iodides of antipyrin, all of which are capable of being used in therapeutics. The method of preparing an iodide of antipyrin is very simple. One equivalent of iodine dissolved in alcohol of 90, and brought into contact with an equivalent antipyrin dissolved in five times its weight of distilled water, yields a brick-yellow precipitate, which is antipyrin iodide. It is soluble in two and a-half times its weight of water at 25° C.

**AN IL-LEG-GIBLE PRESCRIPTION.**—Lady visitor (at house of eminent physician)—

"I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep-walking. I have had the habit for years, and lately it has become worse." Dr. Highprice—"It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription, and have it made up at Colde, Steele & Co.'s." "Colde, Steele & Co.'s! Why, that is not a chemist's, it is an ironmonger's." "Yes, madam. The prescription calls for a paper of tacks. Dose—two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring."

## Pro Bono Publico.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, have just perfected arrangements for one of the most novel exhibitions ever attempted in the Dominion of Canada. They have inaugurated a competition, to be known as the "Diamond Dye Competition," in which they will distribute to the Consumers of Diamond Dyes \$1500.00 in Cash Prizes.

This competition will be open to every mother, wife and daughter in Canada who may be willing to take a part in this novel and interesting scheme.

This competition must commend itself to all who are acquainted with the uses and possibilities of Diamond Dyes for several reasons, the principal of which are as follows :—

First.—It is free to all; no entrance fee is exacted; nor is any expense incurred, except the purchase of Dyes to accomplish the work.

Second.—The articles and goods sent in for competition remain the property of competitors, and are returned to the successful and unsuccessful, charges paid.

The object of the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes in distributing so much money in a competition of this nature is two-fold :—

First.—To give an increased impetus to an ever-expanding and increasing trade such as Diamond Dyes now enjoy.

Second.—To encourage a spirit which now deeply pervades the homes of our country, viz., the cultivation of Household Economy and Home Work and Art.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes look forward with pleasure to the aid, encouragement and kind words which the Retail Druggists of Canada can give in this important undertaking. Each Druggist in his own town can with little troublespeak of and recommend the scheme to the ladies who daily visit his establishment. In this way each Druggist will have no difficulty in vastly increasing his daily sales of Diamond Dyes.

The Druggists will be interested to learn that a very neat book is to be issued to the ladies of Canada, which will give full information and rules for this great contest. These books, together with fancy transparent cards will be sent to every Druggist for distribution.

All Druggists who do not receive a supply by September 15th, will please make application without delay to the WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.



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This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

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Stamped on each drop.



## FORMULARY.

### PASTE FOR POLISHING WINDOWS.

Eugene Dieterich gives the following in his Manual :

Prepared chalk .....	90 parts.
Whitebole .....	5 parts.
Armenian bole .....	5 parts.
Rub together into a smooth paste with	
Water .....	50 parts.
Spirit .....	25 parts.

The paste is to be rubbed on the window, allowed to dry, and then rubbed off with cloths.

### FERRATED CODLIVER OIL.

C. Neuss, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, recommends the following process for ferrated codliver oil :

Codliver oil .....	20 parts.
Alcohol of 90° .....	15 parts.
Liquor potassæ (s.g., 1.120 to 1.130) ..	33 parts.

Mix and saponify by the aid of heat, in a spacious vessel of iron or enameled ware, stirring continuously. Then add

Liquor ferri perchloridi .....	27 parts.
Water .....	50 parts.

and continue the heat and agitation until the iron soap is precipitated in the shape of a brown mass. Let cool, and, after carefully decanting the aqueous liquid so far as possible, and, if necessary, evaporating all watery residue, add to the iron soap five times its volume of codliver oil, and again raise the temperature until the soap is entirely dissolved. Add codliver oil sufficient to bring the whole up to 270 parts. The product is a ferrated codliver oil containing 1 per cent of iron, of a pleasant flavor, and of a fine Malaga brown color. It keeps well.

### LOTION FOR CHAPPED NIPPLES.

Balsam of Pern, 2 grammes; tincture of amica, 2 grammes; sweet oil of almonds, 30 grammes; lime water, 15 grammes.—Mix. To be applied to the nipple on the removal of the baby from the breast.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*.

### POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.

The *National Druggist* gives the following :—

Take of	
Peroxide of tin (putty powd.) ..	5 ozs.
Tragacanth in powder .....	6 grs.
Glycerin .....	4 drs.
Rose-water .....	sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Colour with ammoniacal carmine solution.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following very useful hints :—

Menthol pencils that have become detached from the holder may be reset by dropping molten paraffin wax into the holder, placing the menthol in it while hot.

Chloride of Lime should be handled in bulk in a crock or barrel with close cover. Use a wooden ladle the same as butter-makers use, and keep a small box of unslaked lime in the crock to absorb moisture. In packages keep it in a close fitting box with hinged cover with a cleat under each end to allow a free circulation

of air underneath, and a box of unslaked lime inside.

Place two tablespoonfuls of cold water in a pound bottle of carbolic acid, invert the bottle and in 48 hours it will be all dissolved.

### Thiersch's Antiseptic Solution.

BY ADOLPH LEVY.

THE extensive use of Thiersch's solution (named after a German surgeon) in many modern abdominal, intestinal and bladder operations, conducted at hospitals and frequently at the patient's residence, and in urethral and uterine irrigations, performed at the surgeon's office, has induced the writer to recommend the combination of this solution (consisting of salicylic acid, 2 parts; boric acid, 12 parts, 1,000 parts of water), in form of compressed tablets, each containing :

Salicylic acid, resublimed .....	14 grs.
Boric acid (boric resub'd) .....	84 grs.
Compressed in form of tablets.	

To each tablet is added sufficient distilled hot water to measure one pint. The solution may thus be prepared as needed.

### Report for 1890 on the Revision of the British Pharmacopœia.

By the courtesy of Dr. Attfield, the reporter to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, the *British and Colonial Druggist* has been supplied with an early copy of this report of which it says : The strictly pharmaceutical portion of the work does not at present call for marked notice, being slight modifications of existing processes or tests, such as the past year's experience and pharmaceutical research have apparently rendered desirable. Only one new article is recommended for inclusion in the next Pharmacopœia, a lozenge of magnesia with chalk, according to the suggestion of Sir William Roberts.

The most important suggestion in the report is that recommending the inclusion among the Pharmacopœial list of synonyms of the popular names of the commoner household remedies. If this be accomplished, from a pharmacist's point of view, it will prove a most important step, and one which will commend itself as most desirable. The author gives a list of some proposed synonyms, and suggests that further additions may be brought forward by pharmacists for consideration, and if approved, finally adopted. The following is the list of synonyms at present suggested :

Synonym.	B. P. Article.
Anodyne liniment .....	Linimentum opii.
Black wash .....	Lotio hydrarg. nigra.
Blue ointment .....	Ung. hydrarg.
Calomel ointment .....	" subchlorid.
Citrine ointment .....	" nit.
Diachylon plaster .....	Emp. plumbi.
Dover's powder .....	Pulv. ipecac. co.
Elixir of vitrol .....	Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.
Fly blister .....	Emp. canthar.
Friar's balsam .....	Tinct. benz. co.
Gregory's pill .....	Pil. coloe. co.
Goulard's extract .....	Liq. plumbi. subacet.

Goulard's lotion .....	Liq. plumbisubacet. dil.
Goulard's water .....	
Grey powder .....	Hyd. c. creta.
Griffith's mixture .....	Mist. ferri co.
Hamilton's pills .....	Pil. coloe. et hyoscy.
Herberden's ink .....	Mist. ferri aromat.
Milk of sulphur .....	Sulphur præcipit.
Mindererus's spirit .....	Liq. ammon. acet.
Nitre .....	Potass. nit.
Opodeldoc .....	Lin. saponis.
Plummer's pill .....	Pil. hydrarg. subchlor. co.
Red precipitate ointment .....	Ung. hyd. oxid. rub.
Salt of tartar .....	Pot. carb.
Saltpetre .....	Pot. nit.
Solution of bismuth .....	Liquor bismuthi.
Steel drops .....	Tinct. ferri perchlor.

There can be no doubt, that, broadly speaking, pharmacists as a body will heartily co-operate and loyally support this endeavor to control the quality of the supply of domestic medicines, and even if they may find it inconvenient at times in certain details, the general principle of the scheme will commend itself to all.

### Solidified Petroleum.

An American inventor has applied for a patent for Solidified Petroleum.

The claims of the patentee, according to the *Paint, Oil and Dray Review*, are comprised in the following resume of the patent :—

1. This invention consists of a process for the solidification of all natural and mineral oils, and volatile liquids of every kind.

2. By this process petroleum and other oils can be turned into solids at a very slight cost, and (as applied to petroleum, for instance) is a most valuable and surprising discovery.

3. Petroleum can be solidified as it comes from the wells, made into bricks (as hard as may be required), and shipped or exported like coal.

4. Petroleum, as a fuel, is of great burning power, and there is less labor required in stoking them than in the use of coal.

5. For transport purposes it occupies about one-fourth the space of coal. This is of vast importance as applied to steamships where bunker room is a question for serious consideration.

6. Petroleum, after being solidified, can be reliquified by a simple process. Thus it may be solidified at the wells; transported in solids and afterwards converted to its original state.

7. The cost of solidifying and reliquifying is very small.

8. All danger of explosions is hereby obviated; so that petroleum and other dangerous oils may be solidified for ware house purposes.

9. The petroleum solidified under this process, when ignited, does not reliquify but burns to an ash, like a cigar.

10. The residuum of petroleum under this patent can be converted into a splendid lubricant, and can be sold at a very low price.

LUPEOL is a crystallizable substance isolated by Likiernik from the seed coats of *Lupinus luteus*.



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" 4, 3 "	"	"	7.50
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*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

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## SELECTIONS.

In boiling instruments for the purpose of sterilizing them, the rusting and discoloration which always follows when boiled in pure water can be prevented by boiling in a one per cent. solution of carbonate of soda.—Professor Keen, *College and Clinical Register*.

ARISTOL is said to be an excellent remedy in burns and scalds. Dr. Henry Stearns has used it in the form of 10 per cent. ointment with the best of results. Other authorities (J. J. Levick) recommend it highly as a remedy in the treatment of rhus poisoning which has reached the vesicular stage and is attended with much swelling and pain. The powder is dusted freely on the affected parts.

SALICYL-BROMANILIDE is a combination introduced by Radlauer which is said to contain bromacetanilide and salicylanilide and to unite the desirable properties of acetanilide, bromine and salicylic acid. It is a white powder with an unpleasant, somewhat acidulous taste, sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, alcohol and ether; the dose varies from 0.2-0.6 gm.; it is used as an antineurine and reliable antipyretic. Salbromanilide is a term that has been given to this compound for the sake of brevity.—*Pharm. Ztg.*, 1891, 323.

PREPARATION OF AMMONIUM SULPHIDE.—Instead of the usual method of saturating solution of ammonia with hydrogen sulphide, E. Donath recommends, when only small quantities of this reagent are required, to place one part powdered ammonium chloride in a retort connected with a good condenser, to add a solution of two parts crystallized sodium sulphide in five parts boiling water and distil off about one-half of the liquid in the retort; the distillate represents a very concentrated and trustworthy reagent.—*Chemiker Ztg.*, 1891, 1021.

DERMATOL.—Referring to this substitute for iodoform, Dr. B. Fischer, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, states that it is a basic gallate of bismuth, and points out that such a compound can be prepared by dissolving 15 parts of bismuth nitrate in 30 parts of glacial acetic acid, diluting with 200 to 250 parts of water, filtering, and adding to the filtrate a warm solution of 5 parts of gallic acid in 200 to 250 parts of water. The resulting yellow precipitate, after settling, is separated by decantation, and washed on a filter until the wash-water no longer shows a nitric acid reaction with diphenylamine, and then dried at 100° C.

CAMPHOR FROM TURPENTINE.—The particular variety of oil of turpentine employed by Marsh and Stockdale in effecting this chemical change was Australian (dextrogyre). The first product of the method was terpene hydrochloride, obtained by saturating turpentine oil with gaseous hydrochloric acid. This was distilled over moderately heated soda-lime, the cam-

phene so obtained converted into hydrochloride (by the action of strong hydrochloric acid), and this heated with potassium acetate and glacial acetic acid. Borneol acetate resulted, from which the camphor was obtained by decomposition with alcoholic potash. A larger yield was obtained by heating the terpene hydrochloride with the acetates in closed vessels to 250° C. Borneol was isolated from the resultant high-boiling liquid by decomposition as above.—*Nat. Druggist*.

## Petrolatum-Ointments and Kindred Subjects.

BY E. D. GESCH, PH. G.

PETROLATUM has under various names been on trial for many years as a substitute for lard, but it is a well known fact that it has failed to take the place of this useful fat, and it is doubtful if its true medical value has been fully determined upon, being used by the public indiscriminately (and also by the medical profession to a great extent) as a healing agent, its utility as such is a matter of great doubt which the writer can personally confirm. In case where the mucous membrane requires medication, petrolatum is of great value, used either alone or in combination with appropriate medicaments.

Having bestowed some attention upon the subject of ointments and substances of this class for a number of years, it occurred to me that petrolatum (which should be classed as purely a protective agent) in combination with lard would form a basis for ointments which would combine the virtues of the two and also act as a preservative, thus doing away with the process of benzinizing lard used for this purpose; accordingly the various ointments and cerates were prepared in which part of the lard was substituted with petrolatum. These preparations were then subjected to various tests as to their remedial value, appearance and keeping qualities and were found to satisfactorily meet these requirements in all respects.

It will not be necessary to summarize each formula of the pharmacopoeia but will simply state that the following will form the basis from which the various preparations can be made:

### PETROLATED LARD.

White Petrolatum .....	1 part.
Lard .....	9 parts.

Mix them together and stir occasionally until cool.

### PETROLATED OINTMENT.

Yellow Wax .....	2 parts.
White Petrolatum .....	1 part.
Lard .....	7 parts.

Melt the wax and add the petrolatum and lard and stir constantly until cool.

### PETROLATED CERATE.

White Wax .....	3 parts.
White Petrolatum .....	1 part.
Lard .....	6 parts.

Melt together and stir the mixture constantly until cool.

In Camphor Cerate and Spermaceti Cerate, one part of Olive Oil can be omit-

ted and petrolatum substituted, the same procedure can be applied to Ointment of Rose Water; in Diachylon Ointment omit the Olive Oil entirely and use petrolatum; in Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury omit one part of lard oil and proceed as directed and when almost cool add the petrolatum melted, just before mixing with the mercurial solution. I would caution against the use of sticks made of soft wood in stirring this ointment as it occasions a dark color due to the acid acting on the porous material, disintegrating it and becoming mixed with the ointment.

### PETROLATUM COLD CREAM.

A demand having arisen for a hard cold cream which would replace the popular preparations of that class, the following formula is presented which has proven satisfactory and has the merit of remaining firm and never becoming rancid.

Expressed Oil of Almond .....	4 ozs.
White wax .....	2 ozs.
Paraffin .....	2 ozs.
White petrolatum .....	8 ozs.
Oil of Rose .....	8 ozs.

Melt together, at a moderate heat, the oil, wax, paraffin and petrolatum, stir the mixture constantly until nearly cool, then add the Oil of Rose and stir until completed.

In combining aqueous mixtures with petrolatum it is found impossible to properly mix them; by adding a small quantity of powdered gum tragacanth to the mixture, sufficient to form a jelly, before adding the petrolatum a perfect homogeneous ointment will be obtained.

The substitution of cotton-seed oil for olive oil by the committee of the last pharmacopoeia was no doubt done more on patriotic grounds than that of improvement, or, probably it was surmised that most of the olive oil exported to this country was sailing under false colors and they took the dilemma by the horns and so ordered it under its proper title; be that as it may, cotton seed oil as a basis for at least two of the liniments of the pharmacopoeia has proven a failure; this applies to the liniment of ammonia and lime liniment in which the oil does not properly saponify, yielding anything but a slightly mixture to which the public does not take kindly; this can be remedied by mixing one part of oleic acid with nineteen parts of cotton seed oil, this in combination with water of ammonia or lime water yields a preparation against which no fault can be found.

In the National Formulary a process is given for preparing green soap in which cotton-seed oil is used as the agent to be saponified but I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory product with it; however, since using the above mixture of acid and oil, uniform success has been attained in its preparation.—*Pacific Drug Review*.

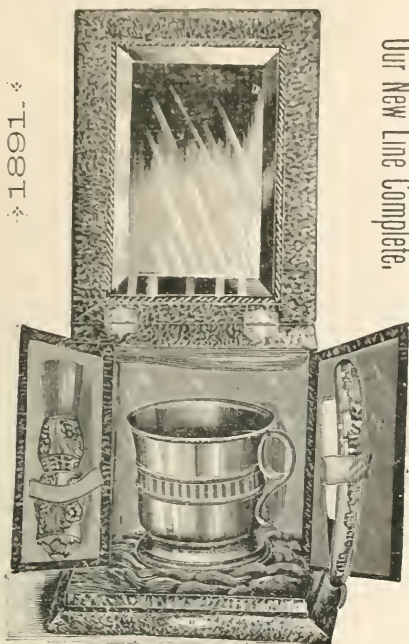
OLEO-RESIN of male fern is best exhibited in combination with potassium bromide to ensure the expulsion of the tapeworm. The object is to reduce peristaltic action.

# Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.

## MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100% profit on the Best Headache Remedy on the market.

# Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	- - -	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	- - -	9.50 "
One Dozen,	- - -	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

**W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,**

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline + Petrolatum

## Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

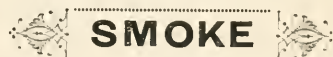
Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



# MINERVA

—:AND:—

# RICHARD 1st

# CIGARS.

# FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

# J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL,



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

"How to make money" is demonstrated on page 9.

Attention is directed to the advt. of J. A. Kennedy & Co. on page 36.

LIQUOR AMMONIA OPT. is offered by Archdale Wilson & Co. at 7½c and 8c.

Read the Franklin Medicine Co.'s change of advt. in this issue. Their goods are all first class sellers.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co. speak to the trade this month in a full page announcement on page 3. Read the advt. carefully.

Do you handle bird seed? if so, handle only the best; for that alone will give satisfaction to your customers. See advt. of Bart. Cottam in this issue.

Brayley, Sons & Co. advertise a list of their specialties this month. The proprietary articles manufactured by this firm are all standard goods and amongst the best selling lines on the market.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advt. of the Phillips Pharmaceutical Co. on page 16 of this issue. Their Milk of Magnesia advertised there is one of those choice pharmaceutical specialties which should always be in stock.

A very useful, and what should be a particularly good selling article is advertised by the Canadian Specialty Co. on page 21. The patent pocket tweezers are something quite new and every druggist should stock with them. Send for a sample dozen which can be sent anywhere by mail. At the same time send for price list of goods handled by this firm—mentioning this paper.



ALL druggists are beginning to think what water-bottle they shall carry in stock for their winter trade. One of the best to-day in the market is made by the Tyer Rubber Co., of Andover, Mass., called the "Tyrian." They are made either with a rubber, or with a cloth insertion, the latter making them very strong and durable. Each one is neatly boxed, stamped with the word "Tyrian," this latter word being their trade mark, and under which name they manufacture a full line of druggists' sundries.

The display of perfumery for the fall and holiday trade now being shown by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, is one which must command a large and ready sale. These goods are now well and favorably known to the drug trade, not only of the Dominion, but also of the West

Indian Islands where large shipments are being regularly sent. The quality of the goods and beauty of designs make these a desirable line for the first-class trade and you cannot do better than to stock up with these as well as there favorite brands of Morse's Toilet Soaps, too well known to require any endorsement from us.

THE newest thing in chewing gum is Somerville's "Mexican Fruit" brand, made from "Gum Chicle," the product of a "Fruit Tree" in Mexico. This gum has medicinal qualities which gives it a decided advantage over the general run of fine chewing gums. It is especially recommended as aiding digestion, strengthening the throat to resist colds, cleansing the teeth and making the breath pure and sweet. We have often wondered why those fine class gums were not manufactured in Canada, and we commend the enterprise of Mr. Somerville in putting in the necessary machinery and plant for doing this work in such good style. His packages are the best looking in the market, and his gum is equal in appearance to the best, besides containing special properties for producing the result he claims for it.

### Honey Beverages.

BY P. L. SIMMONDS, F. L. S.

THE earliest manufactured kind of intoxicating liquid was probably mead. From honey a fermented beverage is made, which is largely used throughout the Soudan. Mead is said to have been the principal beverage of the Britons before the use of malt liquors among them; and long after the introduction of the latter beverages mead was a favorite drink. Under the name of metheglin it was frequently alluded to by old writers. Mead formed the ancient, and for centuries the favorite, beverage of the northern nations. It is still called by the Germans honey-wine. Mead is frequently mentioned by Ossian. Dryden has a couplet:

"Tally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
Let with old Bacchus new Metheglin join."

Queen Elizabeth was so fond of mead as to have had it made for her every year.

Mead formed the nectar of the Scandinavian nations, and was celebrated by their bards: it was the drink which they expected to quaff in heaven out of the skulls of their enemies, and was, as might be expected liberally patronized on earth. The Scandinavian mead is flavored with primrose blossoms. In Spain mead is known as aloja.

The Africans used several honey drinks, hives being common. In Madagascar they make a honey wine, a composition of 3 parts of water to 1 of honey, which they boil together and skim after it is reduced to three-fourths. They afterward put it to ferment in large pots of black earth. This wine has a pleasant tartish taste, but is too luscious: In Abyssinia, according to Bruce, they use 5 or 6 quarts of water to 1 quart of honey. These they mix to-

gether in a jar, throw in a handful of parched barley meal and some chips of a bitter bark, which in two or three days takes off the cloying taste of the honey and makes the beverage wholesome and palatable.

Braggon, or Bragget, was a sort of metheglin. Hydromel is honey and water submitted to fermentation. Oxydel is a mixture of honey and vinegar. Here is a more modern recipe than Queen Elizabeth's for mead: 8 ounces each of sarsaparilla, liquorice root, ginger and cassia bark; 2 ounces of cloves and 3 ounces of coriander, suitably cut and bruised, are boiled for 15 minutes in 8 gallons of water, allowed to cool and settle and then strained through flannel. To this is added in the fountain, 1½ gallons syrup, ½ gallon honey, 4 ounces each of tincture of ginger and solution of citric acid, and afterward sufficient water to make 10 gallons, when it is charged with carbonic acid gas.

The following recipe for metheglin was published in the *Journal of Horticulture* by a Mr. J. Oliver of Hartington, Derbyshire:

"When the comb has been drained of the honey, put it in a large vessel, then pour in sufficient lukewarm water to swim it nicely. Let it stand two days, stir it occasionally, then strain it; skim the scum from the liquor carefully, filter the sediment through a flannel bag, then boil one hour. To 3 gallons add 2 pounds of raisins, 1 ounce of ground ginger and 7 or 8 laurel leaves, then cool. Add a little of brewers' bark, let it stand part of a day, then barrel it, leaving the barrel open for two or three days: then bung it it up, and let it remain untouched for six months, then bottle it."

I dare say some who try their hands at making this honey drink will be anxious to taste it before the expiration of the six months, but the longer it is kept the better it will be.

If an egg will float on the liquor it will be about the right strength. Metheglin may of course be made from pure honey, but by soaking the combs in water we utilize the honey which would otherwise be lost. A little lump sugar put in each bottle will make it as fine as brandy.

Honey Wine is made of the juice of the best grapes, well ripened, and kept 20 days before pressing, to which 5 parts of the finest honey should be added, and all well stirred in a wooden vessel. Cover with a linen cloth, and allow to ferment for 40 days, the scum being occasionally removed. It is then put in a light cask, and so kept till the ensuing spring, when it is bottled.

The Jews in Morocco are very fond of Mahaya, a weak, colorless spirit, flavored with aniseed, which they prepare from water in which honeycombs have been boiled. The distillation of this spirit is conducted in the rudest manner. Dr. Leared, in his work, "Morocco and the Moors," states having witnessed the process. The condenser consisted of an old gun barrel, while the water into which the

# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

## GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

## MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

## T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

lower end was plunged, in order to cause condensation, was allowed to become too hot for the hand to bear.

**Honey Currant Wine.**—To 3 quarts of juice add 3 pounds of honey and water to make 1 gallon, let it ferment four or five weeks with open bung, and keep the barrel always full, in a warm place; then drain and put into another barrel in the cellar. It makes a delicious drink.

**Honey Noyseau.**—Four ounces of bitter almonds, 2 ounces of sweet almonds, 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 3 lemons, 2 quarts of gin, 2 large spoonfuls of clarified honey and 1 pint of milk. Blanch and pound the almonds, and mix them with the sugar which should be rolled. Boil the milk, and when cold, add all the ingredients together and let them stand ten days, shaking them every day. Filter the mixture through blotting paper, bottle off for use and seal the corks down.

**Cheap Harvest Drink.**—To those engaged in harvesting and other occupations tending to create thirst, the following preparation may be recommended, which makes a very palatable and healthful drink in hot weather: Take 12 gallons of water, 20 pounds of honey and six eggs, using the whites only. Let these boil 1 hour, then add cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace, and a little rosemary. When cold add 1 spoonful of yeast from the brewer; stir it well and in 24 hours it will be good.—*M. W. Trade Review.*

### Drug Review.

BUSINESS during the past month has shown some signs of improvement after the quiet summer months. It is many years since the outlook for a good fall trade has been so bright, the harvest has been enormous and farm produce of all kinds bring good prices. Crops have been so large that one writer on the subject says the farmer having no other cause for worry say such a large crop is "very wearing on the land." In our own line of business the tendency of all staples is to get cheaper, and the question, "I wonder if that can go lower," is one familiar to the wholesaler. Opium, Morphia, Quinine, Pot. Bromide, Sal. Rochelle and Carbolic Acid, which are some of the staves (?) of life to the druggists, are lower than for years—if not than ever, with the exception of the former two. Everything is cheaper except patent medicines, and they, like alcohol, keep getting a little bit higher all the time. We are not posted intimately on the patent medicine business, but we do know that those patents that are jobbed at prices that give a fair margin to the retailer are those that have a larger sale than those that get unreasonable prices and try to increase sales by newspaper advertising, not that we do not believe in advertising, but it is policy not to do so much that goods cannot be jobbed at such prices that the retailer does not care whether he makes a sale or not. It is strange to notice that as the sale drops off prices go up; the instances are many in this market.

Quinine keeps unprecedentedly low. Any one a year ago prophesying such prices would have been considered insane. The estimated average cost, twenty-six cents, on which the manufacturers agreed to form a combination is doubtless nearly correct. On that basis it has been sold at less than cost for some time. The above combination has not been formed so far owing to some of the firms not agreeing to some of the terms, but should they do so the average price to retailers here would be about forty cents.

Pot. Bromide is lower owing to the break in the Bromine combination.

Opium firm; large crop reported.

Morphia unchanged.

Glycerine—higher prices looked for.

Sal. Rochelle—lower than for years.

Cubebs—easier.

Oil Bergamot—advanced.

Oil Lemon—firm at advance.

Phenacetin—easier.

Atkinson's Perfumes will be about 10 per cent. higher owing to a change in duties.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil, price advanced.

### Pharmaceutical Flips.

"Pa," said little Georgie Thikked, "what is a meteorologist?" and old Thikked thoughtfully replied: "Why, my boy, haven't you seen the man with a lantern who comes to look at the gas meter now and then? Well, he is a meteorologist."—*Boston Bulletin.*

Because a druggist keeps a soda fountain out west they call him a "Fizzy-ologist."

"Are those people really grown up?" asked a little girl whose mother had taken her to see the dwarfs. "Yes, dear, but their mamma's fed them on condensed milk."

### Grains of Thought.

Society is like a large piece of frozen water, and skating well is the great art of social life.—*L. E. London.*

Those who live on vanity must not unreasonably expect to die of mortification.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

He whose money is wisely spent in deeds of charity, kindness and helpfulness gets it all back with compound interest.

THE borax scare was short-lived, and could scarcely have been otherwise. In the first place it would take a pretty large body of water to flood the enormous fields of borax in Southern California, where it is said to exist in countless quantity, and, in addition, South America is said to have a supply sufficient to provide borax and boric acid for the world for many thousand years to come. One deposit alone, lying between Chili and Bolivia is said to be 26 miles long by 3 to 6 in width, with a depth that can only be imagined.

## SEELY'S PERFUMES.

We beg to advise the Drug Trade that we have arranged with the Seely Manufacturing Company to sell their Perfumes. We have in stock a large assortment of their New and Elegant Odors, consisting of:

WILD CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM,

WHITE LILAC,

EASTER LILY,

MARY ANDERSON,

JOCKEY CLUB,

WHITE ROSE,

MARIE STUART,

WHITE HELIOTROPE,

WOOD VIOLET, &c.

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Scillitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Soak.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 10 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,

280 East Main St.



# Liq. Ammon. Fort. 880°

BEST QUALITY AND PERFECTLY CLEAR.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Have been appointed Western Agents for the largest manufacturers and now solicit orders from the Druggists of Ontario (west of Belleville), Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, at the remarkably low price of

8 cents per pound in Case lots.

7½ cents per pound in 5 Case lots.

} Usual Terms.

☞ We do not guarantee this price to continue for any length of time.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	COLODION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	Cresote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	DENTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	DOVE'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	ERGOT, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	Calendula, lb. ....	35	40	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Elder, lb. ....	20	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmint, lb. ....	21	25
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Soap (guaylla), lb. ....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	HOPS, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
BERRIES, Cubebs, sifted, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	GFARAN, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INSET POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
powdered, lb. ....	1 75	1 80	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	GFAL ALOES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
BIDS. Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb. ....	40	45
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
CAMPION, lb. ....	65	70	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 40	2 10	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Benzoïn, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CASCINUM, lb. ....	25	30	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hysocyamus. ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
CARMINE, No. 40, ozs. ....	40	50	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb. ....	15	25
			Kino, true, lb. ....	45		Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
			Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LECHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 40	3 50	LICORICE, Solazzi. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso. ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	12		
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12		
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPIULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPORIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60		
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00		
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
“ Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18		
“ Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85		
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROPFORM, lb.	50	1 75		
“ Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
ONIENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fengreke, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10	00
“ Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	25	30	Hemp, lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
“ Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	“ Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
“ Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYNINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30		
“ Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00		
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40		
Lead, lb.	25	30	SKIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10		
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	24	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
“ White, lb.	34	4	“ Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SERACETIC, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althaea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40		
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.							
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	45	50		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzole, English, oz.	20	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16		
“ Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Confrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	“ No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9		
“ Ground, lb.	10	12	“ tles doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		
“ Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lbs.	6	7		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
“ Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Jamaica, blebl., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
“ Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 09	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gram, lb.	40	45		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	25	30		
“ Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	MEXTRON, oz.	90	95		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	6	23	MERCURY, lb.	1 40	1 45		
“ Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 15	1 20		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartric, powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 25	1 30		
“ Powdered, lb.	12	15	Acetanilid, lb.	45	50	Camol, lb.	60	65		
Mandrake, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	1 60	1 10	With Chalk, lb.	35	40		
Masterwort, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	“ Powdered, lb.	3	4	Bin., oz.	30			
“ Powdered, lb.	28	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35		
Parvira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	“ Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 65	1 75		
Plenirys, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1 65	1 75		
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1 50	1 60		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	75	80		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ASTHYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10		
“ Cut, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL, lb.	2 25	2 30	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10		
Senega, lb.	55	65	ASENSIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
“ Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
			ATROPINE, Sulp., in 3 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	40	42		
						Carbonate, lb.	11	16		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	15	60	Origannum, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Peppermint, lb.	4 00	1 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., Bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Oils, oz.	30	36	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
SALISIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Sparmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 70
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	10 1/2	13
Iodide, lb.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	2	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	35	Fennel, lb.	1 00	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78
SPIRITUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	RAW, gal.	73	75
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	10	12	Juniper berries (English), lb.	3 20	3 50	SEATSFORT, gal.	1 25	1 30
SULFOXAL, oz.	10	45	Wood, lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
STURCH, Flowers of, lb.	2 1/2	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Garden, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lemon, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOLE, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65		3 50	3 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	60	70

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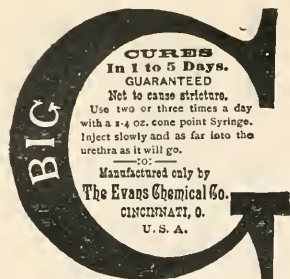
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Sandal and Cubebs. Sandal Cop and Cub. Compound Sandal. Sandal and Kava Kava.  
Sandal Cub and Balsam Peru. Sandal Cop and Iron. Sandal C C and Camphor.  
Sandal Cub and Buchu. Sandal and Rhatany. Sandal and Iron.

Capsules to order. New Articles and 1 Private Formulas a Specialty.

Capsuled Horse Balls, Veterinary Condition Powders and Ointments to order.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

**REVOLUTION.**

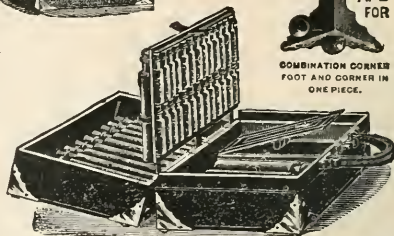
No more destruction of leather loops or  
spilling of remedies.



METAL SPRINGS.  
Pat. July 31, 1890.



PAT. AP'D FOR  
COMBINATION CORNER  
FOOT AND CORNER IN  
ONE PIECE.

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Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing  
the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that  
of the old way of constructing, by the use of these  
Patent Springs and the Combination  
Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and  
26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions,  
12 inches long, 7½ inches high, and 5½ inches wide. Case made of black grained leather,  
leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with  
key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

**O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.**

Famous

Specific

Orange

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Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land  
as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following  
Female diseases :

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Ante-  
version, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ul-  
ceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult  
Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation  
and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages,  
Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a  
charm, often with the first application removing pain from  
which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its  
use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each pack-  
age contains one month's treatment.

For Sale by Druggists and Pharmacists Everywhere.

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Address all Canadian Correspondence to

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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 10.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

### College Prospects.

WHEN the new lecture hall at the Ontario College of Pharmacy was thrown open on Thursday, the 1st inst., the large

ham, afforded ample proof of the cordial relations which are likely to exist between the members of the staff and the students

know is to like, was an interested though silent spectator of the opening ceremony.

Although the workmen have not entirely completed the reconstruction of the building, sufficient accommodation has been provided to enable the Professors to deliver their lectures, practical demonstration being held in abeyance for a short time until such can be given in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The class being considerably larger than even the most sanguine anticipated, additional apparatus will have to be immediately provided, to secure to each student the full benefit of the instruction imparted.

We are not sufficiently in the confidence of the Council to know to what extent they felt the need of an enlargement of the College accommodations, but they have been singularly opportune in pro-



G. D. DANIEL.



L. T. LAWRENCE.



A. BUCHANAN.



J. H. MACKENZIE.

est class in the history of the institution presented itself for the opening lecture, there being 104 students to welcome the new staff, and relieve the large hall of any impression of emptiness.

The Registrar, Mr. Lewis, introduced Mr. Mackenzie, the energetic chairman of the Education Committee, to the class, and he, after a few remarks which were well timed and enthusiastically received, introduced in turn the Dean, Prof. Scott, and Prof. Heebner, Fotheringham and Chambers.

The appreciation shown at the remarks of these gentlemen, as well as of the opening lecture delivered by Prof. Fotheringham

and established at once a bond of sympathy which augurs well for the future.

Mr. John McKee, of Peterboro, a member of the Council, and whom to

viding for a class which could not have been instructed in the building as it heretofore existed. Now, with a class larger than ever, a building surpassed by none on the continent, an equipment which, while good, will speedily be made better by the addition of the latest designs of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus, a staff with a record here to make, and the ability to make it, our College has entered upon an era of progress which should speedily secure it a prominent position in the ranks of pharmaceutical institutions. The cloud which so recently overshadowed it, and which some were pleased to predict would settle like a pall



over its future, in dispersing has exhibited a silver lining which has cheered its friends and confounded its enemies. The College has no right to suffer for the personal interests of anyone and we are firmly convinced never will.

The advertising which the College recently received, though not of a purely educational nature, has doubtless done good, in that it aroused widespread interest, and caused its standing and mode of imparting instruction to become better known. The very reasonable charges for board and lodging in Toronto, which are less than half that charged in American cities where good colleges exist, coupled with the moderate charges for sessional instruction, which is designed to be of a thoroughly scientific and practical nature, will serve to prove an attraction to students and maintain a continuous large attendance. The very valuable announcement which is issued from time to time, and which we believe to be the best medium for explaining what is taught for the money charged, and of enabling kindred institutions to judge fairly of the qualifications our graduates are likely to possess, will also show that we are up with the times and are not afraid to let it be known.

We have no reason to be ashamed of the progress our College has made in the past, but now, with increased facilities and a larger staff, we want to be proud of the work done and the workmen turned out. A good start has been made and we sincerely hope the course, when completed, will insure a good finish.

ALPHA.

### A Course in Microscopical Technology for Colleges of Pharmacy.

BY DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Professor of Microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Professor of Physiology and Histology and Director of the Histological Laboratory in the Missouri Medical College; Editor of the Meyer Brothers' Druggist, etc.

The past few years have witnessed an appreciable growth in the use of the microscope in drug stores. The Colleges of pharmacy have not been slow to realize the situation, for we find that microscopy constitutes a part of the curriculum in nearly all of the teaching Colleges of pharmacy. Judging from the information given in the various annual catalogues, there exists quite a diversity of plans for instructing pharmaceutical students in the use of the microscope. The following outline is given, not as the only serviceable plan, but as one which has proven of value in the past. Like all systems for education in special branches of study, it is not perfect, and I hope that discussion may follow this paper and result in adding to the efficiency of the plan. I believe that the instructions in microscopy at a college of pharmacy should not be confined to strictly pharmaceutical microscopy, but should give such information as will enable the student to manipulate

the instrument in any other vocation of life.

In order to base the knowledge of microscopy on a solid scientific foundation it is essential that the students have an understanding of the principle of optics that apply to microscopy. A special lecture on this subject, illustrated with blackboard drawings or stereopticon views, is far more valuable than book study. In fact, I find but little use for text books in teaching microscopy.

Following the lecture on optics should come one of practice with the simple microscope. This will initiate the students into the mysteries of magnified objects, and teach them to appreciate the relation between objects as seen by the naked eye and those that are magnified. Several kinds of simple microscopes should be used.

Next comes the compound microscope. As a physician studies the anatomy and physiology of the human body, so should the student be taught the anatomy and physiology of the microscope. The stand with a consideration of its various parts is first in order. Then follows the optical apparatus.

It is essential to teach the students how to sit at the table, and how to place the instrument so that the most work can be accomplished with the least discomfort. Habits must be formed early in the practice.

Only low powers are suitable for the first lessons. The use of transmitted light can be followed by reflected light.

Never give the students very small or unfamiliar objects until they have complete control of the instrument, and realize the relation of object and image. This is the time to teach the desirability of examining objects by both reflected and transmitted light.

The measuring of magnified objects is next in order. This serves to fix the real value of an instrument on the minds of the beginners, and I find that they appreciate it. First measure familiar and large objects, and then follow with less familiar and smaller ones.

By this time students will be ready to determine the magnifying powers of both simple and compound instruments. See to it that they learn the principle and make free use of it. Every student who has an instrument of his own should be permitted to bring it to the class, and determine the value of the various combinations, as well as taught how to record them.

The use of the camera lucida and drawing naturally follows at this point and should be given attention. A review of all that has been studied is appropriate and will determine whether the students are ready for the next step.

The mounting of objects will have excited the curiosity of students by this time, and they will be ready to give it close attention. Commence with the very simplest forms of dry mounts, and then step to the use of liquid media, and finally the use of "balsam" and other resins.

The mounting of crystals and other objects which require special manipulation can follow the simple work.

Section cutting and the preparation of specimens of various kinds will next interest the student. Here special attention and practice should be confined to pharmacy, but reference can be made to work in animal histology and pathology.

It will be observed that the above outline of study is not in the order that a person will follow when working at home. The microscopist will cut sections, prepare and mount the specimens, and then measure and otherwise study them. It is from experience that I have concluded that a different order is better for instructions.

It is not my purpose to outline a course in the application of microscopy to pharmacy, such as the study of vegetable histology, the detection of adulterations, etc. In such work text-books and collateral instructions are serviceable. The subject is one worthy of a special paper.

The proper care of the microscope should be insisted upon in the class-room, so that the students will not neglect it at home.

Towards the close of the course is the proper time to impress the students with the importance of forming collections of such specimens as are of use in work or entertaining when exhibited. I always feel as if the microscopist who never makes permanent mounts is like a person who does not preserve books for reference after having read them. Both books and permanent mounts are of use to others.

Pharmacy students scatter to all parts of the country, and can do a good work in the interest of microscopy if they form local organizations where even two or more workers are found. Competent physicians are ever ready to join, so that the druggist and doctor can meet on a common ground and instruct each other in the application of microscopy to their respective vocations.

The low price of microscopes at the present time enables any druggist to own one, so that students should be urged to make the instrument one of the requisites for a well-kept store, and use it as often as possible. Local societies assist in this direction. While the microscope is a necessary instrument for the use of the educated pharmacist, it is also serviceable for amusement. The pestle and mortar should not leave the laboratory, but the microscope will grace the home and entertain a drawing-room of visitors. Teachers can point this out during the course of instructions, and occasionally use specimens suitable for such occasions as sociable gatherings.

The course of instructions must not be closed without reference to the literature of microscopy. Each teacher will have individual ideas as to books and periodicals, but all must agree that it is desirable to keep posted on current topics, and each owner of a microscope should take one or more periodicals.

The world's fair—the ladies.



# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

## MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, } WINDSOR, ONT.  
NEW YORK CITY, No. 1 Platt St. }

ESTABLISHED 1855.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

## HIGH GRADE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

And offer full lines of the following standard preparations of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed free upon application.

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SUGAR & GELATINE COATED, of Br. and U. S. Ph.  
TINTED GRANULES.

We make a specialty in preparing private formula Pills. Estimates furnished upon application, and all formulas kept strictly confidential.

PILLS in BULK, PILLS in BOTTLES, PILLS in WOOD  
WRAPPED WITH BUYER'S ADDRESS.

ELIXIRS, WINES, SOLUTIONS, SYRUPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, OINTMENTS  
AND CERATES.

DRUGGISTS' CONVENIENCES.



LABORATORY AT WINDSOR, ONT.

### FLUID EXTRACTS

Made by the latest improved methods from Select Drugs procured in large quantities from first hands. NO HEAT IS USED, and the full medicinal strength represented.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMES, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS, Etc.

CONCENTRATIONS.

### DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

DIKE'S PEPSIN IN SCALES, DIKE'S PEPSIN POWDERED, LACTINATED PEPSIN, SACCHARATED PEPSIN, COMPOUND PEPSIN POWDER, PURE PANCREATIN, SACCHARATED PANCREATIN.

ELIXIR LACTINATED PEPSIN

This is a very superior preparation.

CASCARA SAGRADA

In form of Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Pills, Granules, Etc.

## STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

A full strength fluid extract, yet sweet in taste, the bit or principle being entirely masked. Thousands of physicians have tested it and are prescribing it daily. The only liquid preparation of Cascara of concentrated dose applicable to cases of delicate women and children to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extracts is nauseating to a prohibitory degree. Samples, literature and further particulars free.

## NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made preparations for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer.

THEY ARE SOLD IN EVERY COUNTRY AND COLONY ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

### SPECIALTIES:

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Put up in Limousin cachets, 12 in a box. Liberal supply of samples with orders for three dozen or more.

Stearns' Effervescent Granules Hydromate of Caffeine.

Stearns' Improved Bronchial Lozenges in bulk or in small slide boxes.

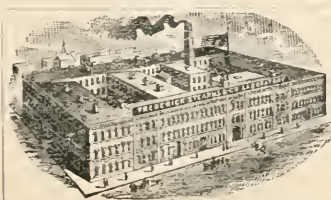
Tonic Hypophosphites, replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Little Cathartic Granules in bulk or boxed, with buyer's address.

Aromatic Fluid Extract Licorice, for masking taste of Quinine.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Extract). Highly concentrated, 12 ounces making 3 pints of Bay Rum, having the true odor of the Bay leaf.

Stearns' Imperial Tooth Soap, the best dentifrice made. Colored lithograph hinged top box.



LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

FL. EXT. YERBA SANTA AROMATIC, SOLUBLE

For making Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Each fluid ounce of this syrup will thoroughly mask from 25 to 30 grains of Quinine Sulphate.

Fluid Extract Trifolium Comp. for making Syrup Trifol. Co.

Syrup Trifol. Co. Each fluid ounce contains Red Clover 32 grs., Stillingia, Burdock, Poke Root, Berberis Aquifolium and Cascara Amara each 16 grs., Prickly Ash Root 4 grs., Iodide Potash 2 grs.

Stearns' Beef, Iron and Wine.

Stearns' Quinine, Wine and Iron.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, colorless.

Effervescent Headache Powder, a nerve and brain stimulant.

Family Root Beer Extract. Four ounces of this extract makes five gallons of excellent Root Beer.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in pillular, powder, liquid or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly do for himself.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

# SEELY

THE  
American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

## SPECIAL ODORS:



NO. H (1 IN BOX)  
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose.  
Purple Lilac.  
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White Rose.  
Knight's Templar.  
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## PRICE LIST:

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
½ oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1½ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "
10½ oz., No. H, (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Colognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

## J. PALMER &amp; SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,  
Bertrands Freres Perfumery,  
Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now  
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.  
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.  
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.  
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.  
MONTREAL.

## LYMAN BROS. &amp; CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Baldwin's Satchets and Perfumes.

Crown Lavender Salts.

Colgate's Tooth Paste in tubes.

Everlasting Sachets in silk packets.

Ivory Fine Combs.

Lead Combs.

Poroplastic, for Splints.

Tooth Forceps, common.

Sanitary Spitting Cups.

Carlsbad Salts.

K. D. C.

Neaves' Food.

Nine O'clock Oil.

Piso's Cure.

Papine (Battell & Co.)

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Antikamnia & Antikamnia Tablets.

Our stock of CUT AND PRESSED GLASS BOTTLES is very complete. See them soon to get a good assortment.

## TRADE NOTES.

Miami, Man., wants a drug store.

Ryan & Croke, drugs, Moncton, N. B. have dissolved.

J. W. Manley, drugs, Owen Sound, Ont., has sold out.

Gaylor & Thompson, drugs, Ridgetown, Ont., have sold out.

F. H. McCullum, drugs, New Hamburg, Ont., has closed up.

The California Wine Co. is the name of a new Victoria concern.

J. Teague, druggist, Victoria, B.C., has sold out to Dean & Peacock.

C. H. Newman is now located corner Clinton and Bloor sts., Toronto.

W. B. McVey, drugs, St. John, N. B., stock levied on under execution.

G. H. Blakeway & Co., druggists, Nanaimo, B.C., contemplate dissolving partnership.

Mr. George Fear, druggist, of Goderich, was married Oct. 6th to Miss Swann, of Strathroy.

The Japanese art store and stock, Vancouver, B. C., is offered for sale by J. F. Galbraith.

T. E. Jackson, drugs, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, has sold out to J. G. White & Co.

C. H. Couen, Parliament st., Toronto, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Chandler & Co., drugs, Drumbo, Ont., have transferred their business to Archdale Wilson & Co.

A. T. Playter, a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy, died last week at Anaconda, Montana.

D. W. Kirkland, of Kirkland & Trowbridge, Oakland, Cal., an old Canadian, is visiting in Toronto and Trenton.

H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver, B. C. are going into the wholesale drug trade in connection with their present business.

A. E. Munson, drugs, Shoal Lake, Man., has moved to Carberry, where he has bought out the drug business of Wm. Dickie.

John B. Dale, at present with Geo. J. Little, Queen st., intends opening a store corner of Avenue Road and Boswell ave., Toronto.

H. L. Salter, formerly of London, and later manager of W. H. Gilpin's Bloor st. branch, Toronto, is starting a store at 971 Bathurst st. The store will be called St. Alban's Pharmacy.

Recent decisions of the Customs Department place the tariff on powdered liquorice root at 20 per cent.; phenacetin (rated as a patent medicine) 25 per cent.; chemically prepared photo. paper, 35 per cent.

The first large quantity of American sponges ever sent to European markets was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 6,000 pounds each of

two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

Messrs. G. M. Anderson, traveller for the London Drug Co., and M. T. Nelles, lately with B. A. Mitchell, have formed a partnership and are opening a drug store on Dundas St., London, Ont. The firm name is Anderson & Nelles.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* says: The first nitro-glycerine ever manufactured in British Columbia was made at the Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield on Wednesday morning. The works are now ready for the manufacture of all grades of high explosives.

The merchants of the Northwest and British Columbia cities, as also the banks and police authorities, are having trouble with counterfeit \$10 gold pieces, which are being circulated by a gang of "Smashers," who apparently are well organized and thoroughly understand the distribution system. The general idea is that this party hail from one of the Sound cities.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., F. R. M. S., has been elected Professor of Physiology and Histology, Director of the Histological Laboratory and Secretary of the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College. He has been a lecturer in the institution for five years. The Doctor is also editor of the *Major Brothers Druggist* and Professor of Microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Mr. C. W. Cryderman, druggist, of Walkerton, Ont., was going to the bank recently with a deposit of \$90 when he was called outside the door to attend to another matter. He left the money with a deposit slip and bank book on top of the safe at the back of the store. On returning a minute or two afterwards the money was gone. No clue to the thief has yet been discovered.

Among the handsome shops opened along St. Catherine street, Montreal, the present season is that of Mr. J. A. Harte, the well known retail druggist. Mr. Harte's warehouse and shop on Notre Dame street, known as the "Glasgow Drug Hall," is one of the oldest and most prosperous establishments in the city. No expense has been spared to render the new store (corner of Metcalfe St.) complete and attractive, and it may in respect of all that pertains to this business, favorably compare with any of the best appointed retail drug stores in Canada or the United States. Mr. J. A. Harte is in charge of the branch.

## Manitoba Notes.

Mr. A. E. Waldon has opened a drug store at Regina.

Mr. D. W. McDonald has opened a drug store at Edmonton.

Dr. J. S. White has purchased the business of Mr. T. E. Jackson, of Prince Albert.

Mr. W. R. Bartlett, manager of Mr.

W. J. Mitchell's drug store, has returned from a holiday trip from the East.

The lecture course in connection with the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba began Oct. 10th.

Mr. E. Cusselman, druggist, of Emerson, showed a remarkably fine colt at the Winnipeg exhibition and carried off third prize from a large field.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell is spending a few weeks in the city and is enjoying the excellent shooting this Province affords. We will not be invigiled into telling any of his chicken yarns.

Messrs. Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, report a number of druggists from the various towns throughout the Province and Territories visiting the city and taking in the exhibition.

## Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, Oct. 1st. Twenty-three candidates presented themselves at Montreal and three at Quebec. Of these the following gentlemen, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to enter the study of pharmacy, on being registered as certified apprentices. Montreal candidates:—A. C. Roy, J. E. O. Levergue, Geo. F. Stewart, C. O. Chartier, A. Brillon, E. L. Desaulniers. Quebec candidates:—F. C. de Lachevisiere, J. M. E. Genest and Chas. Alphonse Fournier. Three of the Montreal candidates having failed in one subject, were referred for further examination on that subject only, the remainder were referred back for further examination on all subjects. The next examination will take place on the 7th of January, 1892.

The Board of Examiners for Montreal were Wm. S. Kerry, A. G. DuBerger, C. E. Searff. For Quebec, P. F. Rinfret, Wm. B. Rogers.

## Pharmaceutical Association—Hamilton District.

The seventh annual meeting of the above Association was held in their rooms on Friday evening, 9th inst.

A large number of members were present, nearly every drug store in the city being represented.

After the routine business had been disposed of the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the officers of last year being re-elected in the following order:—President, A. Vincent; 1st vice-president, W. C. Niblett; 2nd vice-president, J. W. Gerrie; secretary, J. W. Sutherland; treasurer, R. Brierly; auditors, W. Park and J. A. Zimmerman.

A committee composed of Messrs. Vincent, Chapman and Riche was appointed to strike the standing committees for the year and submit a report of the same at the next regular meeting.

The treasurer presented his report



showing the association to be in a good financial standing with a surplus on hand.

After the business had been transacted, the members adjourned to "Newport's" dining hall to enjoy an excellent repast provided by the Committee on Entertainments.

After partaking of the refreshments, regrets were read from Messrs. Geo. Rutherford and Geo. La Riche, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co., and the following list of toasts were proposed:—

"OUR QUEEN AND COUNTRY,"—The company sang God Save the Queen.

Alderman P. C. Blaicher, chairman of Finance committee of the city council, made a very patriotic and eulogistic speech.

"OUR GUESTS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE,"—Responded to by Mr. J. McHaffie, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co., and Mr. Archdale Wilson, of Messrs. A. Wilson & Co.

"ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,"—Mr. John A. Clark responded, giving an account of the work entered upon by the council, the enlargement of the college, increase in instruction, personnel of the new staff, the large attendance of students and financial matters of the college.

Mr. Clark also gave a very full account of the changes in the membership of the association and in the drug stores in the city during the past seven years, giving statistics of the number of stores in 1884 and 1891, relative proportion to the population in comparison with the city of Toronto and the province in the same, which clearly showed that considering all points our city was as fully supplied with drug stores as Toronto and more in number to the population than the Province.

"PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION,"—Mr. R. Brierley in response gave an interesting account of the condition and number of druggists and appearance of our city some thirty years ago.

Reading by Mr. Robt. Stark.

"PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON DISTRICT,"—The President, Mr. A. Vincent, responded in his usual good style.

Song by C. O. Baker.

Reminiscences of old times by R. Brierley, R. Stark, Archdale Wilson and others.

Recitation by M. C. Wild.

"THE LADIES,"—Responded to by C. O. Baker.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the wholesale druggists, Messrs. A. Wilson & Co., and J. Winer & Co., for their kindness in supplying the "extras" which added to the enjoyment.

The members dispersed at 1.30 a. m., having spent a very enjoyable evening together.

A very cordial feeling exists among the members of this association and also between the members and the wholesale druggists of this city.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, Sec.

Sow good deeds and reap a harvest of sweet remembrances.

## Nova Scotia Correspondence.

THE ETHICS OF QUACKERY, with some thoughts on the true relation of the retail druggist to his customers as unremunerated "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," in sanitary and medical matters.

An ancient wise man said there was "no new thing under the sun," but he lived before the age of patent medicines, or advertising agents. To one who, like the present writer, has for forty years been conversant with the misleading and conscienceless character of patent medicine literature, it is, to say the least, amusing, to learn of an advertising agent for fifteen patent medicines posing, at a recent trade gathering in St. Paul, as a preacher of righteousness, and sternly denouncing the retail druggists of the country as sinners above many, because, in the interests of their customers they sometimes recommend some other "sarsaparilla," &c., than that for which said agent at present works. The theory advanced appears to be that the advertiser has acquired a species of proprietorship in the suffering public and the drug trade, to such an extent that it would be an actual wrong for the druggist when asked by his customer for a particular make of tonic or corn cure, &c., to intimate that he was prepared to supply as good or a better article of the same kind by another maker. The preposterous character of such a pretension is only equalled by the fatuous malignity which seeks to affix a wholesale stigma to such a body of men as the retail druggists of America; and the appropriate recognition, on their part, of the attack, should be a discountenancing along the whole line of the various proprietaries said advertiser represents. The makers, in that case, would soon call off their dogs, in view of the fact that *the dealers collectively* are more necessary to the dealers, than the makers are to the dealers.

The incident referred to above directs attention to the relation sustained by the druggist to his customers, as a trusted and expert adviser in constantly recurring medical and hygienic matters, a position which he occupies by the *will and favor of the people*, and for which he, as a rule, has singular fitness, both as a result of special training and long experience, and from which he is not likely to be soon dislodged by the tirades of wholesale quacks on the one hand, or the machinations of envious young medics on the other.

The retail druggist, when consulted by his customer, charges nothing for his advice, and has precisely the same right to give it that the clergyman, or other friend of the sick man, possesses, and exercises, too, without let or hindrance, and on this right of free speech—the birthright of every Briton—the druggist should take a firm stand, prepared in its defence to battle against all comers. The fact that he may have for sale the article, whether of his own or some other person's compounding,

which he believes will benefit his sick friend, is evidently no argument against his bona fides in recommending it, inasmuch as he charges no more for the goods than he would if his customer came in and ordered them without a word of preliminary consultation. The druggist does not go out of his shop to seek or attend patients. He does not advertise himself as a medical practitioner, nor, as I have said, does he take a fee. He is always sought by those who consult him, the initiative is taken by the customer, and his rights, as well as those of the druggist, are assailed by those who would curtail the functions of the latter. The judicious druggist (and the great majority are so far judicious) never undertakes to deal with dangerous diseases, or those with obscure or threatening symptoms. He recognizes the gravity of such cases more fully than do most other men, and invariably counsels prompt recourse to the best available medical skill. He is always on hand when wanted, and is, in short, about the most generally useful member of the community where he resides.

The growth, especially during the past twenty years of wholesale quackery, not only in the line of vulgar cure-alls, but in the more insidious form of proprietary dioxides, and sugar and gelatine coated pharmacopoeials, together with the baleful arts of the ubiquitous cutter, have rendered it especially desirable for every druggist to prepare and push his own line of proprietary medicines, while giving undiminished attention to the manufacture of such pharmacopoeia goods as his local trade demands; and the pharmacist of high character, who pays due attention to these matters, will find that the majority of his customers, both professional and lay, will prefer the home made article nine times out of ten.

Halifax, Oct. 10, 1891.

## Notes From England.

EARLY this month the new regulations concerning the minor and major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society came into force. Besides considerably extending the scope of the former examination subjects, two subsidiary portions have been added in the shape of practical work in pharmacy and also with the microscope. Hitherto the *ricca voce* examination in pharmacy has been based upon the recognition of galenicals and questions as to their method of preparing the same. Now, however, a candidate will be expected to show practical acquaintance with the manufacture of plasters, extracts, etc., and processes such as distilling, evaporation *in vacuo*, etc. The manipulation of the microscope will come in both materia medica and botany, candidates being liable to be asked to determine by sectional examination under the microscope whether a drug is pure or if the sample is adulterated. Both additional subjects are of immense practical importance and will tend to a more thorough knowledge of both scientific and practical pharmacy.

# = In Emergency Cases =

## The Medical Man needs :

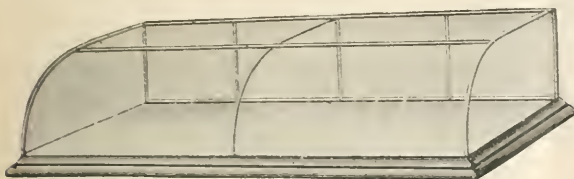
All the precious elements of Prime Beef  
in some readily - available and  
easily - assimilable form.



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## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Largely used by the medical profession during operations, and in cases of extreme exhaustion.



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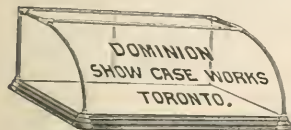
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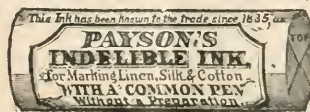
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THE OLDEST.

THE BEST.



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## BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.



It must not be supposed that the education afforded by the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society has hitherto neglected these subjects. In the old days when Professor Bentley occupied the chair of Botany, some teaching in histological botany was imparted, sufficient in numerous cases to enable a student to apply himself further with the subject.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to further work on histology by students is the expense of a really good microscope. In an American contemporary I notice an article advocating higher education in this branch and at the same time recommending a microscope of a certain maker at the price of \$75. At a time when pharmaceutical students are carefully calculating the expense of a curriculum at college or school, it is ridiculous to saddle them with such an expensive instrument. At the society's school microscopes with  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch object glasses are provided for histological work for the students, whilst two or three instruments with higher powers are to be obtained in the library. With these all the necessary work of microscopical examination of cells, spores, stomata, spiral vessels, etc., can be easily performed.

Having recently spent a short time in the south of England, a few notes on the state of pharmacy with description of some of the chemists' shops may be of interest. We, in London, have become quite accustomed to the competition of the large stores, and also of cutting chemists so that we hardly realize the depth of feeling on the subject as found in the provinces. But, as a rule, the provincial chemist has little need to grumble as prices are rarely "cut" to any grievous extent. The opposition too often comes most seriously from large grocers who do not hesitate to dabble in pharmacy as much as they dare.

Thus, in several towns I found these grocers selling all the pharmacopoeial preparations which do not contain poisons. Of course, there is no law at present that can prevent this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Lately they have been discovered in attempting to evade the provisions of the Pharmacy Act by selling pargoric without the opium. Our lynx-eyed public analysts, however, speedily put an end to this piece of fraud by summoning the offenders, there being no difficulty of obtaining medical evidence to show that opium was the essential and principal ingredient in compound tincture of camphor. It was noticeable that in those towns which possessed a cutting chemist or drug store, the majority of pharmacies were far more elegantly fitted up than in others. Evidently the spirit of competition tends to the evolution of elegant pharmacies. The shops were fitted with mahogany or walnut, with mirrors between the shelves and mosaic flooring. Bottles were of the latest designs, having burnt-in enamel labels in black and gold. Windows often contained tall handsome cut glass stoppered bottles with elixir of coca, essence of sea-weed, liquid extract of cascara, tincture of myrrh and borax, and other spec-

ialties of the proprietor. The number of pharmacists in three towns 34,000, 64,000 and 140,000 population was 16, 34 and 66 respectively. In most cases a few chemists have one or more branches, but the average is fairly near 1 pharmacy to every 2,000 inhabitants.

#### FORMULÆ.

**Lip Salve.**—Almond oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.; spermaceti, 6 drms.; white wax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.; carmine, 18 grs.; balsam of Peru, 45 drops; otto, 30 drops. Melt the spermaceti and wax, add the oil and balsam and lastly the carmine and otto.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

**Lime Juice and Glycerine.**—Borax, powdered, 4 drms.; distilled water, 4 ozs.; olive oil, 12 ozs.; oil of bergamot, 80 m.; oil of rose-geranium, 20 m.; essence of lemon, 30 m. Mix.

**Prepared Fuller's Earth.**—Fuller's earth powdered, 3 lbs.; oxide of zinc, 4 ozs.; French chalk, 1 lb.; starch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Mix and pass through a very fine sieve.

**Dentifrice Water.**—Carbolic acid, 2 ozs.; glycerine, 2 ozs.; oil of wintergreen, 6 drms.; oil of cinnamon, 3 drms.; powdered cochineal, 30 grs.; rectified spirit, 40 ozs.; distilled water, 40 ozs. Mix, allow to stand a week and filter.—*Ibid.*

#### London Market Report.

Both chemical and drug markets have been very quiet during the past month, although there have been several important alterations in value. Particularly is this the case with jalap, ergot, ipecacuanha and several essential oils. The soda syndicate maintain all their compounds at old rates with surprising firmness. Opium bids fair to decline and quinine is unsettled at 19c.

The current rates are as follows:—

CHEMICALS.	
Acid citric	per lb. .... \$ 34
“ oxalic	“ ..... 6
“ tartaric	“ ..... 27
Borax	“ ..... 6
Cream of tartar	“ ..... 19
Mercury	“ ..... 60
Calomel	“ ..... 74
Corrosive sublimate	“ ..... 48
Soda caustic	per cwt. .... 2 65
“ crystals	“ ..... 84
“ bicarbonate	“ ..... 1 75
DRUGS.	
Camphor refined	per lb. .... \$ 40
Cinchona	“ ..... 10 @ 20
Ergot Spanish	“ ..... 36
Gentian root	per cwt. .... 4 20
Ipecacuanha	per lb. .... 1 86
Jalap	“ ..... 49
Opium	“ ..... 2 36
Oil peppermint H G H	“ ..... 3 42
Shellac T N	“ ..... 20
“ Button	“ ..... 18

#### Antikamnia.

Massillon, Ohio, Sept. 14th, 1891.

*Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri:—*

GENTLEMEN,

"In the characteristic and excruciating frontal headache accompanying influenza, I immediately prescribe Antikamnia in

five or six grain doses, repeated once in one or two hours, with the happiest results. I have learned to look upon it as almost a specific in counteracting this form of pain."

The above is an extract from an article on Influenza read by me before the "Stark County Academy of Medicine," at Canton, O., Sept. 1st, 1891.

Very respectfully,

D. S. GARDNER, M.D.

#### Crystallized Glycerin.

THAT highly concentrated glycerin under certain circumstances (extreme cold combined with long continued agitation, as on a railway journey) becomes crystalline throughout has long been known; but little is known of the nature of this change, or of the properties of the crystals. A writer in *l'Union Pharmaceutique* thinks, therefore, that a collation of the facts that are known should be made. He contributes the following:

Glycerin concentrated to 31° B., under persistence of a low temperature, and subjected to a jolting or even tremulous motion, becomes a solid crystalline mass. Such, at least, were the conditions under which a consignment of 1,500 kgm. (about 3,000 pounds), from the house of Armandy-Conturier, of Lyons, became solidly crystalline last winter. The fact that such a metamorphosis could occur being unknown to the consignee, he thought that an error had been made by the shippers, or that he was the victim of some maladroitness falsification. However, he had the forethought to try the effect of heat on the crystals, and soon found that pure glycerin was the result. By experiments made on this lot of crystallized glycerin the following facts were developed.

1. Glycerin once crystallized and reduced to the liquid form by heat cannot again be crystallized, even when subjected to intensely low temperatures and agitation, for a very long time.

2. When, however, to this same glycerin a few crystals of frozen glycerin are added, and the whole is subjected to a low temperature, crystallization in mass at once takes place.

3. Crystals introduced into pure glycerin of a density greater than 30° B., and the whole subjected to cold, cause crystallization *en masse*.

4. Crystalline glycerin resumes its liquid state very slowly at from 13° to 15° C. It retains its crystalline condition indefinitely at 10° C. and under. It is therefore easy to preserve specimens in the ordinary refrigerators, etc., in schools of pharmacy and medicine for demonstration purposes.—*National Druggist.*

To detect cottonseed oil as an adulterant of castor oil, add to ten grams of the sample six grams of a solution consisting of five grams of silver nitrate, one gram nitric acid and 100 grams alcohol, and heat to 100 degrees C. on a water bath. If cottonseed oil be present, a red color is produced after a few minutes.



—SPECIAL.—

\$5,000.00

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA :

Five Thousand Dollars will be placed for advertising  
my Small Size of

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Which is sold at 35cts. per bottle, to place it  
within the reach of all, and can be purchased  
from all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

SMALL SIZE,	-	\$3.00 PER DOZEN, less 5%
LARGE SIZE,	-	8 00 PER DOZEN, less 5%

Order from your Wholesale Druggist at Once.

Circulars and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.

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TORONTO, ONT.

## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*)

### PILLS.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most popular method of administering drugs in a solid form is that of the pill, it being easily taken, handy, and an excellent means of exhibiting otherwise nauseous medicines. Pills are compounded of various sizes, ranging from one to five grains each in weight, but rarely exceeding that, as it would render them too bulky and difficult to swallow. The drugs prescribed in this form are very numerous, the pill being an easy method of administering substances that cannot readily be given in solution. The ingredients usually consist of alkaloids or other active principles, vegetable extracts, resin or resinous substances and essential oils, &c., either alone or in combination. It may be well to briefly describe the general process of making and dispensing pills according to prescription. The first essential point is to properly combine the ingredients ordered into a solid and plastic mass of suitable consistency, for rolling and forming into the shape of pills. The art of making a good pill mass is one in which manipulative skill and dexterity largely enters, and may be included among the more difficult operations it is necessary the student of pharmacy should master.

The ordinary methods of beating or working into a pill mass must be learnt by practical illustration and experience, but there is also a large class of drugs the student may meet with in dispensing which, owing to their constitution presents certain difficulties to the formation of a good mass. In such cases the difficulty is soon solved if the right excipient or combining medium is used, a practical hint to which being the key to the whole subject. With regard to the implements used, the wedgewood mortar should not be too deep, and the pestle being almost straight the whole length, but rounded at the end. Pill machines for dispensing purposes may be had to cut from one to four dozen pills, of from one to five grains in size. They should be kept in good condition, the dispenser taking care to see the one he is about to use is perfectly clean. In proceeding to compound a prescription for pills, it should be noted all substances of a hard and crystalline nature must first be reduced to a fine powder, and the more active ingredients should be placed in the mortar first. When soft extracts are to be mixed with dry powders, care must be exercised to see the former are well incorporated with the other ingredients. Essential oils when ordered should be added last. When a minute quantity of any poisonous chemical or alkaloid is prescribed, it should be weighed first, placed in the mortar and triturated with a little sugar of milk or other inert powder in order to render its distribution throughout the

mass, and with the other ingredients more easy. The whole ingredients having been placed in the mortar and intimately mixed, the next step is to form them into a mass of pillular consistency. As the student gains experience he will be able to judge from the composition and nature of the ingredients the proper excipient (if one is necessary) to use at once, and so avoid failure. Should they include an admixture of soft extracts the whole may be beaten into a suitable mass. They may also consist of powdered substances which only need the action of something of a solvent nature to enable the particles to combine, or they may be composed of dry powders, which necessitates the use of a solid excipient to act as a medium in binding the whole into an adhesive mass. The method of procedure must depend therefore on the nature of the ingredients employed. When the prescriber distinctly orders a certain excipient in his prescription, it should always be used, unless the dispenser finds, as is not infrequently the case, it is absolutely necessary to use another. In these cases, where no special excipient is mentioned, the dispenser should select one that will least increase the pill in size. With the help of the excipient the ingredients are next worked up into a plastic mass of a consistency just soft enough to enable it to be rolled out without crumbling, and sufficiently adhesive to form a good firm pill that will retain its shape. The best method of using the pestle in working up a small mass is with a lever-like motion, and so thoroughly incorporating the ingredients that the whole when finished should present a perfectly homogeneous appearance throughout. Care should be taken in choosing a liquid excipient that it is not one that will act as a complete solvent to the ingredients, and so cause the pills, after they have been finished, and stood awhile to fall into a soft and sticky condition. Rectified spirit will act in this way with some drugs; it should therefore be driven off after it has been used as an excipient, before rolling the mass. Much trouble is caused at times through making the mass too soft, which necessitates the addition of powdered gum before it can be rolled, and so increasing the bulk of the pills. This habit of adding powdered tragacanth or other gum to a pill mass should be avoided. An excipient, especially a liquid one, should be used cautiously, and is best added a very little at a time, so that the smallest quantity possible may be used. Excipients must always be avoided that will be incompatible with any of the ingredients, and that would by any possibility interfere with their action. It is desirable that pills should always be made up as small as possible, and it frequently occurs when a very small quantity of drugs are ordered that the prescriber leaves the size of the pill to be made to the discretion of the dispenser. In such cases when the weight of the pill would not amount to a grain, it is usual to make it up with some inert powder, such as althea or sugar of milk,

and dispense as a two-grain pill. The same rule may be followed when a minute quantity of a powerful drug is ordered. It is generally made up with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth, and dispensed in one or two-grain pills. The dispenser should always note the size dispensed in the prescription book for the guidance of others. After being cut and rounded, the pills should be made quite globular in shape by placing them under the pill-finisher and giving them a few rapid turns on a smooth surface. A good pill when finished should be firm, yet not too hard, quite round in form and have a perfectly smooth surface. They may be completed either by dusting over with finely powdered French chalk or lycopodium, &c., varnished or coated with silver leaf, French chalk, or gelatine, &c.

### EXCIPIENTS.

The following general excipients will be found useful, and are usually kept ready on most dispensing counters:—Glycerine and rectified spirit (2 to 1) forms an admirable liquid excipient when carefully used with most vegetable powders.

Simple syrup is a good excipient for such powders as rhubarb, ipecacuanha, jalap, &c.

Mucilage, tragacanth and acacia are often used for dry powders when much moisture is necessary. Decoction aloes co. forms an excellent excipient for all combinations containing aloes and resinous gums.

Glycerine of tragacanth, a most useful general excipient, prepared as follows:—

Powdered tragacanth	.....1 drs.
Glycerine	.....4 ozs.
Water	.....1½ drs.

Mix and heat in a water bath for ten minutes, and allow to cool.

Glycerine should not be used alone as an excipient. Mixed with treacle it forms a good medium, also

Powdered tragacanth	.....1 drs.
Rub with S. V. R.	.....2 drs.
And add treacle	.....2 oz.

Allow to stand.

Soap is useful in making pil. opii., and in powder forms a good excipient for creosote. Bread-crumbs, often used to make up calomel, balsam of Peru, carbonic acid, &c.

Calcium phosphate, an admirable medium for making ung. hydrag. or other fatty matters into pills. Confection of roses will be found useful when a solid sticky excipient is required. It should be avoided when sulphate of iron, tannic acid, or vegetable astringents are among the ingredients.

Kaolin ointment forms an excellent excipient for permanganate of potassium and nitrate of silver. It may be prepared by taking of

Vaseline	.....1 oz.
Paraffin wax	.....1 oz.
Melt and add	

Kaolin .....1 oz. |

Stir well until cooled.

The student should avoid using more

HERMAN BECKER.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

FREDERICK BAXTER.

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(Successors to S. S. Ritter &amp; Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

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GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.AWARDED  
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

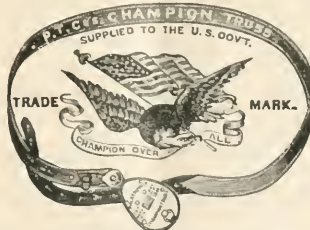
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On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal  
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory  
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &amp;c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Springs* are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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# CARBOLIC ACID.

Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

**CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID**, specially prepared to withstand summer temperatures.

In 1 and 5 pound Bottles, Cans and Bulk.

**LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID**, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

**CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS** of all kinds, percentage of acid guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

**CARBOLATE of LIME**; **CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP**, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

## The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.,

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



than one excipient in making a pill mass, and not mix two or three together.

Magnesia should not be added to pills containing extract colchici. acid, and a steel knife should not be employed when perchloride of mercury is present.

#### GENERAL HINTS.

A convenient method of keeping such extracts as taraxicum, compound colocynth, and others of a similar soft nature is in the form of powder, allowance being made for the difference in bulk. Some pill masses are very handy kept in this way, especially those like aloes and iron, &c., which on keeping becomes very hard and is somewhat difficult to reduce to a soft mass again. Compound rhubarb pill, aloes and myrrh, and compound colocynth are also easily prepared and kept in this form, which will be found most convenient for dispensing purposes.

When aloes in any form enters as an ingredient in a formula for pills, an excellent mass may be worked up on the addition of a few drops of decoct. aloes co. As an excipient it should be used very carefully. Most resinous extracts and gum resins are formed into a good mass with a little mucilage or spirit. For ipecacuanha, rhubarb, and powders of this class, syrup or treacle forms a good excipient. Powdered rhubarb may also be made into a good mass with thin honey. Tincture of jalap may be used as an excipient for powdered jalap. Eucalyptin, leptandrin, iridin, and drugs of this class mass well with glycerine of tragacanth. For hard extracts and pills heat is often of great assistance, and a warm mortar or pill tile will be found very useful in bringing them to a plastic consistence. When it is necessary to make very soft extracts, such as cascara sagrada, or viburnum prunifolia alone into pills, and the addition of powdered gum would render them too bulky, the extract should be evaporated down over a water-bath until almost dry. Should the extracts be already hard and dry they may be reduced to powder and worked into a mass with a few drops of spirit. When essential oils are prescribed alone, a good mass may be formed with calcined magnesia and a small quantity of soap. Most intractable ingredients may be worked into a fair mass by the aid of glycerine of tragacanth, or the mixture of tragacanth and treacle, with the judicious mixture of a little powdered gum if necessary.

#### SPECIAL EXCIPIENTS AND PILLS.

Most dispensers have their favorite excipients for working up certain drugs, some succeeding better with one than another.

The following enumeration includes those generally employed, and on which the dispenser may rely for the special drugs mentioned.

Antipyrine may be made into a good pill with glycerine of tragacanth, or with powdered gum and water.

Argent. nitrate with kaolin ointment, sugar of milk or manna. Bread-crumbs should not be used as an excipient for

argent. nit. on account of it containing salt.

Ammonium chloride with soluble cream of tartar.

Beberia sulph. with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth, or compound tragacanth powder and proof spirit.

Benzoic acid with Canada balsam, 1 to every 4 grains, or with glycerine 1 drop to 5 grains.

Balsam of Peru with bread-crumbs or beeswax.

Bismuth nitrate with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth, and water.

Calcium sulphide with glycerine and tragacanth powder, or sugar of milk, powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth.

Calomel with confection of roses, or manna and compound tragacanth powder. Calcined magnesia should not be used with calomel.

Camphor. The gum having first been reduced to a very fine powder, it may be worked up with glycerine of tragacanth and soap, castor oil and soap, or powdered curd soap, one-third its weight, and a few drops of rectified spirit. It forms a good mass combined with extract of henbane.

Camphor monobromata, with Canada balsam, one grain to five, in a warm mortar.

Camphor salicylate, with suet or lard.

Carbolic acid, with powdered liquorice, one grain to each minim and mucilage. A firm pill may be formed with powdered althea and glycerine in the following proportions:—acid carbolic, 2; pulv. althea, 3; glycerine, 4. Another method is with powdered soap, 1; powdered liquorice, 5; acid carbolic, 1. This, when properly worked, makes an excellent mass. Bread-crumbs is also used as an excipient.

Cerium oxalate with glycerine of tragacanth, or confection of roses.

Chloral hydrate with Canada balsam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to 5, or syrup and powdered tragacanth; also with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth and a drop or two of water.

Creasote. Several methods are employed for making a pill mass, the success in forming the pill depending a good deal on the manipulation.

(1.) Powdered soap and yellow wax. They should be rubbed down in a warm mortar.

(2.) Digest the creasote with curd soap, reduced to powder, together, in about equal parts, by means of a water bath, until they combine.

(3.) With calcium phosphate and hard soap.

(4.) With powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth.

(5.) With bread-crumbs. 2 to 1.

(6.) With powdered soap, 1 part: liquorice, in powder, 5 parts: creasote, 1 part.

Copaiba balsam, when mixed with calcined magnesia and allowed to stand for a length of time, a workable mass is formed. Carbonate of magnesia or slaked lime

answers equally well. Also with calcined magnesia and beeswax.

Essential oils such as savin, cloves, &c., may be massed with calcined magnesia and powdered soap, or with calcium phosphate and soap. Soap and powdered liquorice also forms a good base. 1 to 5.

Croton oil with bread-crumbs, magnesia and soap, or powdered liquorice and mucilage.

Ergotin should be evaporated down and worked up with powdered tragacanth.

Extract cannabis indic and other thin extracts may be massed with compound tragacanth powder and magnesia.

Fil. bovin., when very soft, should be heated over a water bath, and a small quantity of powdered tragacanth added.

Gallic acid with glycerine and compound tragacanth powder.

Hydrarg. c. creta with confection of roses. Care should be taken not to work it too hard, or the mercury will separate out from the chalk.

Pepsin with glycerine and powdered tragacanth.

Potassi iodide, bromide, and other crystalline salts should be reduced to a very fine powder, and massed with a small quantity of liquorice powder, powdered tragacanth, and a drop of water. Also made up with powdered tragacanth and confection of roses.

Potassi permanganate, with kaolin ointment or resin ointment, &c. Decomposes when mixed with organic substances.

Quinine, with glycerine of tragacanth, 1 to 4, also with 1 drop of dilute sulphuric acid to every five grains. A good pill is made tartaric acid, 1 grain to every 10 grains of quinine, and a drop of water. Also with lactic acid, 3 minims to every 16 grains, and confection of roses and glycerine.

Quinine et ferri citras with ung. resinae.

Tar with lycopodium.

Turpentine oil, with calcined magnesia and white wax. Chian turpentine, 3 grains to 2 grains of sulphur makes a good mass.

Tannic acid with glycerine, and a little powdered tragacanth if necessary.

Thymol should be reduced to fine powder, mixed with powdered soap, and massed with a drop of rectified spirit.

Sulphur with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth, and a little water.

Ung. hydrarg. and other greasy substances may be made into a workable pill mass with calcium phosphate.

Zinc oxide with glycerine and glycerine of tragacanth, also with powdered tragacanth, soluble cream of tartar, and water.

The incorporation of phosphorus into pills is sometimes a source of difficulty to the student. The formula of the Pharmacopœia is troublesome and slow, and not easy to combine with other ingredients. A convenient process, and one prepared with little trouble is that suggested by Martindale.

R Phosphorus ..... 12 grs.

Ol. theobroma ..... q. s.

Heat the oil to 300° F., and sustain the

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YOU WILL FIND FAIRCHILD'S GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

*It is the most active, convenient and economical.*

*It is a highly potent glycerine solution from the stomach, free from all suggestion of animal origin. Freely miscible with all the fluids or agents with which pepsin is, or should be combined in solution.*

*It has a definite standard of strength and can readily be adjusted to any required dosage, or to represent any given amount of the dried ferment.*

*Glycerinum Pepticum is free from alcohol, sugar or antiseptics and will keep well in all climates.*

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heat for five minutes. Strain and weigh 1,200 grains into a wide-mouthed bottle with a rubber cork, and when cooled to 130° add the phosphorus. Cork and shake well until the fat begins to solidify. This mass contains one per cent. of phosphorus. Another useful formula is as follows:—

R Phosphorus .....	1 gr.
Chloroform .....	50 grs.
Pulv. althea .....	80 grs.
Pulv. acacia .....	1 scr.
Glycerine .....	2 scrs.
Aqua .....	1 scr.

Proceed by dissolving the phosphorus in the chloroform, mix the powdered althea and acacia in a mortar, add the solution of phosphorus, then the glycerine and the water; work into a mass, and divide into 100 pills. They should be varnished with tolu at once. Carbon bisulphide is often used as a solvent for phosphorus, the mass being made up powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth. When phosphorus is prescribed in combination with other ingredients, a convenient method is to use a base of definite strength and of a suitable nature, such as that prepared with suet in the following manner:

Phosphorus .....	10 grs.
Carbon bisulphide .....	50 m.

Dissolve, and add prepared suet 90 grains. Mix thoroughly and allow the bisulphide to evaporate. This base contains 10 per cent. of phosphorus, and may be combined with iron, nux vomica, or quinine, &c.

*To be continued.*

### What Constitutes a Drop?

BY A. E. PHILLIPS.

"The size of drops varies from various causes, of which the nature of the liquid, the size and shape of the vessel from which dropped, the extent to which the lip is moistened and the rapidity of dropping, are the most important."—*Par-rish*.

"Small quantities of liquid medicines are often administered by drops, each of which is usually considered equivalent to a minim, or the sixtieth part of a fluid-drachm. The drop of water and watery fluids, is, sometimes about that size; but the same is by no means the case with all medicinal liquids, and the drop even of the same liquid varies much in bulk, according to the circumstances under which it is formed. This is, therefore, an uncertain mode of estimating the quantity of liquids, and should be superseded where minim measures can be had."—*United States Dispensatory*.

The following results were obtained by a druggist from fluid extract of gelsemium (the article used was prepared by R. A. Hance, of Philadelphia.)

Number of drops equivalent to a fluid drachm, minim measure—

From the original 2-pint bottle .....	75 drops.
" 1 oz. Phil. oval vial .....	100 "
" minim measure .....	136 "
" medicine dropper .....	164 "

To be sure of accuracy, each experiment

was repeated, with precisely the same results.

The subjoined prescription was at hand:

R Ext. Gelsem .....	dr. ij.
Syr. Tolut .....	oz. ss.
Aq. Camph .....	q.s. rē. oz. ij.

M. Sig. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every hour as directed.

(It was not unusual for this prescriber to write "extract" when he intended fluid extract.) The dose printed on Hance's label was from 3 to 10 drops, so this was to be the guide in the case, notwithstanding the fact that only 2 or 3 drops were directed of the United States Ph. preparation. But before preparing the prescription there were two questions to settle: First, what constitutes a drop of the gelsemium to be used? Second, how many drops will be included in the prescriber's dose?

Discarding the number of drops obtained from the two-pint bottle, because of its very thick and broad lip, and adding together the number of those obtained from the three other sources, the sum was divided by 3 and the result, 130, was accepted as a fair average of the number of drops of Hance's preparation to the fluid drachm, not forgetting that 149 drops were required by the United States Ph. fluid extract.

By this procedure it was apparent that the prescription in question if prepared as written, would contain 260 drops of the gelsemium. The dose, as ordered, being 1-16 of this quantity would contain 16½ drops, or a little more than 1½ times the maximum dose authorized by the manufacturer, to say nothing of its being repeated "every hour as directed."

The circumstances were such, that it was not practicable to consult the physician, which, it is acknowledged is a plain duty in such cases. The patient was a chronic sufferer from neuralgia, and was undergoing an attack at the time. The case was familiar to the dispenser, and the fact that such a one, accustomed to strong remedies, might bear larger doses than usual, was considered. Yet to risk 1½ times the maximum dose of so powerful and dangerous a poison as gelsemium was not to be thought of. It seemed evident that the prescriber had fallen into the common error alluded to in the foregoing passage quoted from the Dispensatory, that a drachm of liquid signified 60 drops, and that, therefore the prescription would contain only 120 drops instead of 260, and his patient would take about 7½—a little more than a medium dose—instead of 16½ drops, or 1½ times the maximum.

Acting on this idea, only 120 drops of the gelsemium were used, and this was dropped from the minim measure, that vessel having yielded nearly the accepted number of drops to the drachm.

The object of this paper is not to present the course taken by the dispenser for criticism. It is understood, however, others might hold that under no circumstances, should a physician's prescription be altered without his knowledge and con-

sent. The dispenser admits, as intimated, the correctness of this principle, and practices such a rule except in extraordinary cases like the one cited, when no alternative remained but to refuse to prepare the prescription and leave a well known sufferer to suffer, as well as risk unnecessary damage to the doctor's reputation. It is, of course his duty to state the circumstances to the prescriber as early as practicable.

But the object in view by the writer is to press the question forming the title of this paper. What constitutes a drop? From what vessel or instrument shall the dispenser drop the various liquids he proportions in order to secure accuracy and uniformity and to know precisely what he is doing? What standard can be adopted by which both the manufacturer and dispenser shall be governed so that the dispenser's drop shall be precisely the same quantity as that designated or intended by the manufacturer or Pharmacopœia?

The Dispensatory says: "The drop is an uncertain mode of estimating the quantity of liquids and should be superseded by the minim where measures can be had." But this suggestion is of little value in the present discussion, as will be immediately shown. It can only imply that in the absence of the minim measure the dispenser is expected to guess at the quantity to constitute a minim. But even if he possess the minim measure, what then? He is still at a loss, without experiment, to find how many drops make a minim, unless he has a correct drop-former at hand and then he would not need a minim measure. The number of drops is what he wants to know, not minims, if the prescriber, as usual, had drops in his mind in proportioning his dose.

Prescribers too often confound drops with minims as identical; but this error, as illustrated, is likely at any time to lead to dangerous results, which the minim measure if used in the same sense would only assure rather than avert.

Durand, Proctor, Parrish, Talbot, all come forward with their tables showing how the bulk of a given liquid will vary, dropped from different vessels, or how various liquids vary in the formation of drops under different circumstances; but none of them offer an expedient by which the difficulty that these very facts place in the way of the dispenser can be obviated. The dispenser cannot possibly keep all these differences definitely fixed in his mind, nor can he exercise necessary despatch if he must stop to refer to tables and calculate, every time he needs to know, how many drops of a certain liquid constitute a given quantity, nor is it likely that the liquid he may be required to measure will always be named in the tables. His confusion, however, does not stop here, but reaches a torturing extreme when, as is often the case, he is compelled to drop the dose of some dangerous poison, and finds that neither the table-makers nor any other duly constituted authorities have established a uniform rule for measuring or forming drops! Then it is that



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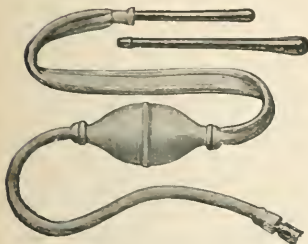
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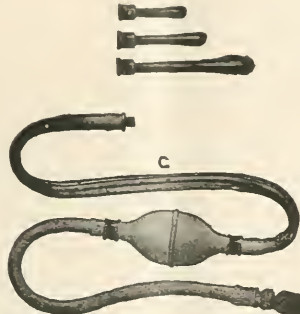
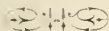
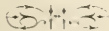


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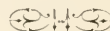
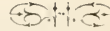


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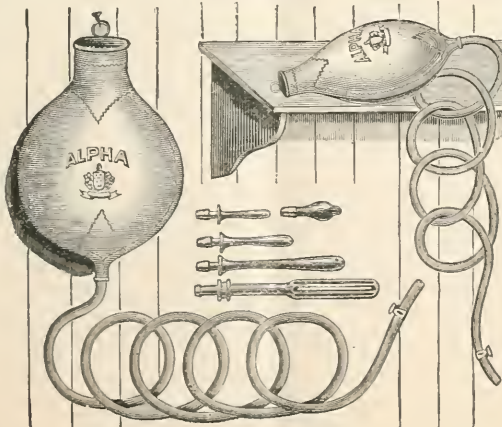


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### Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

*THE* mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the Bag has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the Bag may be placed in. This is a most important convenience, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a peg is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



*THE* various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family : while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES,  
RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

he is brought face to face with the question before us—and which, under such circumstances, assumes a grim aspect—What constitutes a drop?

As it is not practicable, for obvious reasons, to abolish the use of the term "drop," and substitute *minim*, universally, it is exceedingly important that some instrument should be adopted by the Pharmacopœias as the only official drop former, and the drop formed by this instrument should invariably be the quantity signified whenever the drop is directed or intended by the manufacturer or prescriber, or measured by the dispenser.

No further argument is needed to illustrate that the proportioning of doses by drops, formed in the present unofficial, indefinite, "as-you-please" manner, is not only productive of confusion, but may, on the other hand, lead to falling far short of, and on the other reaching dangerously beyond the desired effect.

What then—it is repeated and emphasized—what, then, constitutes a drop? Or what shall be adopted as the official drop-former?

It is needless to add that when this matter shall have been authoritatively settled, the prescriber will be able to substitute preciseness for vagueness in proportioning his dose of liquid poisons, the prescription druggist will be able to know instead of guess at the quantity of such poison wanted, and human health and life will be safer at the hands of both.—*Registered Pharmacist*.

### Medical Men and Pharmacy.

THE practice of medicine and pharmacy combined, as is frequently the case in this country, is detrimental in many ways both to those who carry on such practice and to the public. Originally an apprentice to an apothecary served five years; this was afterwards reduced to one year, the other four being devoted to a compulsory curriculum after registration as a student before he could present himself for his "pass" examination. Now the Apothecaries' Hall only requires a three-months' course of pharmacy and dispensing, and the conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons requires no stipulated time to be devoted to the subjects of pharmacy and materia medica, or even to chemistry. All that is necessary is that the schedules are signed to the effect that the student has received instruction in the different subjects to the satisfaction of a teacher, who, for pharmacy, may be a member of the pharmaceutical society. As there is no examination in practical dispensing, I fear the work is generally done in a very perfunctory manner, and that the knowledge gained of this subject is, in many cases, the minimum.

As it is much more important for a surgeon to know a sharp knife than to know the varieties of iron ore, so a physician ought to be acquainted with the medicinal preparations he prescribes, rather than with the crude drugs from which they are obtained. He should not be like the medi-

cal student, who, parrot-like, said of gum arabic, "it is soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water, or the reverse, but I am not sure which."

It is proposed that the compulsory course of medical study be extended to five years; but as these subjects—chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica—may be studied prior to registration as a medical student, I think a course of six months' practice under the eye of a pharmacist would be of great service to the embryo medical practitioner before commencing his hospital career. The courses of chemistry and materia medica might be taken simultaneously, and probably under the same teacher.

If the coming race of medical practitioners receive no practical training in pharmacy, they will have no confidence in prescribing, because they will never have known their medicines. They will thus become a prey to advertising manufacturers of ready-made mixtures and specialties in place of making use of official or officinal preparations. With the B.P. more under the influence of pharmacists, as I expect in future it will be, and our Unofficial Formulary entirely under our own control, I trust in future we may be able to set before prescribers a better array of preparations than they have hitherto had.

If the medical licensing bodies do "throw physic to the dogs," quackery will become more rampant, as the public will have medicines, and have them "elegant" or agreeable to take. Not only so, but the public demands also to have them convenient for use, and in a stable and portable condition. The division of labor tends to perfect the processes of elegant pharmacy. The irresistible fact must be acknowledged, not only in pharmacy, but in all the arts and manufactures, that though the making of preparations in a wholesale manner may in many cases be detrimental to retailers' interests, yet if it be for the public weal, the practice will be irrepresible. The age of boluses is past, and the polypharmacy of former times will not go down in the present day.—Extract from Mr. Martindale's Presidential Address, British Pharmaceutical Congress.

### The Ownership of the Prescription.

THIS question has been settled by law in New York, Massachusetts, and a few other States. They all give the prescription to the druggist. Some time ago a judge of a court in Berlin, Germany, gave a similar decision. The text of the decision from the judge of the supreme court of one of our States is as follows: "The question before the court seems to be very simple, indeed. A patient applies to a physician and receives from him certain advice, for which he tenders a fee. The physician hands a piece of paper to the patient, purporting to be a written order for certain goods called drugs, which order is filled by a merchant or apothecary. The payment of the fee and the delivery of the goods or drugs, terminates

the verbal contract, and the druggist keeps the prescription as an evidence that the contract has been fulfilled, as far as he is concerned. The druggist can, if he so please, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is but a merchant, and has a perfect right to sell drugs to any one and in any shape. He need not keep the prescription, nor is he bound to give a copy, but should error occur, he has no protection in case of suit."—*The Pharmaceutical Era*.

### Borax and Chloral.

THE growing practice of ordering "borated chloral," or a mixture of borax and chloral, for certain throat affections has induced a French pharmacist, M. Dujardin, to publish a note calling attention to the fact that the product supplied will vary with the temperature at which it is prepared (*Bull. Gen. de Ther.*, July, p. 91). When the solution is made in the cold, as the borax is without perceptible action on chloral at a low temperature the latter will remain intact in the solution. With the application of heat, however, the two compounds will react, and chloroform will be liberated from the chloral and may remain in the liquid. Should the liquid be allowed to boil a few minutes, the whole of the chloral would be decomposed and the resulting chloroform would volatilize. M. Dujardin therefore recommends that if in making this preparation heat be used to dissolve the borax, the solution should be allowed to cool before adding the chloral.—*Pharm. Journ.*

### Sierra Leone Druggists.

THE British West African Colony and Sierra Leone is a place where the public have a proper sense of the dignity and importance of the pharmaceutical craft. It is also a suitable locality for putting a man's faith in his principles to a practical test. This is what the acting Governor reports in his review for the year:—"A draft of 'The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Bill,' which was printed, but not presented to the Legislative Council, was viewed by the public generally as limiting the influence and practice of the druggists, and it was accordingly unfavorably received. A small party of American missionaries arrived in the colony in the early part of the year with the view of proceeding due east into the interior. They tried to live in Freetown as the natives do, and, being believers in the faith-healing doctrine, they objected to medical treatment. It was only to be expected, therefore, that they would be struck down with fever, and in less than a month after arrival three of them died."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Carbon Disulphide in gelatin capsules has been found an excellent parasiticide by horticulturists and viticulturists. The capsules are dug into the ground around the infected plants.



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TWO TONS

ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

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**CHAMOIS**—A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

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## Simson's - Liniment.

**WE** are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself.

May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Mon-

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## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

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## Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

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It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

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Are a great preventive from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

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All are invited to send for Testimonials.

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Five times stronger than gold.

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Will not tarnish or corrode.

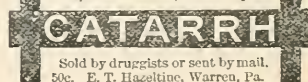
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\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.



### Seasonable Coods.

MOUTARDE A LA RAVIGOTTE.—There are a number of formule for French mustard, but the best is the Ravigotte for which you need the following ingredients :

Parsley .....	2 parts
Chervil .....	2 parts
Chives .....	2 parts
Cloves .....	1 part
Garlic .....	1 part
Thyme .....	1 part
Tarragon .....	1 part
Salt .....	8 parts
Olive oil .....	4 parts
White-wine vinegar.....	125 parts
Mustard flour, sufficient.	

Cut or bruise the plants and spices and macerate them in the vinegar for fifteen or twenty days. Strain the liquid through a cloth and add the salt. Rub up mustard with the olive oil in a vessel set in ice, adding a little of the spiced vinegar from time to time until the whole is incorporated and the complete mixture makes 384 parts.

### Chowchow.—

Curry powder .....	4 ozs
Mustard powder.....	6 ozs
Ginger, powdered.....	3 ozs
Turmeric .....	2 ozs
Cayenne pepper .....	2 drs
Black pepper .....	2 drs
Coriander .....	1 dr
Allspice .....	1 dr
Mace .....	30 gm
Thyme.....	30 gm
Savory.....	30 gm
Celery seed, in powder .....	2 drs
Cider or wine vinegar.....	2 galls.

Mix all together, and let simmer over a slow fire for three hours. The pickles should be scalded or slightly parboiled with boiling salt water, and the spiced vinegar poured over them while still warm. *National Druggist.*

### Pure Phosphoric Acid.

In the *Compt. Rend.*, M. Nicolas describes a method of preparation of pure phosphoric acid in which a known quantity of pure calcium phosphate is gradually added to a slight excess of pure dilute hydrofluoric acid contained in a leaden or platinum vessel, the mixture being well stirred after each addition. An energetic action takes place and considerable heat is evolved. When all the calcium phosphate has been added, the high temperature of the mixture must be maintained for some time in order to complete the reaction. After the removal by filtration of the calcium fluoride which is formed, the solution of phosphoric acid is evaporated. At the point when the solution commences to become viscid the excess of hydrofluoric acid used is volatilized. The evaporation is continued until a thick syrup, containing 60 to 70 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride, is obtained. Meta and pyro-phosphoric acids may be prepared by further continuing the evaporation and heating. The various calcium salts of phosphoric acid described by Erlenmeyer may be readily prepared by adding hydrofluoric acid to a large excess of calcium phosphate, and, after mixing well, dissolv-

ing out with warm water the acid salts produced. Impure phosphate, such as bone ash, may be used for the preparation of phosphoric acid, provided that the resultant acid, after being evaporated to carbonise the organic matters present, is diluted with water, filtered, and again evaporated.—*Chem. & Drug.*

### Cathartic Acid.

CATHARTIC ACID occurs in brown hygroscopic scales, easily soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. It presents a combination of the Acid Glucoside of Senna-leaves with lime and magnesia. The preparation contains from 20 to 25 per cent. ashes, and is really but a purified extract of the active constituents of Senna-leaves.

Pure Cathartic Acid decomposes very easily, and the efforts to produce it for the market, have, in consequence, remained unsuccessful. A preparation comparatively free from mineral matter can indeed be obtained; but even with the most careful operation and the avoidance of all powerful agents in its manufacture, it is almost inert physiologically. On this account, as announced in a recent circular, E. Merck, of Darmstadt, has dropped the "Cathartic Acid, pure," from his price list.

### No Doctor's Bill in Japan.

WHEN a rich man calls in a physician he does not expect that he will be presented a bill for medical services. In fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan, although nearly all the other modern practices are in vogue there. The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people does not make this necessary. When he is through with a patient a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation. The doctor is supposed to smile, take the fee, bow and thank his patron.

THE Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, now send out with every package a little slip bearing these words: "To avoid the appearance of competition with our patrons, the retail druggists, and in compliance with instructions from the proprietors of patent medicines, we must decline to sell at jobbing prices any goods not designed for use in manufacture or for resale."

Shellac solutions may be clarified in from 10 to 14 days by adding a little lead carbonate and allowing to settle.

RAISINS were first produced in California in 1873, when about 120,000 pounds were put upon the market. Last year the state produced 45,000,000 pounds of raisins, while the estimate for 1891 is 55,000,000 pounds.

Malic-Acid Lozenges have found considerable favor as a remedy for sore throat and bronchial cough. They are efficient not only in excessive secretion of mucus and cough, but also in catarrhal conditions of the bowels and in hemorrhoids.

### Don't's.

BY H. M. WHELFLEY, M. D., PH. C.

Don't encourage loafing in the store.  
Don't cut regular prices to draw trade.  
Don't neglect to test the goods you buy.  
Don't take less than three drug journals.

Don't forget to be polite to all customers.

Don't fail to learn the antidotes to poisons.

Don't think that bottles are accurate measures.

Don't send out unsightly looking packages.

Don't neglect to insure your stock of goods.

Don't allow the scale pans to remain soiled.

Don't forget that carbolic acid is combustible.

Don't think red phenol is unusually poisonous.

Don't do without Curtman's Chemical Analysis.

Don't neglect to keep ointments in a cool place.

Don't think that drops are always the same size.

Don't forget that alcohol stains varnished surfaces.

Don't forget to become familiar with new remedies.

Don't cause an explosion by pouring acids into water.

Don't let the color in the show globes become muddy.

Don't induce ignorant or lazy boys to study pharmacy.

Don't talk to customers while dispensing prescriptions.

Don't scowl at the poor and smile on rich customers.

Don't permit unregistered drug clerks to run your store.

Don't forget that socotrine aloes is the only kind official.

Don't forget that alumen designates the potassium alum.

Don't make a practice of forgetting what you never knew.

Don't lose your presence of mind when an accident occurs.

Don't forget that phosphorus is a dangerous article to handle.

Don't forget that quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, etc.

Don't forget that a "want" book is of no value unless used.

Don't forget that a good druggist is not necessarily a doctor.

Don't keep books of reference where you cannot find them.

Don't call an one-eighth ounce package of morphine a dram bottle.

Don't forget that dirty windows shut out trade as well as light.

# ALLAN & Co.

53 FRONT STREET, EAST,  
TORONTO, - ONT.

## SPECIALTIES:

Dr. Carson's Bitters.

Pectoria.

Stowe's Liniment.

Allan's Cough Candies.

Silver Cream.

E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts & Pharmaceuticals.

We are offering special inducements in above lines, and will be glad to quote lowest prices for anything in our line on application.

## The Following Specialties,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price:

GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.

" "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" — An excellent anti-septic dentifrice

" "DENTAL PEARLINE" — An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

" "SULPHUR PASTILLES" for burning in diphtheritic cases.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

22 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Corner of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL.

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaut, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. I also ornish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 25¢ Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

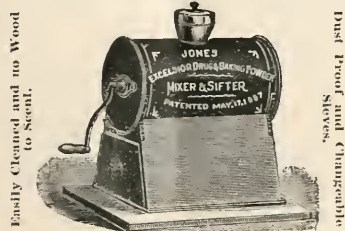
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### FOR THE HAIR

*Restores the color, strength, beauty and softness to Gray Hair and is not a dye.*

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.



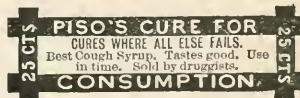
Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,

280 East Main St.



## HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

## Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1891.

## Our Illustrations.

WE have pleasure this month in presenting to our readers photo-engravings of four additional members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, viz., Messrs. L. T. Lawrence, London; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, and A. Buchanan, Kemptville.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

THE opening lectures of the Ontario College of Pharmacy began Oct. 1st, in the College building, the usual formalities being dispensed with for a few weeks on account of the unfinished state of the laboratories. The attendance at the opening must have been exceedingly gratifying to the members of the council, and to the faculty. At the time of writing 109 students are in attendance, a number that it would have been impossible to give suitable instruction to in the old college building. We bespeak for the Ontario College under the auspices of the present progressive council and in the hands of its able staff of Professors, a career of success surpassing even its former prestige as one of the leading schools of pharmacy in America.

## Pharmacy in Masonry.

MASONIC chemists will probably be interested to learn that a project which has been for some time past in contemplation for the foundation of a lodge to which members of the medical profession will be more especially eligible has now been carried out, and that a warrant having been obtained for that purpose from the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the consecration of the Æsculapius Lodge will take place at the beginning of October. Both medicine and pharmacy will then be represented by special masonic lodges, and it may be hoped that the additional bond of association thus established between those engaged in the practice of these important arts will conduce to their mutual improvement as well as to agreeable intercourse.—*Phar. Jour.*

## Retail Druggists Aroused.

At a special meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association held in St. Louis, President Osann of the Chicago Drug Exchange read a letter addressed by that organization to the drug trade, and which he said met with the approval of a large majority of druggists in Chicago and other cities of the Northwest. The letter proposes a vigorous protest against the action of patent medicine manufacturers who seek to discourage the sale of similar medicines put up by the retail men, and

some formal action, it is said, was taken setting forth the independent attitude of the retailers. To this end a considerable sum of money had been pledged by various manufacturers of non-secret medicines, and a meeting of druggists will shortly be called to formulate a plan of action.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

## Answer to Correspondent.

A. H. Tynon, Latrobe, Tasmania:

Application must be made to the Council of the College of Pharmacy, through the Registrar of the College, stating what certificates you hold.

Clause 15 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act reads—

"All persons approved of by the Council of the College, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy without the examination prescribed by this Act."

Address, I. T. Lewis, Registrar, O. C. P., Toronto, Ont.

## Women Pharmacists and Physicians.

THE employment of women in pharmacy is receiving general attention abroad. Frau Schulrath Caner in Germany has recently presented a petition numerous signed to the Prussian Reichstag in favor of admitting women to this profession. The petitioners base their demand on historic right, and recall the fact that for centuries, and until the middle of the eighteenth century, the preparation of medicine was almost wholly in the hands of women; that women apothecaries, who were examined by learned physicians, were given the right to prepare and sell drugs, and many of them enjoyed a high reputation in the business.

The petition also claims that about the middle of the eighteenth century narrow-minded jealousies of women arose, and a desire to drive them from all lucrative handwork to make place for men resulted in their almost absolute exclusion from this calling. They argue that the profession of the druggist demands no great bodily exertion nor any undue publicity which should render it difficult for women or unwomanly. It is as womanly a calling as that of a teacher or saleswoman. Physicians testify, according to this petition, that "women are far superior to men in the fulfilment of all sanitary duties, in punctual obedience to a physician's orders, in dexterity, and deftness."

The State Council of Russia has decided to admit females to the study of pharmacy at all Russian universities; they must be not less than 16, or more than forty years of age, and after three years' of study may present themselves for the final examination, the same as the male candidates.

The first lady admitted to the medical profession in Portugal completed her curriculum in the Lisbon Medico-Chirurgical School last year. This year two ladies, Senhora D. Amelia Cardia and Senhora D. Sophia da Cunha, have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the same seat of learning, and two others have just finished their medical studies at Oporto.

There is only one woman doctor in Sweden. She is Froken Caroline Viderstrom, and is said to have a large practice in Stockholm. A few other women are studying medicine, but the length of time necessary to qualify seems appalling. Altogether, nine years must be spent from the date of the first examination.

## The Medical Association.

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in Montreal Sept. 16th and 17th. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Dr. Bray, Ottawa, president; Dr. Præger, Nanaimo, 1st vice-president, British Columbia; Dr. Jones, Winnipeg, 1st vice-president, Manitoba; Dr. Lafferty, Brandon, 1st vice-president, North-West Territories; Dr. Frost, Ottawa, 1st vice-president, Ontario; Dr. Desjardines, Montreal, 1st vice-president, Quebec; Dr. Christie, St. John, 1st vice-president, New Brunswick; Dr. Farrel, Halifax, 1st vice-president, Nova Scotia; Dr. McLeod, Charlottetown, 1st vice-president, Prince Edward Island; Dr. E. Agan, New Westminster, local Secretary, British Columbia; Dr. Kennedy, Fort McLeod, local secretary, North-West Territories; Dr. Riddle, Crystal City, local secretary, Manitoba; Dr. McKeough, Chatlam, local secretary, Ontario; Dr. Cotter, Cowanville, local secretary, Quebec; Dr. Daniels, St. John, local secretary, New Brunswick; Dr. Morrow, Halifax, local secretary, Nova Scotia; Dr. Johnston, Charlottetown, local secretary, Prince Edward Island; Dr. W. S. Bennett, Montreal, general secretary; Dr. Elder, general assistant secretary; Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Toronto, treasurer. Ottawa was chosen as the next place of meeting.

## For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS—Excellent chance; in one of the liveliest towns of Western Ontario, population over 2000; good country trade; one opposition; stock \$2,500; cash required \$1000, balance on easy terms, good security. Address—Drawer B, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS—In the solid city of British Columbia; stock about \$2,500. Address—Box 24, Canadian Druggist.

DESIRABLE BRANCH DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE in Portage La Prairie: population 3500; established nine years; stock and fixtures \$2,500; first-class stand; shop plate glass front. Terms—\$1000 down, balance secured. Grand crops; excellent business prospects; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to B. M. Canniff, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

## Wanted.

ASSISTANT FOR LABORATORY, to work under an experienced Chemist. Must have a taste for pharmacy and some experience. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

A GRADUATE to take charge of Retail Drug Store. Apply to Box 1318, Winnipeg.

DRUG APPRENTICE—In first or second year; must have good character; \$8 to \$12 per month. Address Drawer D, Canadian Druggist.



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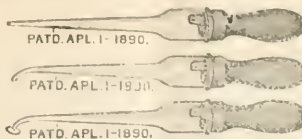
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Proprietor of the following Specialties :

Father Mathew Remedy,  
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Audette's Hair Promotor.

**MIZPAH**  
Medicine Droppers and Eye Pipettes.

These Droppers and Pipettes have a Valved Stopper in the end near the bulb that prevents the liquid used from entering the rubber bulb, and at the same time will allow the air to pass through which the bulb is compressed and again expands to draw the liquid into the barrel.

This is a valuable feature, as it is well known that in all rubber bulbs, that a black and powdery substance collects on the inner surface of the bulb as the rubber ages, which in ordinary Droppers and Pipettes becomes mixed with the liquid used, and often produce deleterious and injurious effects and destroys the medicinal properties, while in the MIZPAH Dropper the liquid used is preserved perfectly pure and clean.

It is also provided with a long slender point which will reach well into a deep bottle.

They are made in three styles of points as above, and retail for 10c. each.

**CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,**

36 Front St. East. TORONTO, ONT.

**R. BRAYLEY,**

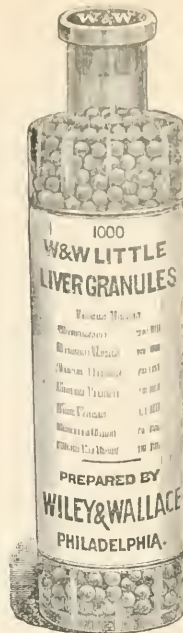
Wrapping Papers,  
Paper Bags,  
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Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Schillitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

Alain, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Poliohylin, 1-10 gr.;  
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.

**SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.**

1,000 (one bottle) \$1.25  
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$25.00  
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$25.00  
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$25.00  
Buyers Address.

**SOMERVILLE'S  
MEXICAN FRUIT  
- CHEWING GUM.**

The only Pure MEDICINAL GUM Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AND

Aid to Digestion,  
Prevents Colds,  
Cleanses the Teeth,  
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.  
Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is THE BEST.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S } LONDON,  
Laboratory. } Canada.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace

SUSPENDER COMBINED.



## Eucalyptus and Eucalyptol.

THE introduction of eucalyptus oil has for years been an important commercial enterprise which has been an excellent auxiliary to the ordinary business of colonial pharmacists. The oil was at first derived solely from Australia, but some few years ago Algeria and California began what has since turned out to be a powerful competition with the antipodal colony.

The first species of eucalyptus worked on the large scale for the preparation of the ethereal oil seems to have been *E. globulus*, the product of which was soon found to possess valuable medicinal properties, either externally as a liniment in rheumatism and neuralgias, and is an antiseptic dressing for atonic ulcers and the like; or internally in chronic bronchitis, pulmonary gangrene, asthma, catarrhal affections of the urinary tract in intermittent fever.

As soon, however, as the demand for eucalyptus oil became steady and constant, Australian distillers found out that it would be impossible to meet it with the product of *E. globulus*, and hence the oil of another species, *E. amygdalina*, was put upon the market. This article attracted the attention of the school of antiseptic surgery, who made trials with it and pronounced it to be a valuable member of the class "antiseptica."

At the same time there were many people, and they seem to be still represented among us, who had got into the way of looking upon *E. globulus* as the only species of the genus, and hence the term "oil eucalypt. glob." came to be very loosely applied to all kinds eucalyptus oil. All varieties of cheap oils have been and are introduced under this title, which to-day is of no significance in determining the value of an oil of eucalyptus. We depend now upon chemical factors.

Of course, as soon as the oil assumed commercial and medicinal importance, it was subjected to chemical examination, and during the course of the seventies the composition of the oils of eucalyptus was determined by Cloez, Faust and Homeyer, E. Jahns, Wallach, Brass and others. As a result of these researches, it was found that the oil of *E. globulus*, at least, contained a constant constituent, and this was called "eucalyptol."

Early in the history of the subject there seems to have been some doubt as to what "eucalyptol" was, but a few years ago the investigation of Wallach and Jahns determined for eucalyptol the formula  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , the unvarying boiling point  $176^{\circ}$  to  $177^{\circ}$  C, and specific gravity of 0.930 at  $15^{\circ}$  C.

The classification of eucalyptus oils has been based upon this factor of the presence or absence of eucalyptol, and for medicinal purposes preference has been given to those which contained this oxygenated constituent, and the value of any new variety has been estimated by this standard.

It was for this reason that the Austral-

ian oil of *E. oleosa* attracted at once so much attention. Messrs. Schimmel, the well-known essential oil producers of Leipzig, said of this oil in the early part of this year:

"We recently received a lot of Australian oil of the species *Eucalyptus oleosa*, which is so extraordinarily rich in eucalyptol that in a freezing mixture it solidifies to a pasty mass. The oil has also the agreeable property of being free from the light constituents which excite cough, and it is, therefore, quite suitable for spray in the sick room. Cuminaldehyde is also abundantly present, as is evident from the odour.

"This new oil has a specific gravity of 0.923 at  $15.5^{\circ}$  C., 72 per cent. of it boiling between  $170^{\circ}$  C. and  $180^{\circ}$  C."

This oil was also examined by others—R. H. Davis, H. Helbing, C. R. Blackett—who also found it to be rich in eucalyptol and well suited for therapeutical application. It will be fresh in the memory of our readers that in a recent investigation of the eucalyptus oils of commerce—the results of which were read before the meeting of the Conference last month—the richness of the oil of *E. oleosa* in eucalyptol again attracted attention. From 500 cc. of this oil 120 grammes of approximately pure crystalline eucalyptol were obtained with a specific gravity of  $15^{\circ}$  C. of 0.9190. Pure eucalyptol has been ascertained to be optically inactive, and this body had a specific rotatory power of only  $1.46^{\circ}$  in the 100 mm. tube.

There seems to be no doubt that among the oils which contain eucalyptol this of *E. oleosa* takes a foremost place. It is a superior product, especially prepared for inhalation because it is more penetrating and does not produce any unpleasant sensation in the bronchial tubes.

On the other hand, it seems likely that the oils not distinguished by their richness in eucalyptol are also of value. So far back as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, specimen samples of a variety of oils from different species of eucalyptus were exhibited. Several of these, among which is the oil of *E. maculata*, var. *citriodora*, have since attracted much attention, owing to their delightful fragrance, resembling melissa, lemon and verbenas. These oils, especially that named, have been also recommended for internal and external use in fevers, colds, rheumatism, throat affections, &c., but the largest and principal field for their employment will be in perfumery. For some years after the first appearance of samples of these oils in this country they were eagerly sought after in bulk, especially that of the species *maculata* named above. Only recently however has this particular variety mentioned been obtainable in any quantity, and so soon as its properties are practically studied and understood further uses will no doubt be found for it.

There is further a strictly pharmaceutical application for the fragrant eucalyptus oil, obtained from *E. maculata*, var. *citriodora*, viz., in the deodorization of various medicinal agents possessing a disagreeable

odor. Thus it has been found that this oil of the spotted eucalyptus annuls or covers very effectually the characteristic smell of iodoform; and we have also learned quite recently that it is being used in combination with ichthyol, the now familiar remedy for skin affections; the objection to the peculiar, and to many persons disagreeable, odor of this substance is readily overcome by the addition of a small quantity of the perfumed oils of eucalyptus to the ointments containing it.

Thus, with the multiplication of the sources of eucalyptus oil, new applications have been and are being opened up, in which it may prove to be of great use. At the same time our knowledge of the chemistry and pharmacology of the subject will be added to, and, as we have already indicated, there is room in both these departments for continued investigation.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

## Chemists' Curious Customers.

The curious articles for which a chemist is asked almost every day would astonish anyone not intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the British public.

My "pharmacy" is situated in the main street of a small provincial town, but the rear part of the premises is surrounded by a number of narrow streets and alleys, the tumble-down houses of which are inhabited for the most part by poor people," and, as there is not another chemist's establishment within some little distance, I do no small proportion of "penny-trade," as well as a better class trade; in fact, mine is what is known as a mixed business.

Amongst the poorer classes it is generally a small child of from four to seven years of age who is sent with a piece of paper and some coppers, with the message: "It's writ in the paper what I want."

From this class of customer I give a few samples, copied from the originals, which I keep by me when of sufficient interest.

Amongst others are "One penny of stone amano, half penny of guman Beeb," for which was supplied a pennyworth of ammonia and a halfpennyworth of gum arabic.

"Borealmuac" becomes bole Armenia.

"I canoils" is intended for a pennyworth of chamomiles.

"Clauder lime" stands for chloride of lime.

"Penny scrips rhubarb and hippyquick-er mixed" suggests "a pennyworth of syrup of rhubarb and ipecacuanha wine mixed."

A young lady, who evidently was desirous of producing an impression on her swain, sent her little sister with a piece of paper bearing the following legend:—"Please to send some invisible powder to make the face pale for an hour or so"; for this we supplied the ordinary face powder, and trust that it answered the purpose.

Another paper reading: "4n. coxycombes," was interpreted as requiring four pennyworth of capsicums or cayenne pods.

"Pennyworth of sugger of led for a

# FELS & Co.

## TOILET SOAP MAKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Doubling our business in a short time, and still  
increasing it, means that the

**QUALITY, STYLE AND ORIGINALITY**

of our Soaps are

**PERFECT.**

Write us for Catalogue to

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### To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising St. JACOBS OIL have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT

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TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

—CURES—  
**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## Take a Kodak with you.

*"You press the button,  
we do the rest."*

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

**Eight Styles and Sizes**

ALL LOADED WITH

**Transparent Films.**

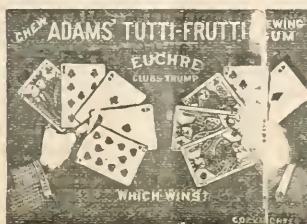
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**THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**

## DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

Produces a delightfully Cooling and Invigorating Sparkling Aerated Water.  
**THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.**

W. G. DUNN & CO., London, England, and Hamilton, Canada. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.



**DON'T FAIL TO GET**

—A BOX OF—

**ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO CHEWING GUM.**

Each box contains a brilliant ring which is set in the latest Parisian style.

Be sure to ask your Jobber for it.

**ADAMS & SONS' COMPANY**

11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO



lozen" is tolerably easy, but looks better when written a pennyworth of sugar of lead for a lotion. "Penneth of gentle root" is converted into a pennyworth of gentian root.

Citrate of magnesia is asked for indifferently as "fizzing magnish," "cigarette magnisher," and "boiling magnesia"; whilst scidlitz powders becomes "settler's powders" and "sedget's powders."

A servant girl came in recently for a tablet of "cast-iron" soap. I suggested "Castile," to which she assented, with the remark, "Oh, yes, I knew it was some sort of metal the missis said." Laudanum or tincture of opium is largely used amongst the poorer classes, alike for mother and child; the mother takes it for "that nasty tickling cough" or "them pains," and administers a few drops to the child, "just to get him to sleep, he is so cross, and I can't get on with my work."

In this country men do not seem addicted to the use of opium nearly so much as women; at any rate, if they do indulge in it they must send the women for it, as we have twenty female customers for it to one male; perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that men fly to the nearest "pub" and drink to drown their sorrows, whereas women indulge in the drug at home in greater privacy and at less cost.

The opium habit once contracted is even more deadly and worse to shake off than alcoholism. Amongst the better classes "my lady," after a night of excitement and pleasure, retires to her couch, and, finding sleep coy, woos the soothing god by swallowing a tiny pellet, which is composed either of morphia (an alkaloid obtained from opium) or chloral, from which chloroform is manufactured.

Until quite recently a woman came to my establishment for eight ounces of laudanum regularly every day, and I have seen her drink four ounces of it off at one draught in the shop. When you take into consideration the fact that four ounces of laudanum contains the active ingredients of 132 grains of opium, and that three grains is the maximum dose sanctioned by the Pharmacopœia, some idea may be formed as to how far the habit has grown on her. This is one of the worst features in the use of this drug—viz., the longer you take it the more you have to take to produce the desired effect until ultimately as much may be taken in one dose (as in the above case) as would poison a score of people not accustomed to its use.

Until the prices of patent medicine were "cut" so much by "stores" and grocers, some of our most profitable customers were those who, imagining that they suffer from chronic malady, are ever ready to try each new nostrum as it is placed on the market.

As a rule, they come in with a most lugubrious countenance, and tell you that they have been to six doctors and are no better. "Do you think that Brown's Bili-ous Bitters will do me any good?" My reply is generally guarded "My yes, they might; you can but try them." They

take a bottle and go away contented, only to return in a few days to see if I don't think that Bland's Beansed Balsam is better suited to their symptoms.—*Tit-Bits*.

### Artificial Almonds.

ACCORDING to the *Lancet*, artificial bitter almonds are now being manufactured. The false seeds are composed chiefly of grape sugar, with an extremely small quantity of nitro-benzole, which gives them the flavor of oil of bitter almonds. They are pressed in a mould, which causes their external appearance to resemble natural almonds so well that when a number of the false seeds are mixed with the true ones, the deception is exceedingly difficult to detect by mere inspection. Owing to the low price of the false seeds, the adulteration is, of course, highly profitable.

### The Iodide of Carvacrol.

CARVACROL, an isomere of thymol, gives iodated derivatives possessed of properties analogous to those of the iodated derivatives of phenol and corresponding acids. The iodide of carvacrol occurs in the form of a yellowish-brown powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, chloroform, and olive oil. It does not decompose under the influence of light, and has been recommended as a substitute for aristol.—*Journal de Médecine de Paris*.

### Books and Magazines.

3,000 questions on medical subjects for self-examinations; cloth, 144 pages; P. Blakiston, Sons & Co., Philadelphia. This work of suitable size for the vest pocket contains questions on anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, etc., and is a valuable help to the medical student or practitioner. The work will be sent free to all medical students sending ten cents to the publisher to cover expense of mailing, wrapping, etc.

\* \*

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR.—Splendid illustrations, supplements, literary features and artistic arrangement; beautiful engravings, charming stories, sketches and poems, wit and humor, in delightful combination in the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated* for 1891. No expense will be spared to make it the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada. Published by the Subiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

\* \*

TABLES FOR DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST, by E. H. Long, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Buffalo College of Pharmacy; 133 pages, price 82; George S. Davis, Montreal. This work contains tables of solubilities, reactions and incompatibilities, doses and uses of medicine, specific gravities, and poisons and antidotes. The work has been carefully compiled and should prove useful as a ready reference for the pharmacist as well as the physician.

A TYPE OF CANADIAN BEAUTY.—A Type of Canadian Beauty, a Study from Life, is the title of an oil painting executed specially by the celebrated artist, J. W. L. Forster, R. C. A., of Toronto, for the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated*. This painting is conceded to be one of Mr. Forster's best works, and will form one of the four splendid supplements to be given away with the unrivalled Christmas number which the publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated* have now in preparation.

\* \*

SOME idea of what the illustration of a magazine means, may be obtained from the announcement that the publishers of the *Cosmopolitan* paid Madeleine Lemaire for the illustration of "Three Women of the Comedie Francaise" ten times the amount paid for the article. Madame Lemaire is one of the most famous of French illustrators, and her work in the *Cosmopolitan* this month is accompanied by that of Kate H. Greatorex, A. F. Jacassé, F. G. Attwood, Dan. C. Beard, W. H. Gouther, F. G. S. Bryce, C. R. Grant and others. The illustration of the *Cosmopolitan* has always been one of its special features, but this month it exceeds in this respect all previous numbers.

Amelie Rives' striking story "According to St. John" is brought to a dramatic close in this number. No other piece of current fiction by an American author has attracted so wide attention as this tale of Paris life, and the concluding pages fully sustain the interest awakened by the earlier chapters.

\* \*

"DRUNKENNESS IS CURABLE," is the title of an article in the October number of the *North American Review* which is destined to attract wide attention. It is written by Mr. John F. Mines, a well known New York journalist, and a gentleman of unquestioned character for veracity. After a heroic fight for more than twenty years against the power of the drink-habit, and taking treatment in a number of institutions conducted specially for that purpose, all without success, he placed himself under the care of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Ill., where in six weeks he was completely cured. "The disease is out of my blood and bones," says Mr. Mines, "and I know it is out forever."

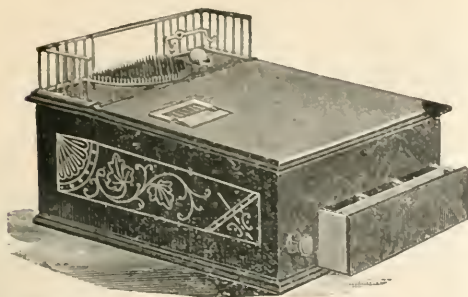
He then gives in graphic style an account of his own experience under the Keeley treatment of drunkenness, which he regards as one of the greatest of medical discoveries, and a blessing to humanity which cannot be overestimated.

To be appreciated our possessions must have cost us their full value.

Customs vary in different countries, but politeness is the same the world over.

Platinum and Palladium have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Joly, of Dublin.

## THE CASHIER.



### The Greatest Success of All.

No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a **correct account** of your **daily cash receipts**.

Which is **THE BEST** Cash Register, is the question?

The "**CASHIER**" is not a high priced machine, but is within your reach. It is very simple in use; gives a **perfectly correct and separate detailed account** of each salesman's daily sales and receipts, shows amounts received on account, and enables the owner (and him only if desired), to know exactly what each salesman has done on each day. It prevents mistakes, and discovers them if made; takes care of the cash, and puts the owner in the way of stopping any leakage that may be occurring (unknown to him), in his cash drawer.

**ALL FOR \$45.00**

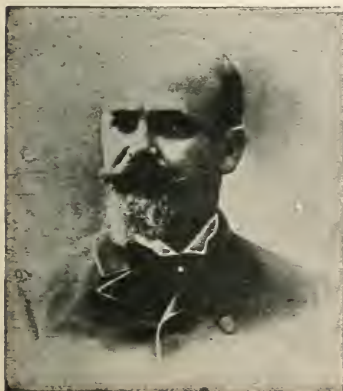
Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

Address **GEO. F. BOSTWICK,**  
24 West Front St., **TORONTO.**

## Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

**THE LATEST NOVELTY.**

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, **--PEPSIN GUM.**



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,

**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

## A New Worm Remedy!

## DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

**Children Never Refuse Them.**

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.**

**Wallace Dawson,**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.**



## Fly Poison!

**BRIGGS'**

## FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison.



## Notes on Chemical Drugs and Chemicals.

FROM A REPORT OF MESSRS. GEHE & CO.,  
DRESDEN.

*Bismuthum salicylicum basicum.*—This preparation has secured for itself a permanent place in therapeutics and is eagerly sought after, so that sometimes we have not been able to manufacture it fast enough. Of course, the price affected by sharp competition is already so depressed that only transactions on a large scale ensure a moderate profit. For the rest it should not excite surprise if, from the surgeon's point of view, the idea of using this salt also as a substitute for iodoform were to take root.

*Bromum.*—The agreement existing between the National Bromine Company in Philadelphia and the United German Bromine producers is at an end. According to this the Americans were not to offer or sell bromine or bromides on the European market, while the same restriction was laid upon the German producers with respect to America. In consequence of want of unanimity among the members, the American union was dissolved, and the latter, in despite of the treaty, offered bromine and bromides in Europe. It is said that 10,000 lbs. of bromine have been already shipped to France.

Under such circumstances reprisals on the part of the German producers, which have so far made themselves evident in a reduction of prices of bromine to the extent of 20 per cent., could not fail to obtain. A further reduction still is in no way unlikely, as when two powerful parties begin to underbid one another the end of the rivalry is not easily foreseen.

Although therefore the value of bromine has already fallen 20 per cent., no alteration in the preparations of that element, bromide of potassium and other salts, has yet taken place in Germany, because in reference to the sale of their preparations there exists here a special combination of producers that for the present is not inclined to take any notice of the altered conditions. How long it will be able to maintain this attitude is of course another question, and will depend upon whether the price of bromine in America undergoes a further reduction or not. As a matter of fact, bromide of potassium and other salts, on the basis of the present prices of bromine in America, are offered at lower figures than the German goods, although in this respect it must be remembered that the American product on account of its content of chlorides (5 to 6 per cent.) does not correspond to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

*Chloroformum.*—In consequence of competition at home and abroad prices have recently been reduced by the United German manufacturers, and now approximate to their earliest lowest level, which in spite of the cheaper prices of chlorinated lime and spirit which then ruled, was regarded as insufficient to enable the production to pay.

The chloroform purified by Pictet's freezing-out process has just appeared in commerce, and the answer to the question whether it will realize the hopes cherished with regard to its action may be therefore soon expected. The removal of higher chlorinated compounds, the presence of which is quite conceivable, appears to be effected at -70° C., whilst the chloroform itself only solidified under -100° C. According to our experience the chloroform so purified is diluted to the official specific gravity of 1.487 with alcohol. This proceeding almost points to the conclusion that unsatisfactory observations have been already made as to the stability of the product, otherwise a body so carefully purified would scarcely be subjected to the risk of contamination anew by the addition of alcohol. At any rate a professional judgment will be of more service here also than the sanguine and confident prediction so generally affected, which only too often gives hopes and desires the precedence of actual discoveries. Whether the very high price of the improved preparation is counterbalanced by the advantages of its application can only be determined after a long period of observations carried out by chemists and therapeutists in co-operation.

*Creolinum.*—The employment of this remedy is constantly increasing, and extends principally in the domain of veterinary medicine, where it continually grows in favor for the treatment of itch and other diseases of a parasitic nature.

*Duboisinum.*—This alkaloid, well nigh forgotten medicinally, has been newly recommended as a prompt sedative in psychoses associated with conditions of excitement. It is said to be preferable to hyoscyne in its freedom from danger, and is subcutaneously used as sulphate in doses of  $\frac{1}{50}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain.

*Iodopyrine.*—This new iodine derivative of antipyrin has not yet passed the experimental stage of its existence. As an interesting fact, we may mention that patent rights have been applied for in its application to engraving upon metal instead of the corrosive substances generally employed.

*Lanolinum.*—A patent has been recently granted for the preparation of a sulphurated lanoline by heating the latter with 20 per cent. of flowers of sulphur. Primarily it is intended to employ the new product in the production of medicinal soaps. If, as may be assumed, the sulphur be contained therein in a readily absorbed form, its medicinal use may perhaps develop to a far greater extent, similarly to that of ichthyol, which is also due to the sulphur it contains.

*Morphinum.*—The fate of the new opium harvest is so far not definitely decided, but all signs indicate that it will furnish an abundant yield. One can scarcely go far wrong in estimating the total result at 8,000 cases, while during the past year only about 6,000 cases were harvested. Besides this new yield about 2,000 cases of old stock must be added,

which are to be found in second and third hands in Smyrna, Constantinople and Salonica, so that the new season will open with about 10,000 cases. In the opium market it has not been possible to overlook the significance of these facts and desires, which indeed have found expression in a reduction of prices.

Important transactions have been closed at these reduced prices, after which, however, the market became firm again. Most sellers have withdrawn their offers and prefer to temporise; because they are of opinion that the crops may have been over-estimated, and that, even in the most favourable cases, all good chances have been discounted by the existent condition of the market.

With reference to the Morphine prices no definite opinion can so far be formed. Thanks to a strong demand for morphine, manufacturers have been able for some time to isolate themselves from the depressing influence of the Smyrna opium market, and to maintain higher claims; later, however, they have been obliged to take the altered conditions into consideration. The newly acquired firmness in the opium market has, of course, not failed to exert a corresponding effect here also. The value of morphine has increased, and the manufacturers stand by that position, because they do not much like to run the risk of the material for later deliveries being dearer.

*Podophyllotoxinum.*—Our knowledge of the constituents of podophyllum rhizome has been considerably increased by the interesting work of Kuersten. We doubt, however, whether the crystallised podophyllotoxin discovered by him will be successfully introduced as a medicinal agent, as principally the official podophyllin is ordered, and even the podophyllotoxin "Podwyssotzki" hitherto used has found its chief consumers in the department of patent medicine manufacture.

*Resorcinum.*—The medicinal use of this dioxybenzol is still on the increase, and its use has during the past year undergone a considerable development. With reference to its testing, according to the German Pharmacopœia, we have to remark that so far no resorcin has come under our notice which reacted neutral in solution; a feebly acid reaction has been always perceptible, and consequently this requirement of the "Arzneibuch" does not appear to be at present capable of being met.

From the section on

### SIMPLE DRUGS,

with which the report opens, the following abstracts are worthy of reproduction.

*Aloes.*—The three centres of production, or rather of export of aloes, yield annually, on the average, about the following quantities:

Bombay	50,000 kilo.
South Africa (Cape Town)	300,000 "
Curaçao and Barbadoes.	170,000 "

The Bombay aloes are principally derived from the *Aloe pernyi*, a wide spread plant on the chalk plateaux of Socotra which yields the Socotra aloes of com-



The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

# Antikamnia

— OPPOSED TO PAIN. —  
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHINE.

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only:—"POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."

Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT —THIS?—



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got bit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and sell, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

**Eureka Chemical Co.,**

10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,

DETROIT, MICH.



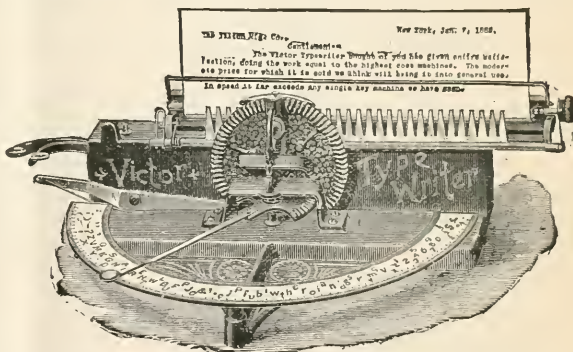
For Sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

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EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

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**WM. J. DYAS,**  
DRUGGIST,  
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DEALER IN

Pharmaceutical Appliances and Specialties.

merce; the South African, presumably from *Aloe ferax*, as also *A. africana*, and the West Indian from *A. vulgaris*. On the European continent the Cape aloes is most frequently employed, and in the German "Arzneibuch" the drug is also described as the inspissated juice of the leaves principally of *Aloe Ferax* and *A. Africana*. Besides this, the ordinary *Aloe capensis* *Incida*, there is now an aloe in Natal which is quite dissimilar, being of grey color, non-transparent, and containing a crystalline constituent. According to experiments recently carried out at Kew, this is certainly derived from *A. ferax*. The perfectly amorphous and lustrous Cape aloes can, therefore, be no longer be referred to this species.

*Asafetida*.—At the present time the market is quite bare of good qualities, and the London stock stated on July 1st as 785 cases, included only inferior residues from earlier auctions, scarcely fit to be used. If further imports do not soon arrive there will be little suitable material for powdering for the approaching winter demand, and the present sensible deficiency will become further apparent.

*Balsamum Copivæ*.—Some time ago a large lot of copaiba balsam from West Africa was put upon the market, but did not find any buyer, partly because it was of so dirty a quality and partly because the origin was not stated. When investigated later it was found to be a genuine balsam but not purified. Hitherto it has been always assumed that South America is alone the native land of the copaiba tree.—*Br. and Col. Druggist*.

### Bleaching Beeswax.

THE following is A. and P. Buisine's theory as to the bleaching of beeswax, &c., by the exposure to air, as portrayed in the *Compt. Rend.*, 112:

When beeswax is exposed in thin layers to the air, and to direct sunlight, it is quickly rendered colourless, but in the dark, in presence of a free supply of air, oxygen or ozone, no decolorisation whatever is effected, even after a long time. In presence of sunlight, oxygen, and especially ozone, destroy the colour very rapidly, but the presence of oxygen is not absolutely necessary, for when the wax is exposed to sunlight in vacuo, or in an atmosphere of carbonic anhydride it is bleached, but much more slowly than in the presence of air.

The composition of the unbleached wax differs considerably from that of wax which has been bleached by exposure to air and sunlight. The latter contains a slightly larger percentage of free acids, but a larger proportion of the unsaturated hydrocarbons in the crude wax have disappeared; this fact shows that in the bleaching process not only does the coloring matter suffer total combustion, but the unsaturated acids and the unsaturated hydrocarbons are converted in saturated compounds by the fixation of oxygen. This is also the case with other fatty substances, such as suet, and the reason why

the addition of 1 to 5 per cent. of suet to beeswax causes decolorisation to proceed more quickly, is because the suet in its oxidation or combustion aids the destruction of the coloring matters. The addition of a small quantity of other oxidisable substances, such as essence of terebinthene, also hastens the action, so that it would seem that the destruction of the coloring matter is due to the formation of ozone by the oxidation of the added substance.—*B. & C. Druggist*.

### How the Druggist Should Cleanse his Hands.

ON this subject, a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* advises as follows: When the hands have been stained by strong alkaline solutions, they should be washed in some dilute acid nitric, oxalic, or acetic (1 to 100 of water). If soap without water is then immediately applied, fatty acids are deposited in the skin, which thus becomes less liable to crack. The effects of the lime solutions, and also of strong ammonia may be prevented in the same way. After using mineral acids, the hands should be washed with water and rubbed while wet with a piece of soap. If the acid was strong, or has affected a large surface, they should be bathed, after washing, in a weak solution of soda (1 to 100). Strong sulphuric acid is first to be washed off as far as possible with plenty of water, after which soap should be employed as above directed. If water is used abundantly there is no danger of too much heat being evolved. When the acid has caused severe burns, the affected parts may be covered with a paste composed of magnesia, carbonate of magnesium, or bicarbonate of sodium, with a little water. Nitric acid is removed by the same process. Burns by this acid, especially when treated with alkaline agents, are apt to leave behind a yellowness of the affected integument. Nitric acid destroys the epidermis so quickly that it can scarcely ever be restored to a normal condition, and the same is the case with the fumes; also with those of nitromuriatic acid, bromine and chlorine. Iodine stains should be treated with a solution of sodium thio-sulphate (1 to 10 of water). When the hands have been exposed for a long time to the action of carboric acid, wash them first with alcohol, which may be used several times over for this purpose, and then with soap, after which without being dried, they may be rubbed with lanolin. After working with sublimate solutions, it is best to bathe the hands for some time in a solution of common salt (1 to 50 of water), followed by soap and lanolin.

### Milk a Microbe Killer.

THE results of Dr. Freudenreich's experiments, as now published in the *Annales de micrographie*, are of the greatest importance. He finds that the cholera bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour, and in five

hours if put into fresh goat's milk. The bacillus of typhoid fever takes 24 hours to die in cow's milk, and 5 hours in goat's milk. Other microbes suffer a like fate in varying periods. By this showing, fresh milk is a bactericide or killer of disease—causing micro-organisms. But Dr. Freudenreich's researches go yet further than the foregoing. He finds that milk, maintained for an hour at a temperature of 55 degrees (131 degrees F.), loses its power to kill microbes—a statement which is of interest in face of the common teaching which makes the purification of milk depend upon its being boiled. Again, the microbe-killing properties of milk become weaker the older it gets. Cow's milk after four days, and goat's milk after five days, cease to have any effect upon micro-organisms. The conclusions, at any rate, are altogether in favor of the consumption of fresh milk.

### Cash as an Available Asset.

PROMISES to pay are sometimes good. Cash in hand is always reliable. Book accounts, no matter how good they may be, will not pay a bill or take up a note when it falls due. Having too many accounts "good as wheat" has ruined many a man, for the simple reason that he could not realize on them at the time when he needed money the most. It would seem impossible to do business without credit; but all business need not necessarily be done on a credit basis. Keep a supply of ready money always on hand, no matter what the temptation may be otherwise. This is an absolutely safe rule for all business men. Occasions may arise, and often do arise, when cash, and cash only, will do the talking. During a stringency in the money market, and in times of panic, it is the man who has the cash who is master of the situation. Instances are known where millionaires, many times over, could not raise money on the gilt edge securities. The great firm of Baring Bros., one of the oldest and wealthiest banking firms in the world, got into trouble because they had too many "securities" and not enough cash. And so it is likely to happen with every business man, if he neglects this all-important matter of ready money. Any man may be a shrewd investor and money maker, and yet a spendthrift, not in the sense that he throws his money away, but for the reason that he has it all "invested" when his cash drawer should be full of coin. It is a bad, and oftentimes, a ruinous system of doing business, to have one's entire capital tied up in stocks and bonds, or merchandise and book accounts. Never fail to keep a good cash balance in one or more banks, when misfortune is much less likely to overtake you.—*Ex.*

Chromic Blue is a new chromic pigment, supplementing these previously known, viz., yellow, green and red.

A harness that looks luminous in the dark has been invented. It is intended to prevent collisions at night.





"COTTAM'S  
Bird Seed and Cuttle-  
fish Bone keeps our  
birds in health and  
sings. It is so very  
delicious and clean we  
use no other."  
Bird Puncher.

ONLY 100. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND  
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your  
vicinity, sell only

**COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.**

You will give satisfaction and  
treble your sales.

**COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)**

Sold at 6c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a  
bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

**BART. COTTAM,**  
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

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Our Specialties:

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.  
Gray's Anodyne Lincture.  
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.  
Dr. Wilson's Peristan Salve.  
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.  
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.  
French Magnetic Oil.  
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges  
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.  
Dr. Wilson's Rump and Pain Reliever.  
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Derby Con Lotion Powders.  
Wiggin's Vermifuge.  
Robert's Eye Water.  
Hurd's Hair Vitalize.  
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.  
Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.  
Strong's Summer Cure.  
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

## MILK OF MAGNESIA

**CURES  
DYSPEPSIA  
INDIGESTION  
SICK  
HEADACHE  
HEARTBURN**

The best, safest and  
most agreeable of the  
preparations of Magne-  
sia. For all disorders  
of the stomach it will  
afford immediate relief.  
Its pleasant taste and  
milk-like smoothness  
render it very valuable  
for infants. It possi-  
bly prevents food sour-  
ing on the stomach.

Immediately corrects  
bad taste in the mouth  
and renders impure  
breath sweet and agree-  
able. Ladies using this  
preparation will find it  
of such real value as to  
make it a standard re-  
medy in every house.  
For sale by all Chem-  
ists.

**BAD TASTE  
in the MOUTH  
NAUSEA  
Sour Stomach  
Impure Breath**

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC CO.**  
LIMITED  
No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq. 31  
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OUR COMMUNION WINE,

## "St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario,  
assisted by Analytical and Economic Department, Ottawa,  
for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

**J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,**

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbe is the germinal cause  
of all disease can now be effec-  
tively destroyed and removed  
from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula,  
Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis,  
Eczema, Bright's Disease,  
Stomach Troubles,  
Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a  
renumerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing  
to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually  
becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England  
are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which  
no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially  
where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller"  
to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every  
town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,**

(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND }  
OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.  
C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



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Obtain Patents, Copyrights, Trade  
Marks, Copyrights, and how to  
Address MUNN & CO.  
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New York.

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SPECIALTIES:

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Victoria Hypophosphites,  
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Hagyard's Pain Remedy,  
Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam,  
Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,  
Hagyard's Yellow Oil,  
Hagyard's Black Oil,  
Hagyard's Condition Powders,  
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,  
Hagyard's Cattle Spice,  
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,  
Dr. Pike's Worm Lozenges,  
National Pills,  
Egyptian Salve,  
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,  
Freeman's Soothing Syrup,  
Freeman's Worm Powders,  
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,  
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,  
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,  
Milburn's Quinine Wine,  
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,  
Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

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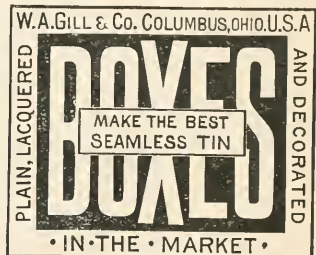
The greatest known cure for  
Catarrh, Cold in Head,  
Headache, Toothache,  
Neuralgia, and all  
Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep  
this in stock, as it sells well  
and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

- Franklin's Blood  
Remedy, - 50c.  
Blair's Gold Oil, - 25c.  
Blair's Cement, - 15c.  
Blair's Wild Indian  
Blood Purifier, per  
package, - 25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 26 King-St. east,  
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-  
sale druggists and druggists' syndromen  
throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the  
THROAT and CHEST and  
for the VOICE.

—UNEQUALLED.—

**R. - & - T. - W.**

Stamped on each drop.



## FORMULARY.

### FOR PRESERVING BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

For tissues, leaf sections, &c.,

#### I.

Take of

Glycerine.....	1 oz.
Sp. vini. rect.....	1 oz.
Aqua dist.....	1 oz.

#### II.

Take of

Glycerine.....	3 ozs.
Aqua camph.....	2 ozs.

If intended to keep, preserve it in well corked bottles.

#### III.

### GLYCERINE JELLY FOR BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS.

Take of

Gelatin.....	1 oz.
Water.....	6 oz.

Soak for two hours, then add

Glycerine.....	7 ozs.
Carbolic acid.....	1 per cent.

Warm until the flocks formed by the acid disappear, then filter while warm through tow or glass wool.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

### BROWN LEATHER POLISH.

Annatto.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Catechu.....	1 oz.
Gamboge.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Gum acacia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hydrochloric acid.....	1 fl. oz.
Water.....	2 pints.

—*B. and C. Druggist.*

### TRANSPARENT COMETIQUE.

Take of

Tallow oil.....	8 ozs.
Cocaoant oil.....	2 ozs.
Soda lye (specific gravity, 1.336).....	5 ozs.
Strong alcohol, 60 per cent.....	5 fl. ozs.
Canada balsam.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cassia oil.....	15 minims.
Oil of cloves.....	10 minims.
Oil of lavender.....	10 minims.
Oil of citronella.....	10 minims.
Oil of thyme.....	10 minims.
Glycerine.....	1 oz.

Melt the fats together; mix the soda lye and alcohol and warm over a water bath, then mix with the melted fat and keep well stirred over the water bath, until a portion being removed sets to a soap-like firmness. Then remove from the heat and mix in the perfume, Canada balsam and glycerine, and cool as rapidly as possible by standing the vessel in cold water. A tin vessel is best for making this preparation. When nearly cold it may be run into the desired shapes or moulds.

SHAVING LOTION to be applied to the face after shaving.—Stir seven parts tragacanth in 700 parts warm water; allow to stand two or three days with occasional stirring, until completely dissolved, when 5 parts menthol, dissolved in 30 parts alcohol and 21 parts glycerine are added.

### LOTIONS FOR BALDNESS.

Dr. Tom Robinson, who has made the diseases of the hair a special study, recom-

mends for baldness occurring in young ladies, and premature baldness in men, the following washes. The alkaline lotion is to be used for a week, and afterwards the acid one. The rubbing must be done with a piece of flannel or sponge:—

#### Alkaline.

Borax.....	1 drachm.
Glycerine.....	2 drachm.
Tincture of cantharides.....	6 drachm.
Solution of ammonia.....	1 oz.
Essential oil of bay.....	4 drops.
Water.....	to 6 oz.

M.

#### Acid.

Aromatic vinegar.....	2 drachms.
Glycerine.....	2 drachms.
Rectified spirits.....	1 oz.
Blistering liquid, B. P.....	1 drachm.
Orange flower water.....	2 oz.
Rose-water.....	6 oz.

M.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### EVERLASTING SALT.

Take of

Liq. am. fort.....	10 oz.
Oil lavender.....	30 drops.
Oil cloves.....	5 drops.
Ess. lemon.....	60 drops.

Having filled the bottles with small crystals of sulphate of potash, pour as much of the above solution as will fill the bottles.

### SOLUBLE CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.

Carbolic acid.....	6 grains.
Borax.....	1 drachm.
Sugar of milk.....	4 drachm.
White sugar.....	4 drachm.
Powdered carlomon-seeds.....	15 gr.
Oil of cloves.....	1 gtt.
Rose pink or carmine.....	q. s.

M.

### TOILET VINEGAR.

Oil of lavender.....	5 minims.
Oil of rosemary.....	5 minims.
Oil of peppermint.....	4 minims.
Oil of lemon.....	10 minims.
Oil of cloves.....	6 minims.
Balsam of Pern.....	1 drachm.
Rectified spirit.....	4 oz.
Acetic acid.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Water to.....	20 oz.

Mix the oils and balsam with the spirit and add to the acid and water. Let it stand for two or three days, shake occasionally, and filter.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### Preparations of Ipecacuanha.

OBSERVING that a paper is to be read at this year's meeting of the conference on the subject of ipecacuanha, I think it may be interesting to place before you certain samples of preparations which, with the view of ascertaining how they kept their virtue, I made some five years ago.

Concerning the ipecacuanha used I have the following notes: It lost 12.8 per cent. of its weight on drying in a water oven. Treated as described in the Pharmacopœia, 3 ounces yielded 265 grains of dry acetic extract, or nearly 90 grains per ounce. This extract with certain precautions could be powdered, but it was very hygroscopic.

Made into a paste with lime, ammonia, and water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours, then dried at a low tempera-

ture and percolated with boiling chloroform to exhaustion, 45 grains of this acetic extract yielded 1.98 grains of a substance which had the characters of impure emetine.

Some of the above-mentioned acetic extract was made into the official wine by dissolving in Gilbey's Castle G sherry. Another portion was similarly treated with sherry which had been mixed with gelatin and subsequently filtered. From the same ipecacuanha I made vinum ipecacuanha, B.P. 1867: acetum ipecacuanhae, Y.B. 1872; a tincture with proof spirit and another with weak spirit containing about 10 per cent. alcohol, also an ammoniated tincture by moistening 1 ounce of ipecacuanha with 1 dram of solution of ammonia (10 per cent.), and then slowly percolating to 20 ounces with weak spirit (10 per cent.)

None of the samples have been filtered since they were first made, they have been taken as fairly as possible from the bulk, the bottles being well shaken just before sampling. At no time has any precipitate been discernible in the ammoniated preparation, and it is to this preparation that I wish particularly to draw your attention, for it is the only one which has stood the test of time, it still contains a large proportion of emetine.

As far as my experiments have gone, it would appear that a menstruum containing about one grain of free ammonia per ounce furnishes the best preparation of ipecacuanha. I hope in the course of a few weeks to be able to estimate the alkaloidal value of the preparations I now show, and to try how far an ammoniated wine will fulfill the conditions necessary to make the preparations of this important remedy more reliable than they have hitherto been.—(Paper by W. H. Symons, read before the British Pharmacopœial Conference.)

### Petroleum as a "Bracer."

A writer in the *London Lancet* directs attention to the fact that the most recent remedy for alcoholism is petroleum or paraffine oil, to which the notice of the St. Petersburg medical authorities was called by an accident. It appears that a very drunken man staggered up to an open cask of petroleum and began drinking from it. Seeing the large quantity of petroleum he imbibed, it was expected that he would be seriously ill. Instead of this, however, it is related that the petroleum had cured him of all the ill effects of overdrinking, the nausea, unsteadiness of gait, and headache disappearing as if by magic. In fact, it is stated, he left the shop sober and quite another man.

A substitute for gutta serena has been found in the sap of the karite or butter tree of Africa.

It now appears that india rubber not only may be kept emulsified by a borax solution, but actually may be dissolved in the same from the raw, solid gum.

# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

## DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Folding Boxes,  
Cartons and Wrappers,  
Comb and Toothbrush Envelopes,  
Powder Envelopes,  
Prescription Blanks, Etc.

*Write for Label Catalogue.**Mention this paper.*

## LAWSON & JONES,

348 Clarence Street, - LONDON, CANADA.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100 profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

## Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	- - -	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	- - -	9.50 "
One Dozen,	- - -	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

### W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.

## THE DORENWEND Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made—and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

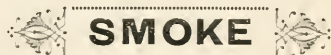
THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

## THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.



## MINERVA

AND—

## RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

## FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

## J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

## SELECTIONS.

**NAPHTHALIN** as a teniaicide is now receiving much attention, and its use in doses of 4 to 8 grains for children and 15 grains for adults, is said to be almost invariably followed by the complete expulsion of the tape worm, and this, too, in cases where other drugs have failed.

**DIGESTIVE FERMENTS** are more generally distributed than we imagine. There is one always in urine which dissolves fibrin; this is uropepsin. The quantity varies according to the individual, and not according to health. There is also a trypsin in the urine—urotrypsin—which differs from pancreatin in not being destroyed by boiling. Further, the urine contains uroptalin, which is an amylolytic ferment. A similar ferment is found in the sweat—hidroptalin.

**TO CUT SHEET BRASS CHEMICALLY.**—Make a strong solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol, and with a quill pen draw a line across the brass at the place at which it is to be cut. Let dry on, and then with the same pen draw over the line with nitric acid. The brass may then be broken across like glass cut with a diamond. The philosophy of this is that the salt of mercury is decomposed, the free mercury amalgamating the zinc, and the nitric acid attacking the copper of the brass.

**OXIN, A NEW MEAT EXTRACT.**—This, according to Rousseau (*Journ. de Med. de Paris*), is prepared from lean beef, without fat, bone or tendon, by pounding it to a fine pulp, which is then mixed with sugar. The compound is placed in a stirring apparatus and subjected to a temperature of 40 C., whereby the meat is completely changed into a saccharine extract. This can be brought by further heating to any degree of concentration required. "Oxin" is now sold in compressed tablets, whose digestibility is said to equal that of raw meat.

**TIMBOINE, A NEW AND INTENSELY POISSONOUS ALKALOID.**—Dr. Platt reports from Brazil (*Pharmaceutische Post*) that he has succeeded in isolating from the crushed roots of a leguminous plant called timbo by the aborigines of Brazil, a new and exceedingly toxic alkaloid, to which he has given the name timboine. The Indians have long used a decoction of the timbo roots for the purpose of killing fish by poisoning the waters, just as *Cocculus Indicus* is used in other countries. A small amount of the decoction is said to suffice for a very large volume of water.

**A NEW LABEL PASTE.**—The *Moniteur Industriel* gives the following: Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 gm. of gum arabic, and in another vessel, with a similar quantity of water, 30 gm. of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magna, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture add 120 cem. glycerine and 2.50 cem. oil of thyme, and

bring the volume up to 1 litre by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

**THE GRASS OIL OF INDIA.**—Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, retired Surgeon General of the Bengal Army, draws the attention of the medical profession to the valuable properties of the grass oil of India. It is, he says, the essential oil of the tall spiked grass of the Central Provinces of India, the *Andropogon schenanthus* of Linneus, and yielded the very precious ointment of spikenard of Scripture, known and valued in India as "Rusa-ki-tel," or Rusa oil. Its properties are alterative, emollient, and rubefacient. It is invaluable in gout and rheumatism, and, I may add, of remarkable efficacy in phlegmasia dolens. It is either rubbed in pure or mixed with salad oil. Being an essential oil, it is expensive; but a little goes a very long way, and its fragrance is largely in its favor. The oil is acted on by light, and passes from lemon-yellow to dark brown, but without losing its efficacy or fragrance.

## Origin of Show Globes.

**BOTTLES or vases, colored or containing colored liquids, are of pharmaceutical import.** The question of the origin or their use as signs is often asked. It cannot be definitely answered. But as to how the custom originated, one may confidently say that it arose from the common-sense desire of the dealer in medicinal wares to make the fact obvious to the passer-by. The confectioner does essentially the same thing, and so, indeed, do the grocers, and many others.

By turning to Lurwood and Hotten's book it will be seen that a golden bottle has been used as a banker's and a goldsmith's sign; also, that bottles of various kinds have in other days, as now, decorated many a tavern front.

Hence, a bottle or vase can hardly be regarded as a symbol, and much less the exclusive symbol of a dealer in medicines. If it were similar in every instance and had something special in its form or color, or both, it might be so regarded.

As it is, one cannot very well regard it in any other light than as a part of the dealer's ordinary stock. Still, it must be said that there is something decidedly distinct and special about it, as seen in the pharmacist's window.

In this country, at least, the shape of the vase or vases (for there are generally three or four) and their color, are not subject to any rule; and in fact there are a few stores in which there are none. The favorite colors seem to be light green, claret, light blue and amber.

It is very probable that the presence of special colored liquids in show-bottles was not date back much farther than, if as far as, 1617—the time when the apothecaries became a distinct class from grocers in England. Certainly, some of the beautiful shades of color are very modern.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

## Don't Depend on Memory.

**DOUBTLESS** many merchants, says an exchange, each lose hundreds of dollars annually through a defective memory. A failure to make a charge at once for goods is often likely to result in loss or an error, and a disputed account is something a good merchant invariably endeavors to avoid.

A merchant may think he can wait upon two or three customers at once, charge their accounts and keep everything straight, but it takes a wonderful head to do it.

If a storekeeper does not have time to go to his desk and charge up the goods sold to each customer, he should have a small memorandum book always at hand, in which to make a note of the things purchased and price paid for them. It is not very much trouble for him to do this, and it will repay him many times the extra labor it imposes on him before the end of the year.

Another bad policy is to forget to deliver goods at specified hour. Often, by trusting to his memory, the merchant or clerk overlooks the matter, and the customer is put to great annoyance and inconvenience because the goods fail to materialize. It taxes the patience of the housekeeper to be compelled to send twice for goods. A merchant or clerk should never promise to do anything at a given time unless he knows very well he can perform it, and when he agrees to perform any office of the character referred to he should not allow it, under any circumstance to slip from his memory. Therefore, in writing out an order which is to be delivered, make a memorandum of the time of delivering and have the goods at their destination on or before the hour when they are expected.

Careful attention to the details of business like those enumerated above contribute a great deal to the success of the retail storekeeper. A neglect of these is often one of the causes of failure.

## Medicinal Qualities of Nutmegs

**THE medicinal qualities of nutmegs** are worthy of considerable attention on account of their value in the treatment of diarrhea, many cases quickly yielding to the administration of half a drachm in milk. Insomnia may be quickly relieved by them when opium fails and chloral is not advisable. It is also a sedative in delirium tremens, and can be given with safety and marked benefit. An excellent ointment for itching and irritable hemorrhoids is composed of two drachms of powdered nutmegs, one drachm of tannic acid, and one ounce of lard (*Medical Bulletin*).—*Dietetic Gazette.*

An English physician, Dr. Lennox Wainwright, affirms that a mixture of menthol and carbonate of ammonia has proven to be the best remedy for hay fever. It is used as smelling salts.

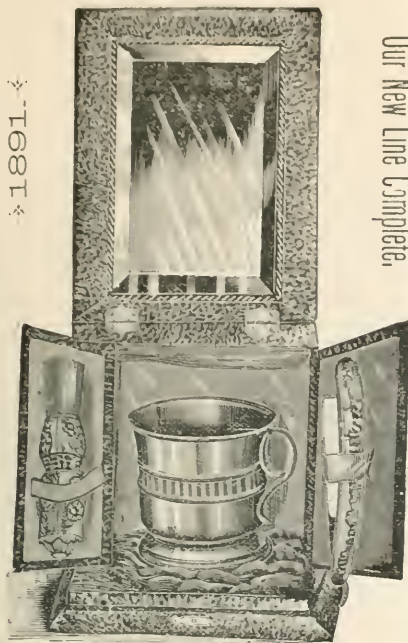


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Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

Established 1881.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

# Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

# To Druggists Only!

*We beg to call your attention to the following*

## SPECIALTIES:

						DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt.	EASTLAKE	FOUNTAIN	SYRINGES,	-	-	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	"	"	"	"	-	7.50
" 4, 3 "	"	"	"	"	-	8.50
" 5, 4 "	"	"	"	"	-	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

# Fever Thermometers.

*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.*

*HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

## DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Ill.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read T. Leeming & Co.'s change of advt. on page 4.

Carbolic acid, crystal, liquid or crude, may be purchased to advantage from the H. W. Jayne Chemical Co. See advt., page 11.

The Hemming Bros. Co., of Toronto, have something to say to the trade concerning rubber goods, atomizers, etc., in this number.

The American Oil Co. advertise Denosoline in bulk and bottles, together with choice toilet preparations prepared with this excellent petroleum product. They are also dealers in lubricating oils, etc. Write for prices.

The Wells & Richardson Co. have made a decided hit in the inauguration of the Diamond Dye Prize Contest. All druggists who are not already supplied with books giving full particulars as to the mode of conducting the competition may have a supply on application.

H. A. Nelson & Sons have got out their new catalogue. It covers the whole extensive range of the house's manufactures and wares. It is finely illustrated, is well arranged, and has a full index at the back. Every member of the trade should obtain a copy.

As will be seen in the announcement on page 9, Slooem's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is now put up in bottles to retail at 35 cents, as well as in the dollar size. No doubt this will be the means of introducing the preparation more generally to the public, and a large sale should be the result.

The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents in Canada for the Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co., manufacturers of Phenacetine and Sulfonal-Bayer, announce that they are now offering these valuable products to the trade in the form of lozenges. The Phenacetine-Bayer lozenges contain 4 and 8 grains, and the Sulfonal-Bayer 4 and 16 grains, and put up in neat boxes of 50 and 100 each. This will be a very convenient form for the prescribing of these valuable remedies.

Messrs. Allan & Co., successors to the Smith & McGlashan Co., call the attention of the trade to a few leading specialties in this issue. They inform us that these goods will be well and efficiently advertised, and druggists may depend upon a steady demand. Some of the articles mentioned, notably Carson's Bitters and Pectoria, are already excellent sellers and standard proprietary goods, while Allan's Cough Caudies, neatly put up and sold at a popular price, are sure to have a large demand.

## Shall Pharmacists Manufacture Antiseptic Material.

BY JOHN T. DAVISON, PH. G., M. D.

Presuming that the query relates to the supplying of materials for the surgeon, aseptic and antiseptic in character, I reply by saying, Yes; immediately qualifying this answer, however, by adding, Provided the pharmacist is willing to assume certain obligations and responsibilities as to the character of the goods furnished.

Division of labor applies to the work of the surgeon, as to that of other occupations. It is a decided advantage to a busy man to be relieved of the labor and care of preparing the numerous dressings, solutions, etc., that go to make up the large part of the article required for an operation of moment. There is a decided practical advantage to the surgeon in being able, as far as possible to keep the hands out of such astringent solutions as the much-used and indispensable mercuric chloride, carbolic acid, and the like. The fingers of a surgeon have been called the "surgical eye," and anything tending to keep them soft, so that the tactile sensibility is not destroyed, will be hailed with delight. While a division of labor of this kind does not relieve the surgeon from his responsibility as to the character of the materials to be used for dressing, the time saved is enough in amount to be otherwise well turned to practical account.

The particular advantage to the surgeon in being enabled to obtain freshly prepared material, antiseptic and aseptic in character, will be most appreciated by those whose work lies hundreds of miles from centres of supply for those articles made on the large scale by the manufacturer. The different gauzes, cottons, drainage tubes, in fact the hundreds of articles that may be needed in an operation, are put up neatly, and for the most part of good quality. Especially is the latter true of the articles as they leave the factory. A practical disadvantage relates to the moist dressings, the iodoform and bi-chloride gauzes, which are moist in name only, at least in this part of the United States. This disadvantage could be obviated if they were prepared freshly by some competent pharmacist, in proportion to his local demand. It is not likely that the pharmacist could compete with the large manufacturer as to price and style; but he could, by conscientious attention to details, produce an every way superior article to those usually supplied. Every surgeon aims to produce "union by first intention" in wounds, whether accidentally or purposely made. Next to the operative procedure itself, a dressing, antiseptic and aseptic in character, conduces most to a favorable result; hence, the pharmacist who gives sufficiently of his time and conscience toward producing a satisfactory class of material of this kind, deserves no little credit for the successful outcome of an operation. Asepsis, broadly speaking means cleanliness. Asepsis and antiseptics go together. No pharmacist should undertake the preparation of surgical dress-

sings unless he is prepared to comply faithfully with the exactions understood by a careful interpretation of these words. The work is such that undivided attention should be given it from beginning to end. It implies clean rooms, clean material, and clean hands; and the one who cannot supply these had better leave the work to those who can, unless he be so callous that he is unmindful of the thought that possibly an unfortunate, if not fatal result after operative procedure, may be, and is undoubtedly, to be traced to improperly prepared aseptic and antiseptic material.

I have endeavored to show the needs of the surgeon for good freshly prepared materials for dressing, and to indicate a few of the underlying principles involved in their manufacture, so that virtually each individual pharmacist may be prepared to answer the question as he sees best.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

## Preservation of Ammonium Carbonate.

"Perhaps the best way to preserve Ammonium Carbonate," to quote the words of a friend whose Celtic blood occasionally manifests itself, "is to throw it away and get some more, whenever the pulverulent nature of the salt manifests itself."

This is very good advice to those who are so situated that the wholesaler is but a few minutes' distance, but for the large mass of apothecaries who are miles from the metropolis, something else may prove of value. It is to those whose calls for the salt are few and far between that this is addressed. It is not uncommon to find when the container is opened, that the vitreous has vanished, leaving the inert powder. As a preventative in great measure of this, I suggest that when a fresh lot is received, it be broken into pieces of convenient size, and each piece immersed for a moment in melted paraffin, then removed, and the little pellicle allowed to harden, immersing again if necessary, to close thoroughly any little vent-hole.

Some piece of ammonium carbonate treated in this way were laid upon a shelf where the sunlight struck them for an hour daily, and at the end of two months, upon breaking up the lump, only the exterior of the mass was found deteriorated; the remainder being in perfect shape for dispensing. Of course, it will suggest itself to the practical dispenser that the adherent particles of paraffin film are innocuous and may be strained from the dissolving menstruum.—SENECA S. ROOT in *Rocky Mountain Druggist*.

Be sure your own conduct is right; it will keep many others straight.

SANTONOLACTONE has been recommended as a substitute name for santonin, in order to avoid its being confounded with strychnine.

TO IMPROVE LEMONADE.—An ounce and a half of orange flower water to the gallon of syrup is found to be a great improvement to lemonade, giving more bouquet and a more delicate flavor.

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## Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been very good. The wholesalers in Toronto and Montreal were busy during Exhibition time with customers, many of whom are only seen in the warehouses at that season, when they combine business with pleasure. There has been little fluctuation in prices, none of any moment.

Camphor is firm.

Grains Paradise advanced.

Borax easier.

Glycerine maintains advance.

Pot. Bromide is a little easier; rumors are current of a renewal of the Bromine pool, but so far lacks confirmation.

Opium and Morphia are firm; higher prices are looked for in the near future.

Quinine unchanged.

Oit Capeput higher.

Cocaine is higher. Next month the rainy season set in, and during that time there will be little chance of procuring a supply of leaves or crude cocaine, and under the circumstances higher prices may be looked for.

Mercurials; late cable advices report the downward movement in price has been checked.

Chamomiles are reported higher abroad; so far the home market has not been materially affected.

Orris root will likely be higher as crop prospects are very unfavorable and stocks small.

Arnica flowers are advancing.

## Liquorice in Southern Europe.

THE qualities of liquorice in different countries vary greatly. It is said that the juice from Turkey and Greece is bitter, of Sicily and Spain sweet and rich, but that of Italy the richest, though less is exported thence. Liquorice in these countries is a vigorous and abundant wild plant, almost too much so in many places. In Spain it grows finest in the rich bottom lands of the great rivers, and the crop depends much on the mildness or severity of the winters. It is of such vigorous growth that other weeds cannot encroach on it and crowd it out, and no parasite or insect pest is known to infest it. It is so tenacious of life that if only a small portion of the root is left in the ground after the collecting season it shoots up again. There are two kinds of liquorice, one sending down a tap root from 3 to 6 feet deep, and the other runs underground from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet deep. The latter is the most highly prized, from the facility with which it is dug up. Only the roots are used, the tops being burned for fuel. It varies in quantity and quality according to soil in different provinces, changes its color to red, yellow or brown, and the proportions of saccharine and starch vary also. The climate best suited to the growth of liquorice is that where oranges and all the citrus family thrive, as it can-

not endure hard ground frosts nor cold high altitudes. In Sicily it grows most luxuriantly in low lands adjacent to streams of water. The valley of the river Simeto is so rich that, with the rudest tools and culture, the peasants have no difficulty in growing cereals and other plants for food. Their principal trouble is keeping down the weeds that spring up so abundantly in the cultivated lands, and the liquorice from its pertinacity is most dreaded. A crop can be gathered every three or four years from the same ground, and the digging commences after the autumn rains have set in. Liquorice requires the hot sun to perfect its juice, but at the same time it bakes the ground so hard, the task of collecting the deep-set roots would be too laborious and expensive till the earth is well saturated. There are seven manufactories in Cantania alone, and they produce from 700,000 to 800,000 lbs. annually, and others in various cities of the island. Very little of the root is exported either from Sicily or Italy, only the rolls or sticks made from the inspissated juice. Asia Minor exports largely to the United States. So long ago as 1885 steam presses were in use there, and from Alexandreth, in Smyrna, 6,000 tons were exported at a value of about \$192,000.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Pharmaceutical Flips.

What fruit is the most visionary? The apple of the eye.

An Ashland, Mo., physician has on his office wall: Patients are a virtue.

Totling—"Why do people borrow trouble so much?" Dimling—"Because it isn't necessary to put up any collateral." *New York Sun.*

The Public—Don't you think these patent medicines kill many people?

Mr. Richardson—Perhaps they do, but look at all the newspapers they keep alive.—*Life.*

"I'm feeling very ill again, doctor. Do you think I'm going to die?" "My dear madam, compose yourself. That is the last thing in the world that is going to happen to you."—*Life.*

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense!" exclaimed Uncle John; and then asked, "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

Both Sides.—I. She—"John, what does the heroic treatment mean?" Dr. John B. Omepath—"Kill or cure—generally kill." She—"Dear, what is the literal translation of *similia similibus curantur*?" Dr. Al. O. Pathe—"Simple cures for simple people."—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Fond mamma to young Miss—"Did I not forbid you to go in the park without a protector?" Young Miss—"But I had a protector." Fond Mamma—"Yor mean to tell me—" Young Miss—"Yes, I went to the druggist's and bought a chest protector."

An Exceptional Case.—Young Noodle—"Didn't you say, Professor, that physiology was the science that treats of the functions of the body?" Professor—"Yes, sir." Y. N.—"Then, under the head of what ology would a study of the mind come?" P.—"I am afraid, Noodle, that in your case it would come under the head of myth-ology."—*Boston Courier.*

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### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$1 03	\$1 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALOIS, oz. ....	49	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARGEMONE, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Barlock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFERIOS, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARB, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DEATRINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canella, lb. ....	15	17	DIAPER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	30	35	EICOR, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	Extract, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	ERAGRIS, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	Pomada, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	Chamonile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Elder, lb. ....	20	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spear-mint, lb. ....	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	Spanish, Vala, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HOKEY, lb. ....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	HORS, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	GUARANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb. ....	1 75	1 80	GEN ALKES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
BURS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Arabie, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb. ....	40	45
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
BUTTER, Cacag, lb. ....	75	80	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	65	70	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hyoscyamus. ....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
Powdered, lb. ....	39	35	Galacis, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Timnevelly, lb. ....	15	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
			Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uca Urst, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LEECES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 40	3 50	LICORICE, Soluzzi, ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
			Seamouy, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00	
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60	
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10			
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11			
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50				
LYCOPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	50	1	75	CADMIUM, Bromide, lb.	20	25	
MACE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	Iodide, oz.	45	50			
MANN, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38			
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6			
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12			
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CINCHONINE, oz.	15	18			
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	Colchicum	1	00	1	20	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85	
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80			
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROPHORM, lb.	50	1	75		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30			
ONIMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20			
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10	00	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8			
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70			
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3			
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80			
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50			
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl cash	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30			
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50	
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOPHORM, lb.	6	00	7	00	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16			
White, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40			
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55			
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16			
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00		
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80			
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40			
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15			
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55			
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Samdars, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60			
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25			
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS				Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Cobosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acet., Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	45	50			
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6			
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16			
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80			
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9			
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Excised, lb.	8	10			
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85			
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90			
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15			
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8			
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40			
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, dilute, oz. bot.	1	50	Red, lb.	7	9			
Ground, lb.	10	12	tles doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4			
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lbs.	6	7			
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45			
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35			
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30			
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55			
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.	35	40			
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60			
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	Carbonate, lb.	18	20			
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	32	37	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45			
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	13	15	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3			
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	2	25	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30	
Bottles, lb.	5	6	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95			
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	40	1	45	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1	10	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	15	1	20	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1	25	1	30	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, lb.	1	60	With Chalk, lb.	60	65			
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACOSTHINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40			
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	Bin., oz.	30	40			
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Liqur., lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75			
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55			
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	65	1	75	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1	65	1	75	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60	
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40			
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACTINE, oz.	70	75			
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6			
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	2	25	2	40	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	1	00	1	00	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40			
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17			
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13			
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bisrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30			
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	00	Bromide, lb.	37	40	
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	11	16			



Chlorate, Eng., lb. ....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Lenongrass, lb. ....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb. ....	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb. ....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz. ....	60	65
Citrate, lb. ....	75	80	Carbonate, lb. ....	25	30	Neroli, oz. ....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb. ....	40	45	Chloride, granular, oz. ....	13	15	Orange, lb. ....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz. ....	10	12	Iodide, oz. ....	60	65	Sweet, lb. ....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb. ....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb. ....	13	60	Origaniun, lb. ....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb. ....	8	10	Sulphate, lb. ....	9	11	Patchouli, oz. ....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb. ....	50	55	Valerianate, oz. ....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb. ....	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Peppermint, lb. ....	4 00	4 50
Yellow, lb. ....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. ....	75	80	Pimento, lb. ....	2 60	2 75
And Sosl. Tartrate, lb. ....	30	35	Sweet, lb. ....	70	80	Rhodium, oz. ....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb. ....	25	30	Anber, crude, lb. ....	40	45	Rose, oz. ....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz. ....	35	40	Evet, lb. ....	65	70	Rosemary, lb. ....	70	75
QUININE, Sulpha., bulk. ....	25	28	Anise, lb. ....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz. ....	25	30
Oz., oz. ....	30	36	Bay, oz. ....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb. ....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oz., oz. ....	16	20	Bergamot, lb. ....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb. ....	65	70
SALICIN, lb. ....	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb. ....	90	1 00	Savin, lb. ....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz. ....	20	22	Cajuput, lb. ....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb. ....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. ....	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz. ....	60	65	Spruce, lb. ....	65	70
Fused, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb. ....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb. ....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb. ....	30	35	Cassia, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb. ....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. ....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. ....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb. ....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb. ....	63	65	Citronelle, lb. ....	70	75	Wormseed, lb. ....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb. ....	3	6	Clove, lb. ....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb. ....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz. ....	10	12	Copaiba, lb. ....	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hyposulphite, lb. ....	3	6	Croton, lb. ....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb. ....	104	13
Iodide, oz. ....	40	45	Cubeb, lb. ....	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal. ....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb. ....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb. ....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal. ....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb. ....	2	3	Eucigeron, oz. ....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal. ....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb. ....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal. ....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb. ....	30	35	Fennel, lb. ....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal. ....	75	78
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb. ....	18	20	Geranium, oz. ....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal. ....	73	75
STRECHNINE, crystals, oz. ....	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb. ....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal. ....	1 25	1 30
SULFONAL, oz. ....	10	45	Juniper berries (English), lb. ....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal. ....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb. ....	25	4	Wood, lb. ....	70	75	Salad, gal. ....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb. ....	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. ....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb. ....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb. ....	50	55	Garden, lb. ....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal. ....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz. ....	60	65	Lemon, lb. ....	3 50	3 75	TURPENTINE, gal. ....	60	70

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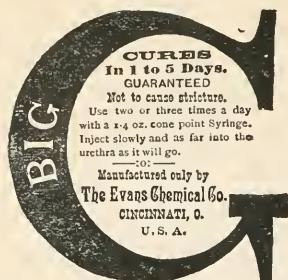
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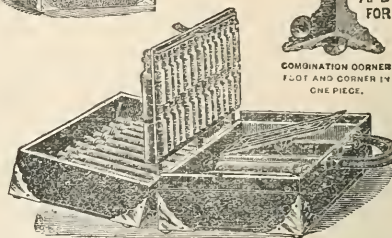
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

No. 11.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
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New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

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THE merchant who is bound to succeed is the one who in every particular will endeavor to keep abreast of the times. The day of the easy-going, listless, half-hearted man of business is gone, and to be able to compete with his fellow business man he must have energy, ambition and unremitting attention to his business. He must have discretion in purchasing, economy in the details of management, and a keen sense of the requirements of the public. We all hope in our battle of

est measure of "success," as it is generally understood, be secured, unless it is diligently striven after. The merchant must strive to master a complete knowledge of his business, to be fully alive to



A. B. PETRIE.

the fact that there are others competing with him and endeavor to convince his customers that he can serve them as well and as favorably as anyone. There are many ways in which this keeping abreast of the times might be signified, namely, carefulness in buying—always having a full stock of the lines you handle without overstocking; avoiding as much as possible the giving of credit, one of the *baracles* which unfortunately still clings to the modern methods of doing business; paying cash for purchases whenever at all possible, thereby saving discounts and making your first profits; reading carefully all that appears in your trade journals, advertising pages as well as others, and aiming to be first in offering to the public that which promises to be a good and profitable line; all these combined with honesty, sobriety and straightforward business methods will gain customers and guarantee success.

SILVER FLUORIDE may be readily prepared, according to M. Moissau (Soc de Pharm.), by the action of hydrofluoric acid upon silver carbonate free oxide. The solution is to be quickly evaporated in the dark chamber.

## Collodium Belladonnæ, B. P. C.

BY MICHAEL CONROY, F. C. S.

THIS is one of the late additions to the British Pharmaceutical Conference Formulary. The formula is as follows:—

Alcoholic extract of belladonna .5 oz.  
Spirit of camphor . . . . . 2½ fluid oz.  
Dissolve, and add—

Flexible collodion, sufficient to produce . 1 pt.  
Set aside, and decant the clear liquid.

These directions are simple in the extreme, but, unfortunately, the result is very unsatisfactory; the extract dissolves in the spirit of camphor, but most of it is thrown out of solution on adding the collodion, and the mixture, being of a viscous nature, takes a very long time "to settle." The sample before me, made over a month ago, has not yet cleared. Life being too short for formulae that takes up so much time, the following modification was tried, with the result that a perfectly clear preparation was produced in a very short time.

The extract was dissolved in the spirit of camphor, but, instead of adding the collodion to it as directed by the formulary, ether and spirit, in the proportions



F. JORDAN.

used in making collodion, were added. In other words a mixture consisting of three parts of ether and one part rectified spirit was used instead of collodion. This was shaken up at frequent intervals during the course of one hour, and the



JOHN MCKEE.

life for at least a certain measure of success, some are content with little, sailing along with the hackneyed idea that "the world owes them a living;" others are looking forward to a future of ease and affluence, but by none will even the small



clear solution poured off. In this perfectly clear solution the necessary amount of pyroxilin, Canada balsam, and castor oil were dissolved. This produced an article identical with the B.P.C. formula without requiring the inconvenient and tedious settling process. The essential difference between this modification and the original formula is that the pyroxilin is added to an easily obtained and bright solution of the extract instead of the extract being added to the collodion.

I do not claim that this modification turns out a satisfactory preparation. Far from it. All that can be said for it is that it enables one to produce the article within a reasonable time. In other respects it has all the defects of the B.P.C. article. By whichever of these methods the collodion belladonnae is prepared, one is naturally struck with the fact that most of the extract is left undissolved, and it seemed to me desirable to ascertain the quantity and alkaloidal value of the dissolved extract, as well as of the undissolved portion. For this purpose I took 5 oz. of the B. P. alcoholic extract of belladonna, dissolved it in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces of rectified spirit, and added sufficient of the collodion solvent (three ether and one sp. rect.) to produce 20 fluid ounces. This was well shaken up at frequent intervals during the course of one hour, and allowed to settle for twelve hours. The liquid portion was then decanted and found to measure  $15\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces. The undissolved extract, holding part of the solvent, formed a semi-solid mass, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces, its weight being 5 oz. 260 grs.

The extract used on drying at  $212^{\circ}$  F. lost 12.5 per cent. of its weight.

One fluid ounce of the liquid portion, evaporated and dried at  $212^{\circ}$  F., yielded 16.5 grains, equivalent to 18.8 grains of the extract used.

From these figures we arrive at the following:—

	Grains.
Total weight of extract used, 5 ozs.	2,187.5
Weight of ext. in $15\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. of liquor	
$18.8 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ .....	284.3

Weight of undissolved extract, 1,903.2

On testing the alkaloidal strength of these extracts by Dunstan and Ransom's process, I obtained the following results:

	Grains.
The extract used yielded 2.34 per cent. of alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	51.18
One fl. oz. of the liquid portion of the preparation gave 1.55 gr. equivalent on the $15\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. to .....	23.44
The undissolved extract gave 1.1 per cent. of alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. 260 grs. to .....	26.92

The alkaloid from the liquid portion and from the undissolved extract—23.44 grs. and 26.92 grs.—amounts to 50.36 grains, which, allowing for experimental errors, agrees fairly well with the total alkaloidal content of the extract used, 51.18 grains.

Taking the alkaloidal contents as the basis of valuation, we find that more than one-half is wasted. This being so very unsatisfactory, it occurred to me that probably the B. P. extract was not a suit-

able one for this preparation. The B. P. extract is not in reality an alcoholic extract, water being used to follow the spirit in extracting the powdered root by percolation. This introduces into the extract substances that are less soluble in collodion, and which, to a very considerable extent, reduces its alkaloidal value. Accordingly an extract of belladonna was prepared with rectified spirit alone, and with this extract the same experiments were repeated, with the following results:—

On dissolving 3 oz. of this extract in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces of spirit, adding sufficient of the collodion solvent to produce 20 fluid ounces, shaking for one hour at frequent intervals, and allowing it to rest for twelve hours,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces of clear liquid was obtained. The undissolved extract holding some of the solvent measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces, its weight being 5 ozs. 145 grs.

The extract used, on drying  $212^{\circ}$  F., lost 14 per cent. of its weight. One fluid ounce of the liquid portion, evaporated and dried at  $212^{\circ}$  F., gave 22.7 grains—equivalent to 26.4 grains of the extract used.

From these figures we get the following:

	Grains.
Total weight of extract used, 5 ozs.	2,187.5
Weight of extract in $15\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. of liquor, $26.4 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ .....	409.2

Weight of undissolved extract, 1,778.3

The results on testing the alkaloidal strength of these are:—

	Grains.
The extract used gave 3.84 per cent. alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	84.00
One fl. oz. of the liquid portion gave 2.05 equivalent on the $15\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. to	31.77
The undissolved extract gave 2.2 per cent. alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. 145 grs. to .....	51.31

More of this extract was dissolved than of the previous kind, and although more of the alkaloid was taken up, still the proportion of the whole is less than in the experiment with the B. P. extract.

I quite admit that it is easier to criticize than to originate, but I hope at an early date, to go further into the matter, and with your indulgence, to submit to a future meeting of this association, if I succeed, a better and less wasteful formula for this useful preparation.

I may say, in conclusion, that Dunstan and Ransom's method for the estimation of the alkaloids in this extract is an excellent one—easily worked and yielding reliable and constant results. *Chemist and Druggist.*

### A New Solvent of Camphor.

From the frequency with which the indications for the subcutaneous injections are met with, it is evident that a good and reliable solvent for this substance is a great desideratum. Etheral solutions rapidly evaporate. Alcoholic solutions also evaporate, and the camphor becomes precipitated, so that injections of such solutions produce severe pain or even abscess. Solutions of camphor in oil are difficult to employ, while besides possess-

ing the disadvantage of the liability of becoming rancid.

In the *Zeitschrift für Therapie* for September 1, 1891, Dr. Karl Rosner recommends in the highest terms a solution of camphor in liquid paraffine, which, when slightly warmed, forms a perfectly clear and limpid solution. He states that he has kept this solution for more than five years without its properties becoming changed.

### Restoration of Ethereal Oils that have become Resinous.

The *Drogezeitung* gives the following: The oxidation of ethereal oils from exposure to the atmosphere is much retarded by exclusion of light. Amber-colored vessels for such oils are therefore recommended. The addition of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. of sodium bisulphate to such oils will keep them from change indefinitely.

When oils have already become resinous, they may be restored to their pristine condition by mixing them with one-half their weight of any odorless fat and adding a 3-per-cent. solution of common salt, and then distilling. If the quantity of damaged oil is a small one, shake with a mixture of animal charcoal and a solution of borax for fifteen to thirty minutes. The gummy or resinous portions will saponify with the borax, while the oil, restored to its original color and smell, may be decanted or filtered off.

### Depilatory Powders.

DR. CLASEN says (*Monatshfte f. Prakt. Dermat.*, 1889, 9, 541) that among the best depilatory powders are sulphohydrate of sodium and sulphide of barium. As to the sulphohydrate of sodium, he says that used as a paste, one part to eight of water, and allowed to remain on for a very short time, it acts well. But it deteriorates very rapidly and is dangerous to give to a patient, as it is quite capable of producing scars. The sulphide of barium is a safer powder for the purpose. It may be used by mixing fifty parts of it with twenty-five parts each of starch and oxide of zinc. This is mixed with water so as to form a soft paste and spread upon the face. After ten minutes it is scraped off, and leaves a smooth skin.—*Medical Tribune.*

PRESERVATION OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM. It frequently happens, says the *Bolletino farmaceutico*, that the valerianate of ammonium of Commerce, after being kept awhile, acquires a disagreeable odor and presents an acid reaction. This is due to loss of ammonia, and the consequent formation of valeric acid over the surface. By neutralization with ammonia the valeric acid again disappears and the strong, disagreeable odor is lost.

AN acid cellulose solvent has been discovered by Cross and Bevan, consisting of zinc chloride dissolved in two parts of acetic anhydride.

# STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



**CUSTOMER** — "What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

**PROPRIETOR** — "Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of **STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES**, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New Test Sample Rack interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns' Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

## SPECIAL ODORS.

<b>WHITE LILAC</b>	<b>MAY BLOSSOM</b>	<b>4 ROSES</b>	<b>EUXENIA</b>	<b>CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM</b>
<b>HELIOTROPE</b>	<b>OLIVE BLOSSOM</b>	<b>ERMINIE</b>	<b>KALANTHE</b>	<b>LILY OF THE VALLEY</b>

## REGULAR ODORS.

<b>WHITE ROSE</b>	<b>YLANG YLANG</b>	<b>WEST END</b>	<b>WOOD VIOLET</b>	<b>JOCKEY CLUB</b>
<b>ROSE GERANIUM</b>	<b>RONDELITIA</b>	<b>TEA ROSE</b>	<b>NEW MOWN HAY</b>	<b>TRUE ENG. VIOLET</b>
<b>CLOVE PINK</b>	<b>UPPER TEN</b>	<b>ESS. BOQUET</b>	<b>OPOPONAX</b>	<b>MUSK</b>
<b>PATCHOULY</b>	<b>TONQUIN MUSK</b>	<b>MOSS ROSE</b>	<b>STEPHANOTIS</b>	<b>WHITE POND LILY</b>
		<b>FRANGIPANNI</b>		

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst "Heliotrope," "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered tint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

**NOTE EXCEPTION.** — "True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

## PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

### IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

#### NEW TALL STYLE.

These stoppered tall bottles, elegant stoppers, capped with Gold-leather skin, fast with cord, silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 doz.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounces	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

#### ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATHERTON'S STYLE.

	1 doz.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$15 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

### IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

#### ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounces	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

#### SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounces	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

## SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

## PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

# SEELY

THE  
American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

## SPECIAL ODORS

WILD CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM.

WHITE LILAC.

WHITE HYACINTH.

MARIE STUART.

EASTER LILY.

WHITE ROSE.

VICTORIA REGIA.

MARY ANDERSON.

WHITE HELIOTROPE.

JOCKEY CLUB.

### PRICE LIST:

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	1.00 "
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "

Our line of Imported and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Cologne or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,  
Bertrands Freres Perfumery,  
Duponts Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now  
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250  
Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good  
value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the  
latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle  
Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's  
and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## Belladonna

## Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S  
preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Atkinson's Perfumes,

Bertrand's

Lautiers'

Lubin's

Lundborg's

Piesse & Lubin's

Pinaud's

Warwick's

Full Assortment.

Woodworth's Blue Lilies Per-  
fume, in 1 and 8 oz.

Pinaud's Sachets, Lilas de France.

" " Ylang Ylang.

" " White Rose.

" Soap, Lilas de France.

" " Persian Boquet.

" " Pean de Espagne.

" Lotion Vegetal, Lilas de  
France.

" Lotion Vegetal, Violette.

" Brilliantine.

Baldwin's Perfumes, Lalla Rookh.

" " Queen Bess.

" " Wild Plum.

" Sachets, Lalla Rookh.

" " Queen Bess.

" " Wild Plum.

" " Wild Flowers.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Goods in Stock

AT BEST PRICES.



## TRADE NOTES.

J. G. Walton, druggs, Sherbrooke, Que., has assigned.

R. F. Greer has opened a drug store at Alexander, Manitoba.

Oldfield Bros., druggists, Dundalk, Ont., have made an assignment.

Sutherland & Hughes, physicians and druggs, Leamington, Ont., have dissolved.

C. H. Bowes & Co., druggists, Victoria, B. C., have removed to 27 Johnson street.

Hugh McPhail, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., has assigned. He bought out J. J. Wheeler's stock in 1888.

The estate of Dr. W. A. Kyle, of Lanark, druggist, insolvent, will pay its creditors 14 cents on the dollar.

G. S. Hill, formerly with Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, has opened a drug store at Regina, N. W. T.

S. W. Trott, druggist, Calgary, N. W. T., a well known and popular citizen, died last week of congestion of the lungs.

Munson & Dickie, druggs, Carberry, Man., have dissolved partnership; A. E. Munson will continue the business.

John Ashbury, a prominent druggist of Chicago, formerly of London, Ont., is visiting relatives and friends in that city.

Chas. Shupe has sold his drug business at International Bridge, Ont., to Dr. W. R. Hunter, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

R. F. Greer, of Toronto, has opened a drug store at Alameda, a point which will be on the Canadian Pacific Souris extension.

Joseph Johnson, druggs, Rat Portage, Ont., has formed a partnership with F. W. Canniff, under style of Canniff & Johnson.

The drug store of J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, Man., was damaged by fire last month. Insurance of \$1000 on stock in the City of London Insurance Co.

A local company has been formed to erect a paper mill on Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, with a capital of \$500,000. In addition to all kinds and grades of paper, pulp will also be manufactured.

Body & Noaks' linseed oil mill at Winnipeg, which has been out of raw material for some time, commenced running on new flax seed last week, two carloads having been received from Plum Coulee, Man.

A medical newspaper says that the Norwegian dramatist, Ibsen, was originally a druggist's apprentice at Gremstock, Norway, where he wrote his first drama, and that he afterwards became a medical student.

Mr. Geo. M. Anderson, one of the travellers for the London Drug Co., being about to go into the retail drug business on his own account, was made the recipient of a gold-headed cane accompanied by a flattering address, on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr. Perry, a fellow-traveller,

made the presentation on behalf of the staff.

Stuart & Schroeder, druggists, 811 College street, assigned some weeks ago to H. K. S. Hemming, of Hemming Bros., 76 York street, but the assignment was only recently registered. Stuart left the city and has not been heard of since the assignment. As the firm had only just started business the assets are expected to pan out fairly well.

John W. Edy, who opened one of the first drug stores in the County of Waterloo, Ont., died Oct. 22nd at Port Elgin, Ont., at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He was quite active up to within a month before his death, which was hastened by an accident that befell him a short time ago. Deceased was the father of M. F. Edy, druggist, of Port Elgin.

Christopher Wetherill, drug importer, and interested largely in white lead and paints in Philadelphia, died on October 24 at the age of 77 years. He was identified with the firm of G. D. Wetherill & Co. for 60 years, and for 40 years was its senior partner. He was an active member of the Drug Exchange and at one time a trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

John Dawson, formerly of the firm of Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, has arranged to represent S. Davis & Sons, cigars, in the west. Mr. Dawson will continue his headquarters at Winnipeg, and will have charge of the territory from Port Arthur to the coast. He has opened a sample room at room No. 1, McIntyre block, Winnipeg. He will also represent D. Ritchie & Co., cigarettes, tobacco, etc.

James E. Costello, of Chicago, Ill., has taken charge of the transfer work in the lithographic department of Lawson & Jones' label works, London, Ont., and Joseph D. Barry, formerly with the Pictorial Printing Company, is at the head of the engraving department. With the addition of new and improved machinery this firm promise their customers superior work in lithograph labels and at American prices. The druggists of Canada will be glad to be able to depend on Lawson & Jones for the best value in these lines, as well as promptness in execution of orders.

## Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec of minor and major candidates for certificates as certified clerk and licentiate of pharmacy respectively, was held lately in Laval University, Quebec, when eleven major and nine minor candidates presented themselves. These were examined in chemistry, materia medica, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, weights and measures and botany, the examination being both written and oral. Three of the candidates passed the examination for the degree of licentiate of pharmacy, and five passed as certified clerks. Their names, in order of

merit, are as follows: Licentiate of pharmacy, Edgar du Berger, J. P. Durand and O. St. Amour. Certified clerks, D. J. McManamy, George Lawrence and W. K. Brown, equal; L. T. Mongenais and J. A. R. de Cotret. The examiners were Messrs. Alex. Manson, S. Laclance, John T. Lyons, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec, and A. E. Du Berger, Waterloo.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the college building, St. James' square, on Tuesday, December 8th, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Tuesday, 21th of November, also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of three years with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar, ISAAC T. LEWIS, Toronto.

## Manitoba Notes.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg on Oct. the 10th. The members present were, G. W. McLaren, Morden, President; W. J. Halpin, Brandon; B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie; E. Casselman, Emerson; J. F. Howard, C. Flexon, and A. Monckton, Winnipeg. Among the subjects that came up for discussion was the Pharmacy Act. Several amendments were proposed. It was finally left in the hands of a committee composed of Messrs. Monckton, Flexon and Howard to report upon at next meeting.

The Educational Committee was instructed to confer with a committee of the Manitoba Medical College to consider a basis of affiliation and report at next meeting.

A very animated discussion took place re the sale by municipalities of strychnine for gopher poison. The same difficulty in restricting the sale of this poison is experienced by this association as is by the Ontario College of Pharmacy with Paris green for the destruction of the potato bug.

The sale of liquors for medicinal purposes came in for a fair share of consideration and many cases of real hardship were cited where druggists in local option localities are compelled to refuse to sell a larger quantity than six ounces at one time to worthy and honorable farmers on whose word they could rely, who had driven twenty or thirty miles expressly for it. In a country where the towns are so far apart, as is the case in some of our districts, it is a trial both for the druggist to refuse to be humane and the poor sufferer who needs the stimulant. As to finding a doctor who would write a

order, it would in many cases necessitate a drive of another twenty or thirty miles. One would suppose in such a case the most zealous temperance advocate would not object to the druggist supplying the required amount, but unfortunately such is not the case.

The report of the examiners in the semi-annual examination which took place on Oct. 9th and 10th, was presented to the Council, and from the small percentage of candidates who succeeded in passing, it is evident the high standard of this progressive institution is being maintained.

Mr. John Field, of Calgary, made a very creditable display of druggists' sundries and fancy goods, of which he carries a large stock, at the Calgary Exhibition. The same gentleman has also made large improvements in the furnishings of his store.

Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, is about to open a drug store at Anthrasite, N. W. T. Dr. Hay will be in charge.

### Montreal Notes.

Dr. DesRosiers, one of the professors of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, has just published a volume of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. In addition to being on the staff of the College of Pharmacy, Dr. DesRosiers is Professor of Therapeutics at Laval University Medical College. The book is in the French language and contains 798 pages. All the new remedies are treated of in an able manner. The book will undoubtedly be popular, especially with French physicians, and it is to be hoped the author will see his way to having it translated into the English language, which would open a much larger *clientele* for the publishers of the work. From a strictly pharmaceutical standpoint the space given to the physiological action, administration, and doses of the various drugs, takes away a little from its value as a text book for pharmacy students, while it is thereby rendered much more valuable to medical students and physicians. The price of the book is \$5.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Montreal Druggists' Association is busy at work getting up a proposed schedule of retail prices, which will be brought up for approval at the next meeting of that body. English and French specialties are the articles requiring the most attention as there appears to be no fixed price for them in Canada. American specialties, which have the retail price plainly marked on them, are, for the most part, sold at those prices—at all events, in all respectable pharmacies. Pharmacies run with little or no capital are beginning to find out that cutting prices doesn't pay. Their richer neighbors can always beat them at that game.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province resolved itself into a Committee at its last meeting to watch the proposed amendments to the

Medical Act, which will probably be introduced by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. Two of the clauses, with reference to advertising specialties, were thrown out in Committee at the last session, after receiving violent opposition from the pharmacists and newspaper men. As a rule medical legislation is not very popular with the Local Legislatures, the impression prevailing that the profession is quite well enough protected as it is.

Mr. Geo. Papineau has his new pharmacy in running order on the corner of Sanguinet and St. Catherine sts. No pains have been spared in fitting it up, and Mr. Papineau is a pushing man. Time alone will tell whether he can make it pay or not.

Two or three doctors who have embarked in the drug business are inclined to rush into the law courts rather than pay the annual license fee required by the Pharmacy Act, consequently the Council decided at its last meeting to allow the law to take its course. The tendency to go to law about everything seems to be born in some people. They appear always to be quixotically opposing something or another "on principle." What would become of the lawyers if such "won't pay" gentlemen didn't exist?

A student has protested, through a notary, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, because he failed to pass his Major Examination before the Board of Examiners which recently sat in Laval University, Quebec. It is passing strange that the young gentleman should desire to draw attention to his failure; probably the public will consider that the Board is a fitter judge of the young man's ability than he can possibly be of his own.

"When self the wavering balance shakes

" 'Tis rarely right adjusted."

I am not sure my quotation is correctly given, but it is suggestive as it stands.

The Province of Quebec has had an outbreak of small-pox, and, at the time of writing, although the outbreak is not quite over, it is nevertheless kept well in hand by the energetic action of the Provincial Board. There have been eleven infected places with 122 cases; to-day there are 37 cases, all well isolated and quarantined. The mortality so far has been 26, nearly all unvaccinated. The recoveries are 59. In two or three weeks it is hoped, if no new cases occur, that the Province will have a clean bill of health, so far as small-pox is concerned. The outbreak has created a lively demand for vaccine, and physicians begin to think it is time they devoted a little more time to vaccination.

The city was treated last night to a medical students' jollification. A converted something or another proposed to show up the rottenness of the church he had just cut loose from. So the embryo medics thought they would enter a protest. About 250 marched into the church, and, as they say, had a good old time. Meantime the police appeared, arrested the

ringleaders and dispersed the remainder. It is said that some of the students looked rather unwell at their early morning lecture this morning. "*Sic transit gloria mundi*."

### Notes from England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In an article in one of our trade journals a correspondent has described pharmacy in the South of England. From the description one is inclined to think that the state of the trade is hardly so desperate as is frequently announced. The usual average number of chemists to the population in the three largest towns is about 1 to 2000 of inhabitants, and in every case there are more than two doctors to every chemist. The perennial complaint of "cutting" is not so well founded either in their case as in that of their metropolitan *confreres*. It is true that there are one or two large stores which endeavor to poach upon pharmaceutical preserves, but the dispensing of prescriptions is entirely in the pharmacists' hands. Even in Brighton, which has been aptly described as London *sur mer*, the "cutting" of the Sussex drug store is very mild compared with that experienced in London itself.

A feature, which I have always noticed in towns where competition is keenest, is that the pharmacies are far better equipped and more tastefully decorated than elsewhere. The old-fashioned style of heavy mahogany fittings, with dull array of bottles, is fast disappearing, and instead we have carved walnut with mirrors behind the shelves. These display to the fullest advantage the newer bottles with handsome burnt in labels of gold, enamel-white and black.

Two suggestions recently made to me by a West-end chemist, who has just had his dispensing department altered, are worth noting. A curved piece of wood is fixed on the counter so that a small pill-mortar just fits tightly in it. The advantage of this, when mixing a refractory pill mass, is at once seen. The other alteration is to the pill machine itself, by placing a little ledge at its open end so as to prevent the pills from rolling off during the process of rounding.

The revelations of Mr. Edgar Patch, in an American exchange, as to the delinquencies of some pharmaceutical manufacturers, might be extended somewhat in this country. We have numerous preparations in which ingredients are stated (according to the label) to be present, but which a very cursory examination shows to be absent. Combinations of the pepsin and euonymin type are frequent sinners, having absolutely no peptonizing action whatever, perhaps owing to the preparation having been boiled. Some combinations of copaiba and santal oil are quite devoid of the latter. Bland's pills are frequently colored so as to give them a bright greenish appearance. Tasteless extracts of cascara have wonderfully

It is difficult to cater for Invalids,  
They need strong nourishment,  
But cannot eat solid food.

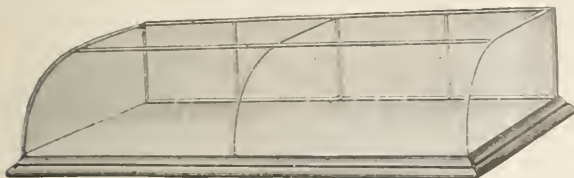
A Food that supplies all the virtues of Prime Beef in an easily-digested form is



It is easily prepared and palatable.

It can be reduced to any strength.

Taken either as Beef Tea or spread on thin Toast and Butter.



**H. G. Laurence & Son**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SHOW CASES.**

*Store, Office and Bank Fittings.*

*Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.*

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

193 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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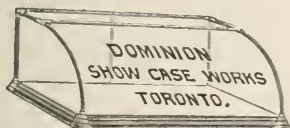
Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

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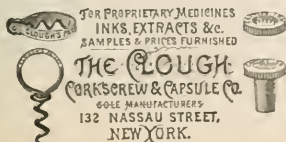
MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

**BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.**

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JEEBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.



bitter effects on the palate in spite of the label, whilst soluble ones precipitate largely on standing when diluted with water. It is only fair to say that most of these results are due to the spirit of imitation which abounds, as the original preparation is usually genuine. Suppose Jones & Co., after experimenting at an expense of time and money, produce a liquid extract of cascara perfectly miscible with water, and determine to introduce it to the medical profession by advertisement. No sooner done than Brown & Co. have an article ready as near to it as they can produce at a few hours' notice, and should the physician neglect to order or prescribe specially Jones & Co.'s article, they will infallibly forward their own.

This spirit of substitution has always been considered reprehensible by leading pharmacists, but there is an element of self-protection in it which cannot wholly be blamed. No doubt a manufacturer who produces a novelty by means of his skill and money, and commands a certain sale for the same, is entitled to every benefit; but when certain wholesale houses induce the physician to order only their Easton's syrup, or their liquid extracts, the pharmacist may well feel inclined to rebel. It is bad enough to load one's shelves with every new antipyretic and synthetic remedy that is produced without having to possess a dozen different samples of articles, each one of which you are able to prepare yourself as accurately and as reliable.

Some amusing blunders have already been made by candidates in the new subjects of the schedule—referred to in my last letter—of the Pharmaceutical Society. But, for colossal ignorance, it would be difficult to beat the answers and arguments of a candidate who was asked to describe a microscope. This ingenious youth replied that it consisted of a tube full of pebbles! When the examiner mildly inquired why pebbles should be used instead of glass, the youth replied that glass did not magnify, and instanced an ordinary window pane as proof. The pebbles appear to have originated through some confusion on the subject of spectacles.

#### FORMULÆ.

*Aqua Camphora Conc. 1 40.*—Camphor, 3 ozs.; distilled water, 16 ozs.; rectified spirit, 4 fl. ozs. Dissolve.

*Aqua Ment. Pep. Conc.*—Oil of peppermint, 7½ fl. ozs.; glycerine, 1 pt.; distilled water, 4 pts.; rectified spirit, 8 pts.

#### English Market Report.

London, Oct. 27th, 1891.

The last month has been very quiet, although a distinct improvement is noticeable towards the close. An advance has taken place in quicksilver and mercurials have followed suit. The soda compounds are remarkably firm, a slight advance in crystals having been made during the last week. Quinine has changed hands extensively at 18c for German manufacture.

Drugs have been flat, but prices are well maintained. Ipecacuanha is tending even further upward. Ergot is dearer and capsicums are also. Shellac is in decidedly better odor.

The following are current rates:

CHEMICALS.			
Acid citric	per lb.	\$	33
“ oxalic	“	“	7
“ tartaric	“	“	26
“ carbolic	“	“	20
Borax	“	“	6
Cream of tartar	“	“	22
Mercury	“	“	46
“ perchloride	“	“	62
“ subchloride	“	“	72
Potash cyanate	“	“	11
“ eyanide	“	“	52
“ bichromate	“	“	8
Soda caustic	per cwt.	\$	2 58
“ crystals	“	“	82
“ bicarbonate	“	“	1 68
Sulphur lob.	“	“	2 10
“ flowers	“	“	2 00
DRUGS.			
Aloes barb.	per lb.	\$	20
Balsam copaiba	“	“	42
Capsicum	“	“	12
Cascara sagrada	“	“	6
Camphor refined	“	“	35
Cinchona	“	“	9@ 39
Elaterium	per oz.	“	13
Ergot	per lb.	“	34
Ipecacuanha	“	“	2 06
Jalap	“	“	42
Oil aniseed	“	“	1 48
“ peppermint H G H	“	“	3 62
Opium	“	\$2 00 @	2 12
Senega root	“	“	40
Shellac T N	“	“	20
“ Button	“	“	18

#### Patent Office Facts.

We have received a pamphlet, entitled “Information and Advice Relative to Patents,” from C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys of Washington, D. C. It contains directions for procuring patents and the cost of the same in the United States and foreign countries; information about the registration of trade-marks, copyrights, caveats and designs; also abstracts of court decisions in patent cases, and much other matter of interest to inventors, patentees, manufacturers and others interested in patents. It will be mailed free to any one addressing C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

#### A Few Corn Cures.

BY H. M. WHELFLEY, PH. C., M. D.

It must not be forgotten that the conditions which caused the corn in the first place will induce its return under like circumstances. Always impress the customer's mind with this fact. The use of the surgeon's knife in removing toes is the only means of preventing the return of corns on some people's feet. But then the druggist need not worry over that, for the trade is a source of revenue, if properly handled.

Probably the most popular corn cures depend on the action of salicylic acid. Among the many therapeutic properties of this comparatively new remedy is its power to disintegrate epithelial tissue. It

is usually combined with Cannabis Indica. The form I have found useful is to mix nine parts of salicylic acid with one part of extract of Cannabis Indica and forty-eight parts of collodion. This is applied to the corn every night with a camel's hair brush. The foot should be clean before it is applied and the mixture permitted to thoroughly dry before it comes in contact with clothing.

I am aware that there are several other formulas published for this same mixture, and that they usually call for less of the salicylic acid, but I believe the above amount should be used in order to get good results.

A salicylic acid corn plaster is made by mixing six parts of resin and adding five parts of balsam of fir, and then stirring in ten parts of salicylic acid as it cools. This can be spread on any suitable medium for a plaster. When used the corn must not be rubbed with the shoe.

Lanolin forms the basis of another salicylic acid plaster, and cocaine is added with the idea of making it painless. To form the plaster mix six drachms of salicylic acid thoroughly with ten drachms of lanolin. Dissolve five grains of hydrachlorate of cocaine in a small quantity of warm alcohol and mix the solution with one fluid ounce of creosote. Mix one half ounce of melted white wax with one half ounce of vaseline and add the creosote solution. To this add the cocaine solution and mix.

Some of the salicylic acid corn cures are simply a salicylic acid cerate, made by mixing one part of salicylic acid with eight parts of simple cerate.

Among the corn plasters made without the use of salicylic acid is one composed of forty parts of resin cerate, forty parts of galbanum plaster, fifteen parts of verdigris, five parts of turpentine (the oleo-resin), and three parts of creosote.

There is also in the market a corn plaster which is ordinary adhesive plaster with about fifteen per cent. of salicylic acid and a small percentage of benzoïn.

Salicylic acid is sometimes associated with arsenic in the proportion of two drachms of the salicylic acid with one drachm of arsenious acid and one ounce of vaselin. This is used as a salve on linen.

Still another corn plaster is made of salicylic acid one part, Burgundy pitch one part, and yellow wax one part.

A caustic corn salve is made by mixing a hot saturated solution of caustic soda or potassa with twice its bulk of glycerite of starch.

A solution for the cure of corns has been made by dissolving thirty grains of tannic acid in one ounce of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, acetic acid and glycerine.

This list could be continued for some time, but the above formulas will enable the energetic druggist to satisfy his customers and aid in filling his money drawers.—*Notes on New Remedies.*

Hygrine is claimed by F. Giesel to pre-exist in coca leaves.

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## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*)

THE formula known as Blaud's pills has of late become very popular, and is now frequently prescribed by medical men. The pills are composed of sulphate of iron and carbonate of potassium, the object being to exhibit ferrous carbonate, and in the process of making requires a little care. Occasionally the admixture of drugs, such as nux vomica and aloin is made. A good mass is formed in the following manner, with the aid of a little powdered sugar, tragacanth and water:—The sulphate of iron should first be reduced to a very fine powder and then mixed with the powdered sugar and tragacanth. Finely levigate the carbonate of potass in a separate mortar, and slightly moisten with a drop of water or glycerine. It may then be added to the sulphate of iron, &c., and the whole well beaten together until it assumes a green appearance and the mass is of proper consistency. A great deal of the success in turning out a good pill depends on the ingredients having first been reduced to a finely powdered condition. In using some excipients, especially in the case of solvents, dexterity and quickness is necessary in working and rolling the mass. The following formula, known as Easton's pills, may be taken as an example:—

R Ferri. phosph. . . . .	16 grs.
Quinae . . . . .	12 grs.
Strychnine . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Acid phosph. conc . . . . .	q. s.
Divid. in pill. 15.	Misc.

The strychnine should be finely powdered and carefully triturated with the phosphate of iron until they are thoroughly mixed. The quinine may now be added and the whole again well triturated. The mass is made with syrupy phosphoric acid, and as it acts as a powerful solvent it must be used with caution, about 18 or 20 drops being usually sufficient. The ingredients should be massed rapidly, rolled and divided into pills without delay, or they will soon become too hard to mould. When skillfully made the result is an excellent pill.

The compounding of pills in which creasote and oxide of silver are ordered in combination is at times not without danger to the dispenser, and care must be exercised in mixing them, to prevent the violent chemical action that might otherwise take place.

The creasote should first be massed with a little soap, the oxide being carefully mixed with some powdered althea or liquorice before being brought into contact with the creasote. They may then be worked up into a mass with safety. Excipients should be avoided that would act as reducing agents, and so probably cause an alarming explosion. Pills containing oxide of silver should be kept in a cool place, as they are liable to take fire spontaneously. Caution should also be

observed when compounding permanganate of potass to avoid using as an excipient any substance of a deoxidising nature.

### PILL FINISHING.

It is the custom of some dispensers to finish and send out pills simply dusted and rolled in a little powder, or else they are ordered otherwise by the prescriber. With others it is a rule to silver or coat all pills dispensed, and as in pharmacy too much attention can never be paid to small details, the rule can be commended as one that is generally appreciated by the patient. As dusting powders, lycopodium, powdered starch, liquorice, French chalk, and arrowroot are commonly used, or a mixture of the latter two forms a good powder for the purpose.

### SILVERING.

Pills may be silvered at a very little expenditure of time and trouble. The surface should be perfectly round, smooth, and free from powder. The apparatus necessary is of the most simple description. For one or two dozen pills all that is needed are a couple of ordinary covered pots—a one and two ounce—and a one ounce willow box. The pills should first be placed in the box, with one or two drops of mucilage added, and well shaken until thinly coated, then turn them into the large pot, into which a sheet or two of silver leaf has been introduced, agitate, and rotate them for a few moments until covered with the leaf. The superfluous silver should now be blown off, and the pills placed into the small clean pot to be finished and burnished. This is done by simply rotating them rapidly for a short time, and the process is finished. As a rule, one sheet of the leaf will silver a dozen five grain pills. The student should remember that silvering will not hide the imperfections of a badly-made pill, but usually adds to their prominence. Pills containing sulphur and other drugs that act on the metal should not be silvered.

### VARNISHING.

When properly varnished, pills present a very neat appearance and are rendered practically tasteless. Perhaps the best varnish for the purpose is that composed of gum sandarach dissolved in ether or alcohol. That suggested by Martindale is made by dissolving one part of the gum in one of absolute alcohol. It soon dries, and remains bright. A thinner varnish may be made with sandarach and ether, in the proportions of one to two. Pills to be varnished must be well rounded and free from powder. They should be placed in a covered pot, a little of the varnish added, well shaken for a few moments, then turned out into a plate and put into a cool place to dry taking care to separate each pill, and gently move them now and again to prevent sticking.

### GELATINE COATING.

Gelatine forms an excellent and soluble coating for pills, and is simply done by immersing them for a moment in a hot

solution. The usual method is to stick each pill on the point of a fine needle, dip it into the solution, and then place the other end of the needle into a pincushion, and allow it to remain until the coat becomes hard. The drawback is, that each pill having to be done separately, the process takes some time. A simple and useful apparatus by means of which a dozen or two may be coated at once, can be made in the following manner. Take a piece of wood about fifteen inches long by one inch wide, quarter-inch deep, and place on it a layer of plaster of Paris made stiff, about half an inch in depth. Insert in the plaster, with the points upwards, a number of fine needles, at about half an inch apart, and allow it to set. A narrow tin bath to hold the gelatine solution for this arrangement about the same length, and a couple of inches in depth can be made for a few pence. To use the apparatus the needle points should be slightly greased and a pill placed on each. They may then be immersed for a moment in the solution, carefully drawn out, being slowly rotated until the gelatine begins to set and the coat appears even. They may then be reversed and allowed to remain until dry. The solution should not be too thin, and is made by dissolving two parts of fine French gelatine in eight parts of water, and straining through muslin. The admixture of a small quantity of glycerine or mucilage of acacia is thought by some to improve it.

### PEARL COATING.

A very elegant appearance and finish may be imparted to pills if coated with French chalk, a process which is now very popular. A large quantity can be coated more successfully than a small one, consequently it is not an easy matter for any one who has not had practice to coat really well a dozen pills or so when ordered, in a prescription. There is a considerable amount of "knack" or aptitude in pill coating, and it takes both patience and perseverance to acquire it. Numerous kinds of apparatus have been introduced and are in use for pill coating, from rotary machines to tin dishes and cylinders, but from my own experience for dispensing purposes and coating small quantities capital results can be obtained with three covered pots of suitable capacity. To coat from one to four dozen pills, one 4-oz. and two 2-oz. covered pots, with concave bottoms and closely fitting lids is all that is required. The pills should be well-rounded, dry and hard, also free from powder.

The next thing required is the mucilage, which may be made by dissolving four grains of gum tragacanth in one ounce of water, and adding half a drachm of syrup. Half an ounce of mucilage acacia, with two drachms of syrup and a drachm of water, also answers well.

*The Powder.*—Finely powdered French chalk, or talc, may be used alone, or the admixture of some powdered starch (1 dr. to 1 oz.) gives the coat a whiter appear-



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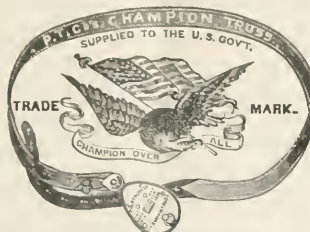
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ance. The chalk tinted pink with a little carmine forms an effective coating.

*The Process.*—Place the pills to be coated in one of the smaller pots, add sufficient mucilage, and shake well until each pill is well covered with the gum. Now transfer the batch to the large pot, in which some of the powder has been placed, and rotate it continuously for a few minutes. When the coating appears to be white and even allow them to stand for about ten minutes, then blow off the superfluous powder, and turn them into the remaining clean pot, and again rotate rapidly for some minutes until the coating is polished and the surface smooth. Care should be taken in the way the pots are shaken that the movements are even and regular, and not too rapid. Pills containing essential oils, iodide of iron, &c., and those made up with excipients like glycerine, that do not easily dry, should not be coated, as they will become discolored after a while. A preventative against the coat discoloring is to varnish the pills first with a thin solution of tolu resin in ether.

#### SUGAR COATING.

This process cannot be recommended for treating small quantities, but with practice successful results may be obtained from the following method:—A simple apparatus is formed with a small flat enamelled pan, about two inches in depth, with a handle. The pills should first be evenly coated with a mixture of mucilage acacia and syrup in equal parts. A thin layer of fine sifted sugar (not that in an impalpable powder), is next dusted over the bottom of the pan, and the pills placed in it. The pan must now be gently and regularly rotated, more sugar being dusted in as the other is taken up, the pan being slightly warmed over a spirit lamp. This is carried on until the pills are evenly coated. They should then be allowed to stand for a quarter of an hour or so, and the process repeated if necessary. A finish is given to the coating by rotating the pills afterwards in a circular tin dish, the inside of which has been rubbed over while warm with paraffin wax.

The mania for pill coating may be carried to excess, when the utility of a drug is sacrificed to giving it an elegant appearance. Several instances of this kind have been brought under the notice of the writer, in which pills that have been coated by some so-called patent processes have passed through the system of the patient unchanged.

#### Words of Advice.

From an address delivered before the Sheffield School of Pharmacy, by Robert Hampson, President Ph. Soc.

KNOWLEDGE should be valued *for its own sake*. This is not only a trite saying but an acknowledged truth, especially to the honest and faithful student, who holds in the treasury of his mind some self-sought truth, some hard-earned piece of knowledge, which at length he has made part of himself. Indeed we may fairly say that a man is unworthy of the honor-

ed name of student unless he has felt a real thirst for knowledge, and *for its own sake*.

Let me venture then to urge you to make a full and conscientious use of your opportunities ere they escape your grasp. "Learning is a superior sight; learning is a livelihood." The bare pass regulation quantity, like the watered milk up to Act of Parliament standard, opens as it were only the outer gate leading to success in life and to the temple of learning. You will find that there are many more barriers to pass ere you become competent and worthy students and worthy men. Every particle of seeming unprofitable knowledge gathered by you, if really made integral parts of yourselves, will help you with fitness on the way of life. Before you have begun business for yourselves, you will thus be laying in your most priceless and precious stock in trade, not quoted on any price-list of the wholesale houses and not affected by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

The attainment of fuller and more thorough knowledge having given you more flexible brains, you will find yourselves better fitted for anything that may befall you, either in or out of business.

An earnest and resolute purpose is, no doubt, required, as well as honest, genuine work. Nearly all the obstacles of former days for getting knowledge are now removed—schools and colleges and other facilities abound, as well as books, and, therefore, excuses are unreasonable and unworthy.

Again, with the advance of elementary and secondary education, both of which are within the reach of the poorest, it is more than ever imperative, especially for him who deals with science as a part of his calling, to be well equipped and ready. More is expected of him than formerly, and it is essential that his mind should be better stored and trained. If you are not so equipped, if you are not so made ready, can you expect, or do you deserve, to succeed?

The mere schoolboy of to-day is able to ask questions in chemistry, and many other subjects, which some years ago many of us, your seniors, would have been puzzled how to answer.

Have you ever tried to estimate the importance of your calling in its relation with the public and faculty of medicine? If you have done so, it is impossible that you should undervalue a sound technical training and the acquirement of adequate knowledge.

We are entrusted to prepare and give out the remedies for disease. We are the accredited allies of the physician in his warfare with suffering and death. We should be ready, therefore, personally, from our own knowledge, to guarantee that the medicines we supply are pure, potent and efficient. This is indeed a great responsibility and an honorable trust, one that requires from us a just and faithful fulfilment.

The only possible and reasonable way

of maintaining our positions as pharmacists in the public estimation (and adding to it), and in defying the cut-throat competition of the times, is in this better equipment which education and thorough training afford. No Act of Parliament, however valuable or however necessary, can take the place of improved qualification; and, in the public interest, if we desire an adequate recognition by the state, this must be the only plea for such recognition.

If the best hopes for pharmacy are to be realized—I mean the establishment of a right relationship which should exist between the physician and the pharmacist, and the consequent separation of pharmacy from medical practice, resulting in the public good—it is only by an improved and ever improving qualification and fitness of those practicing pharmacy these needful and beneficent changes can be brought about.

Be not then satisfied in obtaining the Minor qualification only, but pass forward to the Major; and afterwards, if possible, keep fresh and pliant your partly cultured brains by taking up some special work requiring investigation, or at least by endeavoring to raise a higher standard of knowledge in one or more branches of your studies. Then you will have thoroughly earned the honored name of faithful students in science, and fresh lustre will be added to your calling.

Success in study and the overcoming of the difficulties which beset the student can only be realized by well sustained and methodical effort and honest work.

To some, pliancy of brain and ease of acquisition come with painfully slow and halting steps. I would quote the Persian proverb, "Have patience! All things are difficult before they are easy?" Yes, be patient, and not faint-hearted; strive, still strive with persistency and hope, and you will at length reap the golden grain of knowledge, for we all know that the race is not always won by the swift of foot.

Do not attempt to take in more mental food than your minds can digest and assimilate, you will thus avoid embarrassing attacks of mental indigestion and bewilderment of mind. Mental assimilation differs in each individual. The advice given by Seneca in the first century of the Christian Era is good even to-day:

"As long as the ailments of which we have partaken retain their own nature and float as solids in our stomachs, they are burdensome; but when they have changed their former state, then, and not till then, they enter into our strength and blood. Let us do the same with the food which nourish our minds, so that we do not suffer the things we have taken in to remain whole and foreign. Let us digest them! Otherwise they enter our memory but not our minds."

While avoiding everything that is likely to interfere with or withdraw you from the steady prosecution of your studies, obtain, when you can afford the time, needful mental and bodily recreation and

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change, for reasons of health as well as that of pleasure. It is scarcely necessary for me to prescribe this in set terms. You have each your own prescription. I have great faith in good fun and innocent laughter. These two curative agencies, with the addition of music might well be added to the "Extra Pharmacopœia." In these times of relaxation have thought for the parts of your minds that are lying fallow and are in danger of atrophy, and which may need reminding of their rights of existence. Whether it be the country walk for botanical purposes, as well as for physical exercise and fresh air, or for the scanning of Nature's varied face; a ride on a cycle, or an hour spent in reading a well-written story, or in the reading or re-reading of some favorite author who has endowed our literature with immortal gifts; or in any other way best adapted for individual need, you will need some kind of innocent and welcome change to keep you fresh and ready for renewed effort and concentration of thought.

Having acquired the needful technical knowledge to enable you to pass the Minor and Major examinations, and having in your possession the much coveted diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Society, it is still possible that you may lack much that makes the pharmacist fit for his responsible position, and some of the qualities of a successful man of business.

Have you acquired good business habits—a compound quality of many sides and parts—the demeanor and habits of a gentleman, and the inestimable quality of common sense? There are text-books and treatises to be had upon almost every conceivable and inconceivable subject, for the last-named desideratum, the *vide mecum* is yet unwritten, and if it were written it would not help you much.

Like the accomplished *chef* in the culinary art, are you ready to use your knowledge in a practical manner at the dispensing counter? Can you make a perfectly satisfactory pill? This is not always an easy thing to do, for some pills prescribed are a serious problem for satisfactory manipulation.

When I have observed ill-shapen, soft and doubtfully compounded pills, it has been my habit to describe them as containing a large proportion of original sin, and it was necessary that they should be made again before they were fit to pass the patients' throats. Alas! I have occasionally seen pills sent out from some pharmacies—considered very reputable—which truly were morsels of iniquity.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the great importance of promptness and punctuality in delivering medicine to patients after their prescriptions are dispensed. It is obvious that no time should be lost before the patient is enabled to use the medicine he requires, especially when relief of suffering is anxiously sought. I never like the patient to get well until he has taken some of the physic ordered. Remember that an hour's sleep in a critical case may turn the balance against death.

Now, just a word about the necessity of cleanliness, as well as of accuracy in all your manipulations, particularly in the pharmacy proper. There, indeed, "cleanliness is next to godliness." Practice the virtue of cleanliness in all that you do. It is equally salutary at all times and in all places. Of this George Herbert said, "Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation upon the body, clothes and habitation."

One thing I would especially ask you to cultivate—that is a good, clear style of writing; this very often secures an appointment, and decides in the favor of a man. I may tell you quite privately that my style of caligraphy requires much improvement, and is often a trouble to my friends. By the bye, I wish I could give a gentle hint to some of our medical friends in this important particular. In a city in the north of England, many years ago, it was currently reported that a certain physician wrote with a dog's tail, so strange and peculiar was the appearance of his written prescriptions.

I have occasionally heard it stated in sober earnestness, although it is rank heresy, that the "examined man" is often a spoiled man of business. It may be so in some few exceptional instances, when a little knowledge has made a foolish man more evident, but it is wholly untrue as a statement of a fact. It is just as true as the oft repeated saying, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing!"

Genuine knowledge, the knowledge that makes clear to a man how little he knows and how little he has gathered from out its vast domain, surely means, and is, in effect, increased ability, ability to cope with difficulties, and to make the paths of life smoother, and the judgment better and more effective.

Be ever on the alert to add to your stock of general knowledge about men and things. This personal ingathering of mental stores, this ever present receptivity, with the judgment which comes slowly after the experience of years, will make you worthy to be accounted wise. You will then be able to form just and ripe opinions—opinions truly your own, and not belonging to some one else—opinions to be safeguarded and prized, and which distinguish the select man from the unthinking multitude.

When you begin business for yourselves, and even before, cultivate the feeling of good-fellowship toward all those who practice the same craft. Stand honorably by your fellows! they have the same business trials, the same interests, and the same obligations incident to an honorable call. And when the weak or unfortunate fall by the wayside, overcome by trouble or sickness, let the united hand of benevolence be ever ready to give help and sympathy. We live in altered days. We cannot, if even we desired, re-establish the ancient Guilds and Companies whose histories we might profitably read, but we have the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which is of jubilant age, with its Benevolent Fund. This

is our *Alma Mater*. It stands to us today in place of the ancient Guilds. It stands as a necessity with us, to represent our views and to carry out our behests. We can—I mean the trade—make it strong and important; we can if we choose guide and govern it, and make it a truly representative Institution, worthy of the loyalty and esteem of all.

I have nearly finished my very discursive address. I dare say it may be likened by some to an unauthorized lay sermon—made up too much of "wise saws" and sage moralities. It tells you nothing new, I know. Let me entertain the hope that it may leave an impression, however faint, not untinged with good.

Life is made up of impressions, none of which can we wholly efface. Our actions, and these include our thoughts, are indelible—cannot be rubbed out or obliterated. Let us, therefore, have guard over ourselves, that we may reverently build up the fabric of our lives, no stone or particle of which can we remove, though we may try wisely to add to the edifice of mind, and heart, and soul.

"Man is his own star, and the soul that can  
Render an honest and a perfect man  
Commands all light, all influence, all fate,  
Nothing to him falls early or too late.  
Our acts our angels are, good or ill,  
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

—*Ph. Journal and Transactions.*

## Filing Physicians' Prescriptions.

BY O. H. WOODWARD, KENOSHA, WIS.

THE question as to the best methods of filing and preserving physicians' prescriptions has been ventilated by pharmacists for years, without, however, having as yet been satisfactorily solved. The main objects to be attained in a system of filing prescriptions are, first, simplicity and second, readiness to find any given prescription, besides fixing the latter's identity when found. As to this last point it is well known that not infrequently the prescription itself is given a wrong number or that a mistake is made in numbering the label, and although the date on the prescription will serve as a check, yet this will not always prove a safe guide. This question is of great importance, and no system of filing prescriptions is perfect that fails to include a perfect plan for numbering.

How do these mistakes arise? They are due to carelessness on the part of pharmacists, and to overcome the trouble we must say with the physician when treating diseases, Remove the cause.

I have tried many plans, but have found that only when each dispenser, be he the proprietor or the clerk, binds himself over *his own signature* that he is responsible for each and every prescription compounded by himself—then, and then only, will we approach perfection and enjoy satisfaction. I have adopted, and am now using with great satisfaction, a prescription blank (termed by

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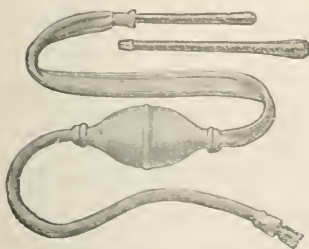
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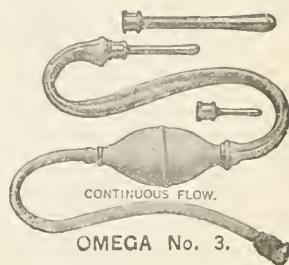
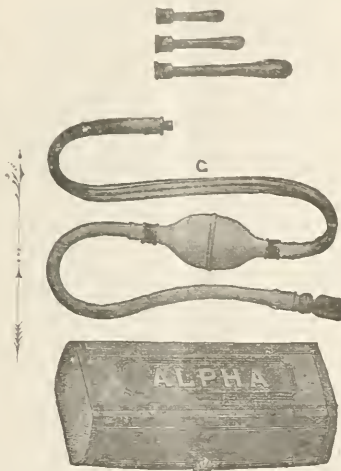
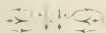


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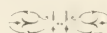


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*Efficiency and durability guaranteed.*

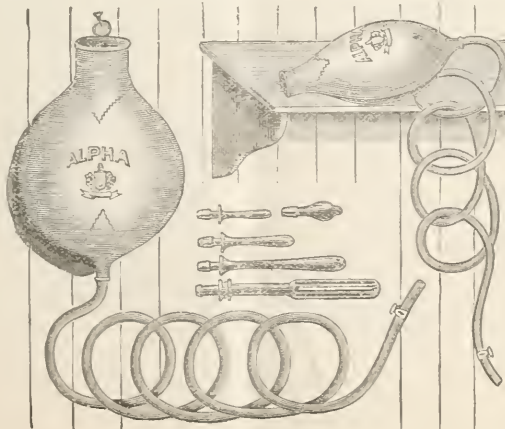


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## Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

*THE* mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the bag has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the bag may be placed in. This is a MOST IMPORTANT CONVENIENCE, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a peg is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



*THE* various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family : while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

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me the "protective" prescription blank) arranged as follows:

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This  
Prescription  
Was Filled  
By.....  
A Registered  
Pharmacist.  
Certificate No .....

When a pharmacist is obliged to put his signature on every prescription he compounds, it will be an incentive to extra care, while fixing the value of his services and gratifying justifiable pride. And let me say to the members of the state board of pharmacy that I hope the day may not be far off when only registered pharmacists shall be permitted to compound prescriptions and when a dispenser shall be compelled by law to affix his signature to every prescription compounded by him, and he only to be responsible for the same.

In numbering prescriptions, I make use of a numbering machine. Mine is of German manufacture and has six wheels, but a similar one made in this country is equally as good and costs but half as much. After writing directions, you number the label and the prescription, the machine being arranged to print duplicate numbers ranging from 1 to 900,000, no error being possible. Being very plain, no trouble is experienced in deciphering the numbers in cases of repetition.

After being numbered and signed, the prescriptions are placed on the ordinary spindle file, from which they are removed every second or third day to be pasted into a Winsor patent back prescription book. This book measures 13 inches by 18 inches, and is 6 inches thick. The prescriptions are pasted in so as to exhibit them entirely. These files, having inscribed on their backs the range of numbers and dates represented by the prescriptions contained, are placed in a rack and in a position where their backs may be easily read when a back prescription is to be referred to.

In conclusion then, the combined use of the above form of prescription blanks, a numbering machine and the "Winsor" prescription file constitutes the best system of filing and preserving prescriptions with which I am acquainted.

#### Dialysis by Means of Sulphate of Calcium.

BY GUADALUPE MORALES, PH. G., NICARAGUA, C. A.

In a monograph published by Mr. A. L. Herrera, from Mexico, wherein he treats of chemical dialysis, a new process he has invented, caused me to try his experiments, following his instructions, to

determine if that process could have any practical application for the extraction of alkaloids. He says that it has not been studied with elaborate care; what he has done has been to establish the general principles, corroborating them with a certain number of experiments, done with several substances under different conditions, and to point out the application they may have, leaving to the study of others, who may want to try them, to determine if the applications which he indicates can have any practical value; he declares that he does not know how many of the imperfections and objections attached to his process. In order to understand better the process of Mr. Herrera, I will extract and condense from his paper the more important points:—

"When water or any aqueous solution is separated from any calcined sulphate of calcium by a membrane of parchment paper, the water passes through the membrane and is employed in the hydration of the sulphates; besides if the substances in solution are crystalloid, they totally pass from the interior to the exterior of the dialyzator; it does not happen thus if they are colloid.

"For example: If a parchment paper filter be filled with water containing albumen and sodium chloride, and its external surface is put in contact with calcined sulphate of calcium in powder, and the water and the salt pass to the absorbent, and the albumen remains in the dialyzator. If the sulphate be substituted by fused chloride of calcium, by quick lime and in general by any hygroscopic substance, the same result is obtained as with the first of these absorbents. Taking as a foundation the results gotten above, it can be said that the chemical affinity of the absorbent for the liquid is the determinate cause of the phenomenon."

#### PRACTICE OF THE CHEMICAL DIALYSIS.

—Mr. Herrera indicates first the different kinds of septum that can be used, viz: parchment paper, animal septum, the epidermis of American agave, clay vessels, slate, etc., and he presents the advantages and disadvantages of each one, but at last recommends parchment paper as more convenient and general in its application. The calcium sulphate should be freshly calcined, should absorb at least two parts by weight of water and should predominate in the act of being hydrated. The empty dialyzator, folded like a filter and attached to a rectangular wooden frame, is introduced into a vessel containing the calcined sulphate of calcium in powder, taking care that the contact with the outer surface of the membrane may be as complete as possible; the liquid is poured in and the whole set aside for some time. In order to increase the rapidity of the operation the solid crust of hydrated sulphate of calcium formed around the filter is removed, powdered and put again in the vessel. If organic matter in a state of decomposition be dialyzed, the membrane must be changed frequently. In order to recover the crystalloid sub-

stance, the calcium sulphate is powdered, packed in a percolator and extracted with alcohol.

APPLICATIONS.—The process may be applied to the separation of organic acids from solution, or to the extraction of alkaloids. The latter is founded on the general facts: 1st, that the salts of organic bases belong to the class of crystalloid substances; 2nd, they are soluble in acidulated water, and, 3rd, the same salts are soluble in alcohol. He gives the following method that may be adopted: After macerating the powdered drug for 24 hours in water slightly acidulated with tartaric acid the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate subjected to dialysis with the precautions given above. When the liquid contained in the dialyzator is not precipitated by the general reagents for alkaloids, the process is discontinued. The hydrated absorbent is powdered and by means of lixiviation or maceration with concentrated alcohol the organic salts are separated. Proceeding in this way an almost pure alcoholic solution of the alkaloidal salt is obtained, not containing extractive, coloring or resinous matter. For extracting the organic base it is sufficient to separate the alcohol by distillation or evaporation, to dissolve the residue in water and precipitate by means of an alkali or alkaline carbonate."

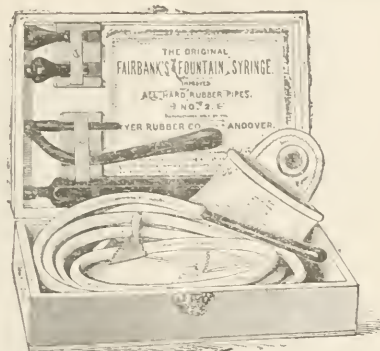
MY OWN EXPERIMENTS ON THE ABOVE METHODS.—The following are some of the results of my own experiments which I made three times:—

Ten grams of powdered opium were macerated for 24 hours in water acidulated with 0.5 per cent. of tartaric acid, after which time the liquid was filtered and the residue washed with water until 200 cc. of the liquid were obtained. I started the dialyzation, using two dialyzators made of parchment paper, folded like filters and fastened to wooden frames. I divided the liquid between the two and surrounded them with recently calcined sulphate of calcium. After 24 hours the level of the liquid in the dialyzators had lowered, and with the object of putting the septum in contact with a fresh portion of the absorbent, I carefully removed the filter and scraped the hydrated part off and removed it as completely as possible from the non hydrated portion, using the latter as an absorbent for a continuation of the process. The operation was then continued for four days, at the end of which time one of the parchments commenced to decompose and the liquid was transferred to the other; at the end of two more days the second parchment commenced to decompose and the operation was stopped. After powdering the hydrated sulphate it was packed in a percolator and treated with 1,200 cc. of 95 per cent. alcohol, employing about five days in the percolation, which was stopped when the percolate ceased to give any reaction for alkaloids. The alcohol was recovered from the percolate by distillation, and the residue treated according to Dr. Squibb's method for the estimation of morphine.—*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy*.



# "TYRIAN" ❖ RUBBER ❖ GOODS.

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MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

## Basham's Mixture.

BY F. W. HAUSMANN, PH. G.

Few formulas of the present pharmacopœia have experienced as much adverse criticism from both pharmaceutical and medical standpoints as the *Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*. Every pharmacist in following out the official method, has doubtlessly experienced the same result, namely, instability of the mixture and gradual precipitation of the iron as oxyacetate. When freshly prepared the mixture presents an attractive appearance, but on standing several days, especially in warm weather, or only partly filled bottles, the above change takes place. It is generally noticed, when bottles which contained it are presented for renewal, when the bottom and sides of the vial are stained by the iron.

While recommending recent preparation in a number of the official mixtures, the pharmacopœia neglects this necessary order in this instance, a rule which whenever possible should be observed.

The reason for this decomposition may be found in the insufficient amount of acetic acid ordered, also the very general dilute condition of the preparation. While perhaps not often called for in some localities, in others it is continually in demand, and the pharmacist, to save both time and labor, is compelled to keep a supply on hand. It is in such instances that the above disadvantage is mainly felt.

The suggestion has been made, in the necessity of keeping a "stock" on hand, to prepare a concentrated mixture, according to the pharmacopœia, with the omission of the 50 parts of water, which was to be added at the time the mixture was dispensed. This "concentrated" mixture does, however, not last much longer than the finished article, precipitating in almost the same time.

An increased amount of acetic acid, is perhaps, the only remedy.

From a medical standpoint, the exceedingly slight amount of the active ingredients is the main objection, and frequently physicians prescribe this valuable remedy extemporaneously. Others, again, in prescribing it, specify "Old formula."

An older edition of the National Dispensatory gives a formula which yields a preparation in medicinal efficacy improved and in stability more perfect. It is nearly three times the strength of the now official article and, while not without fault, is better than the pharmacopœia preparation. The following is the formula:

Liq. ammonii acetatis	4½ ozs.
Ac. acetic dilut.	1 oz.
Tinct. ferri chlorid.	1½ ozs.
Tinct. auri. ext.	1½ ozs.
Glycerini	2 ozs.

The "modus operandi" is similar to the one of the pharmacopœia. When prepared by this method the mixture will be of a deep brown, almost black color, due to the action of the iron upon the tincture

of orange peel. If elixir of orange, U. S. P., or better a mixture of it with simple syrup, about equal parts, be substituted for the tincture, the preparation will be, though slightly darker, similar in appearance to the freshly prepared official mixture. It does not precipitate, unless under certain conditions to be mentioned.

A sample, one and a half years old, has not shown any change as yet.

In preparing the mixture, a few points are to be observed, viz: (1) The solution of acetate of ammonium should be freshly prepared, care being taken that it is not too alkaline. This happens frequently, especially as is often the case when made by this method, if the carbonate of ammonia is left too long in contact with the acetic acid. If the second pharmacopœial method is followed, namely, mixture of a solution of carbonate of ammonia with the corresponding strength of acetic acid, more satisfactory results may be looked for. (2) In summer an increase of acetic acid often becomes necessary, as decomposition, especially in very hot weather and particularly before a thunderstorm, frequently takes place. It manifests itself by the gradual darkening of the mixture, which soon becomes of a thickish consistence, with final, bulky precipitation. It becomes necessary to recommend to the consumer to keep the medicine in as cool a place as possible.

A change of this nature often gives rise to suspicion, and by previous information possible distrust may be avoided. In the selection of the material employed some care is also necessary.

The acetic acid must be strictly U. S. P., free from empyreumatic impurities. If the latter be present, on neutralization with the carbonate of ammonia, it will manifest itself both in odor and taste. Also, on the addition of tincture of iron, it will produce a considerably darker mixture. The same precaution may be observed in the ammonia salt, which is often of inferior quality.

In offering the substitute for the official Basham's Mixture, no new features are presented either in composition or method of preparation, merely slight alterations in an old and tried formula. But as improvement upon the pharmacopœial formula is a necessity, it may be worthy of consideration. It certainly has one advantage which the other does not possess, that of being stable.—*Amer. J. of Pharm.*

A female jewelry drummer is the latest novelty on the road in Maine. She is handsome, dresses stylishly, wears a man's soft felt hat and baubles from New York. She is away up on the art of travelling, cannot be imposed upon by hotel clerks, hackmen or railroad men, and always sells as many goods as the smartest of her male competitors.

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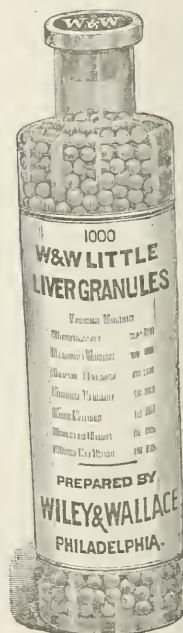
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1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$12.50.  
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Buyers Ad dress.

### FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom, 1-20 gr.; Oleo Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

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The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Shoulder-Brace and Suspenders**. It provides now and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

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For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



## Major's - Cement.



**MAJOR'S CEMENT** for repairing China, Glassware, Firebricks, Moors, Iron, Vases, Books, Tapping Barrels, Cops, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

**MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE** for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handle my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 56 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 inches, first class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. **Send for terms.**

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
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and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

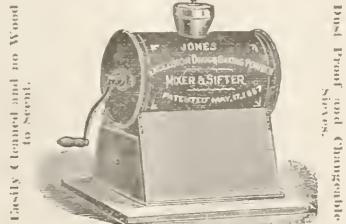
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Only \$10.—The Best in the World.



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50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.  
Ten Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. **AGENTS WANTED.**

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**SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.**

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1891.

## Back Numbers Wanted.

A few copies of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST for July and September, 1891, are wanted to complete files. Any one having copies which they do not require will please forward them to this office.

## Pharmaceutical Legislators.

This month we present portraits of three additional members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, viz: Messrs. A. B. Petrie, Guelph; John McKee, Peterboro, and F. Jordan, Goderich all former members of the Council who were re-elected last July.

## Illinois College of Pharmacy.

THE winter term of the Illinois College of Pharmacy began September 24th. Its present class is the largest it has ever had, and contains 67 seniors and 144 juniors. Seven of the students are ladies. The summer term will begin March 10th, 1892.

## American Pharmaceutical Association.

It is probable that the next annual meeting will be held at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., on July 14, as at the time in September at which the meetings are usually held the hotels cannot accommodate the number that are likely to attend, while at the date named they are just about opening and have the convenience and rooms at the disposal of those who attend.—*Pharm. Record*

## The "Cutting" Problem.

OUR friends in the United States during the past decade have been wrestling with the problem, how to check the evils that have beset their business in the matter of the sale of proprietary articles at prices which give an inadequate margin of profit to the average dealer, and, as such a problem will soon have to be solved by ourselves, it may be interesting to know their plan which seems to be the most feasible of any yet tried or propounded. The plan embraces eight conditions. The first binds the manufacturers and owners of proprietary preparations on the contract plan, to sell their products only to druggists, wholesale dealers in patent medicines, and established agencies. The second prohibits the wholesale druggist or established agency from supplying any dealer on the cut off list except at retail prices. Under the third condition the retailer agrees to sell all contract goods at full retail prices, that he will not substitute another article for any article on the con-

tract plan, nor deliver such goods to any dealer on the cut off list; and it further provides that the names of all violators of this agreement be placed on the cut off list. Condition four prohibits the manufacturer or wholesaler from supplying such proprietary goods to those on the cut off list. Condition five prohibits the sale to commission merchants, brokers, expressmen or agents except for export. Condition six prohibits the sale to any retailer who refuses to sell the same at full retail prices. Condition seven refers to the construction of contract plans by manufacturers. Condition eight refers to the penalty to be imposed for violation of any of these conditions, which is that the offender shall be placed on the cut off list. It would seem, on reading this carefully, that every point has been covered, and we will watch with interest its working.

## The Great Advantage of Advertising.

A firm that manufactures a commodity of world wide fame had been in the habit of advertising to the extent of about £5,000 a year through one of the most eminent advertising agencies in London. They thought they could dispense with advertising, seeing that their specialty was on every table. Accordingly all orders and contracts were stopped. Sales began to fall off, and the decrease continued until the firm went back to their agents and announced that they intended to advertise again. But the decline had become so serious that in order to recover lost ground they have now to spend £10,000 a year, where formerly they spent £5,000. It is well known that wholesale houses reduce their orders when they find the article they have been dealing in is no longer advertised. They do this to save themselves from future loss, because their experience teaches them that the public demand declines as advertising declines.—*London Cor. Birmingham Gazette.*

## National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

THE National Wholesale Druggists' Association convention was held on October 19th, 20th and 21st, at Louisville, Ky.

Over 300 representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada were present exceeding that of any previous year.

The plan for regulating the sales of proprietary goods, submitted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, was adopted. The following were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

President—Win. A. Robinson, Louisville.  
First Vice-President—John Nickerson, Jr., New York.  
Second Vice-President—H. S. Clark, Lincoln, Neb.  
Third Vice-President—J. H. Rhodes, Chicago.  
Fourth Vice-President—Charles Hubbard, Buffalo.

Fifth Vice-President—Henry B. Gilpin, Baltimore.

Secretary—A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis (re-elected).

Treasurer—S. M. Strong, Cleveland, O., (re-elected).

Messrs. Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul; Alex. H. Jones, Philadelphia; W. Rankin, Atlanta; George K. Hopkins, St. Louis, and J. A. Gilman, Boston, were chosen as the Board of Control.

Montreal was chosen as the next place of meeting.

## Pupils vs. Faculty.

THE slow progress made in the work of completing the laboratories at the Ontario College of Pharmacy has given rise to some dissatisfaction on the part of the students in attendance.

The *Empire* of Oct. 29th, with its usual reckless assertion in regard to matters in connection with the College, published a sensational paragraph which was very misleading, not only as to the reason of the dissatisfaction but also as to the shape the affair assumed. It said:

"The troubles at the Ontario College of Pharmacy are not yet ended. A short time ago the Council Board, after a big effort, got rid of Principal Shuttleworth and Prof. Avison, employing other professors in their stead. Since then, as far as the public are concerned, it was generally believed that matters had got into normal shape again. But this does not appear to be the case.

"The students in attendance at the College have been working under what they call 'strained circumstances.' In other words, the students and the professors have not been able to hitch well together.

"This ill-feeling resulted in a big row yesterday. In fact, there was almost a riot at the lectures, which are supposed to commence at 5.30, and conclude at 6.30. The professors were hooted, and the din and confusion was kept up until 8.30 o'clock.

"During the afternoon a deputation from the students waited upon Prof. Shuttleworth, and asked if he would take charge of the institution again.

"A great row is expected to occur at the College to-day. The Ontario College of Pharmacy is certainly doing well in the way of keeping up its reputation."

The Toronto *Evening News* of the same date puts a different aspect on the affair and shows plainly that no such "friction" existed as mentioned in the *Empire's* report. The *News* says:

"The students at the College of Pharmacy give an emphatic denial to the statement in the *Empire* this morning that there was ill-feeling between themselves and the faculty, and that it resulted yesterday afternoon in an unseemly disturbance at lectures. A deputation of the young men brought the following letter to the *News* this morning:

"EDITOR *News*.—We, the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, desire to make an emphatic denial of the statement

# A Solution of Pepsin

Should not mould or turn sour. Should possess high digestive activity in small bulk. Should be low in price. Armour's Glycerole Pepsin answers all these requirements. 10 minims equal 1 grain 2500 test pepsin. Select formulas for preparations containing the Digestive Ferments accompany each bottle and are furnished by mail if desired.

Armour & Company  
Chicago

## To Druggists Only!

*WE beg to call your attention to the following*

### SPECIALTIES:

				DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt. EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,	-	-	-	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	"	"	"	7.50
" 4, 3 "	"	"	"	8.50
" 5, 4 "	"	"	"	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

## Fever Thermometers.

*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.*

*HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

made by one of the morning papers to-day to the effect that there was friction between the faculty and students, and that a disturbance occurred at the College last evening. We might say that we have had a few grievances which were laid before the faculty and part of the Council last evening, but the statement that the students were disorderly was a gross fabrication. A meeting of the students was held in response to the wishes of the faculty. A committee was appointed which conferred with the same with regard to grievances, but the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a perfectly orderly manner, and there has not been any ill-feeling of any kind between the students and faculty. Though the replies of the members of the Council were not exactly what the students desired, still we earnestly trust that matters will receive an early adjustment.

"Signed on behalf of the students,

"C. W. PARKER,

"J. E. COGAN,

"V. BARBER,

"CLAS. HILL, Chairman;

"G. A. WEBSTER, Secretary."

What difference there is between the students and the faculty does not arise, as was intimated in the *Empire* this morning, from a desire on the part of the students to interfere in the management of the College. The statement that they waited upon Professor Shuttleworth last night and urged him to take charge of the institution is ridiculous. The students recognize the folly of the assumption that the control of the College is in any manner within their province.

"But what lies at the root of this trouble is a firmly fixed conviction on the part of a large number of the students that the members of the Council, themselves druggists in business, dread the increase in the number of competitors and have not only raised the standard of examinations without just cause, but have taken other means to check the progress of their young rivals. In the new building several large laboratories are in course of preparation. But the contractors have been slow and the work has not been finished. A month of the fall term has passed away and the students are still without their laboratories. If much more time is lost they will run a great danger of failing at the Christmas examinations. This lack of laboratories is the prime grievance, and the students got hold of the idea recently that the Council for the sinister reasons which have been mentioned, had failed to spur the contractors to the efforts which they should have made.

"Another grievance is the lack of a library. The students think hard and deep on the expediency of paying fees and getting little for it.

"At lectures yesterday afternoon Dr. Scott told the students that he had heard that they were about to hold a meeting for the discussion of their grievances. He advised them to do so and to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Dean and

Faculty. He dismissed them a quarter of an hour before the usual time in order that his suggestion might be carried into effect.

"The meeting was held, the grievances were formulated, and a deputation was appointed to lay them before the faculty. In the Dean's room the Dean and faculty were found in company with Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and C. W. Daniel, members of the council. These gentlemen heard the students courteously, and were promised that their representations would be considered, and assured that far from desiring to stand in the way of the students the members of the Council had always been most desirous of doing everything that could be done for their improvement. The students withdrew well satisfied. Messrs. Daniel and Mackenzie were present informally. The whole matter will be considered by the council at an early meeting.

"The students whose names are appended to the letter have been appointed a Committee on Grievances."

### The Ideal Drug Clerk.

Handsome, of course, because his customers are chiefly ladies with great eyes of unearthly sweetness; patience than which Job's was an invalid frazzlin; elasticity of movement that would put the flea to shame; oratory of such unctious flavor as would reduce a Shylock to distribute shekles, and taste, quotha, such as the riches of the orient could not satisfy; meek, too, as Moses (when the bullrushes peck him); your foot upon his prostrate neck; in seeming; a scholar and a gentleman, forsooth; so blind to circumstance of birth or paltry greed; as honest as the daily sun and thrice as searching. *Cash.*

### Substitution.

The public have been deluged of late by the daily press of the United States and Canada in relation to the practice of substitution, *said* to exist and practised by the "wicked druggist." Some of these papers, we are sure, will feel thankful if we can put them on the track of any other tradesman equally wicked. An English exchange furnishes the following:

"Have you got any buff trimming to go with this stuff?" asked a flashily dressed woman of an assistant in a large draper's near Regent street the other day. "I think so, miss," answered the polite young man, taking down a piece of goods and spreading it on the counter. "Buff! Do you call that buff?" exclaimed the woman. "That's too dark for a buff." "But, miss, that is——" "It's too dark! I can see it is." "Why, of course it's dark, madame," persisted the man. "It's blind-man's buff—the new shade, you see." He sold the goods.

### Lady Pharmacists.

In the report of the monthly meeting for last month of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, there is a little item which in all probability has passed unnoticed, but nevertheless is of much significance, viz.:

The apprentice's indenture of Miss Frances Edith Chadwick, of Dinboola, was registered.

This is one of the first, if not the very first lady who has entered the profession of pharmacy in Australia.

It is strange that the strong minded sisterhood do not display the same enthusiasm for pharmacy as for medicine. It is a profession that is far more fitted for them than that of medicine, which requires a greater amount of mental and physical labor than women who enthusiastically enter for their course recognize. Pharmacy demands no particular bodily exertion to make it a monopoly for men, and but little unwomanly publicity is necessary. We notice that a *projet de loi* has been passed within the last few months by the French Chamber of Deputies, and as Frenchmen are nothing if not chivalrous, it is surprising they are so late in the day. Also we read that a numerously signed petition has been presented to the Prussian House of Representatives, demanding the admission of females to the practice of pharmacy, and the petition has been enrolled among the documents of the Royal Government. In Russia, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and some other European countries, women are allowed to practice pharmacy, but they have shown very little interest in the matter. In Victoria there are one or two fair pill-makers on the register.—*Phar. Jl. of Australasia.*

### Chinese Proprietary Articles.

Besides the numerous advertisements of cosmetics are some which deal with that other feminine vanity of China—the tiny feet. These "golden lillies" that will go into a shoe which a conscientious nurse at home would reject for a year-old baby, are not acquired without a certain inconvenience, not—as, however, the fair owner would most desire—to put too fine a point on it. Hence the justification of advertisements such as this:

#### MEDICINE FOR SWATHED FEET—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Our Lily Print powder has been sold for many years, and may be described as miraculous in its effects. By its use the foot can be bound tight without any painful swelling, and yet be easily brought to a narrow point. Price per bottle, 2 pence. Also our Paragon powder, the sole cure for fetid sores caused by binding. Three pence a bottle. Sold only at Prince's drug store, at the sign of Great Good Luck in Pao-shan ("Precious and Moral") street, at Shanghai. All others are imitations.

The 25th June, (rent day). Landlord calls on young doctor for his rent. "Good morning, doctor." Doctor: "Good morning, sir. You're looking very ill; put out your tongue." Landlord puts out his tongue. Doctor sees the landlord's tongue, gives him a prescription, and sends him home not to leave the house for a week or two. He departs peacefully for bed, minus the rent.

Half a teaspoonful of chloride of ammonium in a goblet of water will almost immediately restore the faculties to a man who is hopelessly intoxicated.



# FELS & Co.

## TOILET SOAP MAKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Doubling our business in a short time, and still increasing it, means that the

**QUALITY, STYLE AND ORIGINALITY**

of our Soaps are

**PERFECT.**

Write us for Catalogue to

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. LD.**  
**TORONTO.**

### To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising St. JACOB'S OIL have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.

**ST. JACOB'S OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## Take a Kodak with you.

*"You press the button,  
we do the rest."*

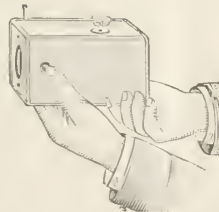
(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

**Eight Styles and Sizes**

ALL LOADED WITH

**Transparent Films.**

For sale by all Photo, Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.



**THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**



The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



**A GREAT SELLER!**

**ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO CHEWING GUM.**

Each box contains a brilliant stone ring which is set in the latest Parisian style.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Elegant Hanger Signs for windows, etc., address

**ADAMS & SONS CO.,**

11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO, ONT.

## Books and Magazines.

**FOR THE TRUNK AND LEATHER NOVELTIES TRADE.**—A new paper called *The Trunk & Leather Novelties Review* is to be issued about Nov. 20th, by Clifford, Scott & Lawton, publishers of *The Upholsterer*, Philadelphia. Its title indicates its mission. Sample copies will be cheerfully sent to any interested.

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We are indebted to George Tiemann & Co., 107 Park Row, New York, for a copy of their *American Armamentarium Chirurgicalum*, a work of nearly 850 pages, being a complete catalogue of surgical instruments and appliances fully illustrated and what is decidedly a most important feature, directions for the use of each instrument. The work is, we believe, the best and most complete of the kind ever issued, and is invaluable to the dealer in these goods as well as to a general practitioner.

\*\*

**Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics**, including the physiological action of drugs, the special therapeutics of disease, official and practical pharmacy and minute directions for prescription writing. By Samuel O. Potter, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Philadelphia: P. Blakeston, Son & Co., 3rd edition, revised. \$1.

This work, which is the result of nearly two years' labors of the author, shows the careful research and labor the author has expended on it. Its treatment of the various subjects commends itself to the reader, and the lucid explanations and exhaustive treatment of the matter in hand proves the work to be a valuable acquisition, not only to the student in pharmacy, but also the practitioner.

\*\*

**A Course of Home Study for Pharmacists**, by Oscar Oldberg, P.D., with 150 illustrations. Published by the Apothecaries Company, Chicago.

This work of over 500 pages is designed for prospective pharmacists, and intended for those who while serving their time at the profession, can be enabled through a source like this of preparing themselves for the examinations of their respective pharmaceutical societies. The work is thoroughly practical and the author treats his subjects in a way which simplifies the study of them. It is divided into four parts namely, physics, chemistry, drugs and pharmacy. Every student in pharmacy should have a work of this nature.

\*\*

**"M'SIEU SWEET."** The above is the title of the humorous contribution to the four superb supplements to be given away with the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated*, now in preparation. It relates the adventures of an English man who came to Canada for a hunting trip and they are portrayed in the most

laughable style. When we state that this contribution is written specially for the *Dominion Illustrated* by the author of the celebrated "Luc St. Pierre," we have said all that is necessary to commend it to the Canadian public.

\*\*

Among the most interesting articles in the November number of the *North American Review* is one by Sergius Stepniak, in which the famous Russian revolutionist points out what Americans can do for his native land in its efforts after a larger political and civil liberty.

In his paper in the November number of the *North American Review* the Hon. R. P. Porter, superintendent of the census, presents some fresh facts and figures relating to the mortgage indebtedness of individuals and private corporations throughout the United States.

\*\*

As the time approaches for the World's Fair, greater interest is being felt in the marvellous City of the Lakes. The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* has devoted 28 pages of the November number to a most interesting and exhaustive article upon Chicago from the pen of the famous novelist, Col. Charles King. Count Jacassy, who spent some time on the ground for that purpose, and Harry Fenn, have illustrated the most charming features of the city by 28 sketches. An article upon Alfalfa Farming in this number is by John Brishen Walker, who, as the result of ten years spent in the saddle, in direct superintendence of his farm "Berkeley," one of the largest Alfalfa farms in Colorado, gives the reader much valuable information in regard to the irrigation and curing of the wonderful plant which is destined to become one of the most valuable products of the United States. *Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York.* Price, 25 cents.

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That great American periodical, the *Century*, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of

"THE NAUKAHKA,"

a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales From the Hills," written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace, called "the Naukahka" (from which the story takes its name), and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, the *Century* will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story writers.

The well known humorist Edgar W.

Nye (Bill Nye) is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies," the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food Supply of the Future," which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO FARMERS.

treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture, and other well known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discontent," "Co-operation," etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus," which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of the *Century* have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc.

One of the novels to appear in 1892 is

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE

by the author of "The Anglomaniacs," and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year, among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York." In November is an illustrated description of "The Players' Club," founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number in an article on "The Bowery."

To get the *Century* send the yearly subscription price (\$1) to the Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

## Pot Pourri Vase.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic*, after giving directions for making a rose jar or pot pourri vase, adds the following, to us, new directions:

"Get a sweet orange, stick cloves into it, as full as possible, suspend it by a string in front of a fire, causing it to revolve until it is dry; a good piece of orris root may be put into the mixture; it will become soft after a few days, and can then be sliced up. A lump of gum benzoin should be broken up in a mortar into small grains, and the dried orange also broken up, and the whole mixed in with the rose and other petals. After a few months' keeping this should emit a most delicious perfume."

## Burdette on Substitution.

"No, my son, *substitution*, as you see it in the papers now-a-days, does not mean swapping horses without consent of the owner. It is merely a way the editors have of currying favor with one class of patrons by insulting and abusing another. It is the advertising agents' gall blowing through the editorial pen for local effect, and is paid for at special rates. Men of sense consider it in poor taste, uncalled for and wholly unjust."—A la-Burdette by S. P. Whitmarsh.

# SOMERVILLE'S MEXICAN FRUIT - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure MEDICINAL GUM Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,  
Prevents Colds,  
Cleanses the Teeth,  
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.  
Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is THE BEST.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S } LONDON,  
Laboratory. } Canada.

# Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

We have originated and put  
on the market a novelty, --PEPSIN GUM.



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent, on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

# A New Worm Remedy! DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

**Wallace Dawson,**

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

# Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment.

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDERED AND CONTRACTED FEET.

By using according to directions, new hoofs may be grown on in about four months, and in good shape. It softens the hoof and takes away the inflammation and soreness almost at once. It cures Cracked Heels, Scratches, is a good healer and keeps the feet in a good condition.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Let the feet be clean and dry. Apply the Ointment with a sponge, rag, or with the hand, around the frog, inside the shoe and outside the hoof, rubbing well into the hair about the hoof. It should be applied once in two or three days. It does away with the necessity and expense of clay stalls or other substances used for packing to keep the feet in order.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, Agents.

# Dr. Hope's Pile Remedy.

TREATMENT AND CURE OF PILES.

By means of Dr. Hope's appliance, any soothing and astringent medicine can be easily applied to the seat of the disease inside the rectum and soon effect a permanent cure in the worst cases. Prescription by Dr. E. A. HOPE, member of the College of Physicians, Boston, Mass.

Keep the bowels easy by the use of some mild Cathartic.

N.B.—The Capsules dissolve in two to five minutes, being brought in contact with moisture and warmth.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

Agents for Canada.



## Suppositories.

The *Chemist and Druggist of Australia* publishes a paper on this subject by Mr. J. K. Simmonds, president of the Queensland Institute of Pharmaceutical Students, before which it was read. In the course of the paper Mr. Simmonds said there would be a more brotherly feeling between the chemist and the doctor if the chemist did his best to carry out the wishes of the doctor, and did not think that because he (the chemist) had the idea that a certain medicine was of no use, for that reason it might be dispensed without any care, or even dispensed with altogether.

This is sometimes the case with suppositories, for is it carrying out the wishes of the doctor, when he orders a suppository to be made containing a certain drug (tannic acid, for instance), to use the hollow, ready-made articles, and for the drug to be just shoved in and closed up, thinking that as long as it was in it did not matter what became of it afterwards? If this sort of thing is done, and the doctor finds the remedy is not having the effect intended, and also sees the way the chemist dispensed it, it is not a strange thing if he be annoyed, and say (as is sometimes done) hard and not very complimentary things about us as a body; therefore, I think we ought to do what the doctor wants us to, even if it *does* cost us a little more time and trouble.

Suppositories have been in use for a long time, but not very extensively until the last few years. They were first used exclusively as laxatives, when a piece of soap, or a mixture of aloes, common soap, salt, and starch was used. Now they are used as laxatives, astringents, antiseptics, and nutrients. Their weight varies according to the use to which they are put; for children they are from 5 grs. to 10 grs., but the most suitable size is 15 grs., which is the size they should always be made if not otherwise ordered. Pessaries weigh from  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. to 2 drs., and bougies from 20 grs. to 40 grs.

A good gelatine basis is that which is used at the British Skin Hospital, and is made by soaking 1 oz. of gelatine in thin strips in 1 oz. of water, and when the water has been taken up by the gelatine, dissolve it in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of glycerine, by the aid of heat, which should not be greater than that of a water bath. The base containing soap and glycerine of starch, that of the B.P. is as good as any; but undoubtedly oil of theobroma is the best at any rate in the majority of cases. Some say that the addition of the wax or spermaceti is always required; others that no such addition is needed, that is if the oil of theobroma be of good quality, for some samples are adulterated with fats having a lower melting point than itself. The latter are right, for in my experience I have turned them out in all kinds of weather, without any trouble, and without any such addition. Made with the mixtures they require a great deal more attention; for the two substances having

such different rates of cooling, if the mass is not exactly the right consistence when it is poured into the moulds, they will separate, and do not turn out at all well. There are, however, some cases where such an addition is needed, as with essential oils and carbolic acid. When used, spermaceti is to be preferred to white wax, and should never be added in a larger proportion than 10 per cent., or the melting point of the resulting mass, which should never be greater than 98 deg. F., will be too high.

As to extemporaneous moulds Mr. Simmonds gave the following neat way of making them from plaster of Paris:—First cast some suppositories of white wax, then take a box of suitable size, about one inch deep, and nearly fill it with plaster of Paris made very thin with water, and place the wax suppositories at equal distances apart, along and close to one side of the box, leaving them half above the plaster; allow to set quite hard, and oil the surface well; now raise the sides of the box by rolling brown paper around it, then pour in more plaster; after it has properly set, separate the parts, trim them up with a knife, and boil for at least half an hour in linseed oil to toughen them.

A good many things have been recommended to prevent the suppository adhering to the mould. The best are olive oil in case of those made of gelatine, and lin. saponis, or a simple solution of soap in water, when cocoa butter is used.

The author further gives the following safe advice regarding the best way to make suppositories:—First melt the cocoa butter (graded or cut up very fine) in an evaporating dish over a water bath, and as soon as it has melted remove the heat. The precaution of heating over a water bath, should never be omitted, as over heating the oil seems to prevent it solidifying properly. While the oil is cooling polish the mould (which of course should have been cleaned the last time it was used), and smear it over with soap liniment, now reduce any solids to a very fine powder, or if they contain extracts, thin them down with water or spirit, according to the nature of the extract. The cocoa butter will now most likely be cool enough to add the ingredients; this should not be done while the cocoa butter is warm to the touch; stir well until a paste is formed; it will be too hard to pour into the mould, but in this condition the powders, &c., can be made a great deal smoother than if it was liquid. When properly smooth, place the dish over the water bath for a few seconds until just thin enough to pour into the mould. It is always better to cool them without resorting to ice, &c.—that is, if it is possible; in any case, do not be in too great a hurry to apply the cooler, or they will not always turn out satisfactory. When the mass is quite solid, trim the top of each suppository, and separate the two halves of the mould and turn them out. When finished always clean the mould; if this is done there is no trouble what-

ever in keeping it bright. Pessaries and bougies are, as a rule, sent out wrapped in wax paper separately.

To insure success, what is most particular to attend to is that the heat used for melting the base is not greater than is necessary; that the heat is not continued after it is melted; that the base is cool (but, of course, not hard) when the ingredients are added to it; and that the mixture is neither too thin nor too thick when poured into the mould.

## Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

THE following notes on practical pharmacy have been the result of the writer's experience, mainly in the direction of preparation of the official galenicals. The question as to how far a pharmacist is justified in going in an alteration or modification of an official formula is, I think, best answered in this way: To the extent in which there is no alteration of therapeutical action, diminution in strength, nor decided change in obvious physical properties. It goes without saying that the therapeutical activity of the drug should remain unchanged or else the preparation will not represent the drug from which it is made, and that the strength should be maintained, or else unreliability will result. Just to what extent the physical character of a preparation may be modified is dependent upon the circumstances of each special case: as to whether the pharmacopoeial process is particularly faulty, or whether it will not yield the results claimed for it, or whether it can be improved without cost to its therapeutical value and strength of drug.

**COMPOUND CHALK POWDER.**—This new official powder, for the extemporaneous preparation of chalk mixture, can be improved in its making by adding oil of cinnamon directly to the powder, and making the mixture up with water, as needed. To each Troy ounce add 4 minims of the oil of cinnamon. Criticism has been made upon the large amount of sugar in this powder—one-half. As the mixture is most largely used for diarrhoea or intestinal relaxation, accompanied with acidity, often the result of food fermentation, the use of any sugar would seem to be therapeutical objectionable, as it merely increases the fermentation. A much better plan would be to replace all the sugar with powdered acacia. Further in view of the mild astringent influence of cinnamon water it is better to make the mixture up with all cinnamon water, instead of equal parts of it and water, as directed by the U. S. P., 1890. Save the use of a small quantity of syrup ( $\frac{1}{16}$ ) the B. P. recommends the former.

The official mixture contains 100 grains of powder to the fluidounce. It is too weak, and should be, at least, 2 drms to the fluidounce.

Some physicians use chalk, powdered cinnamon water, acacia and water. This does not make as elegant a preparation as

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

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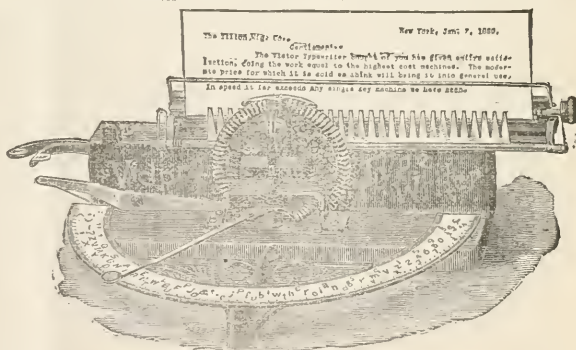
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the official, but the tannic acid in the powdered cinnamon adds greatly to its therapeutical value.

**WEIGHING IODINE.**—It is, of course, inadmissible to weigh iodine directly upon metallic pans, and paper decomposes so quickly on contact with it that the pans and reagent are also attacked. In the absence of glass or horn pans, the best substitute is paraffin paper.

**SODIUM BROMIDE.**—Through a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists, I have learned of an apparent inconsistency in the percentage of sodium chloride permitted by the present Pharmacopœia in this compound. Under bromine the official maximal limit of chlorine is 3 per cent, while under sodium bromide the maximal limit of sodium chloride is also 3 per cent., which, of course, is inconsistent. The error probably arose in following too closely the G. P., which makes the maximal limit of chloride in NaBr 3 per cent. But no notice was taken of the fact that American bromine always contains more free chlorine than German bromine, and, since the manufacturers have no practical method of separating the chlorine in its entirety, the maximal limit of chloride in sodium bromide should be made not less than 5 per cent.

**WINE OF ANTIMONY.** Physicians complain that the official wine of antimony is too weak in tartar emetic. The first editions of the Pharmacopœia made it 4 grains to the fluidounce. The present edition makes it 1.8 grains, a reduction of 55 per cent. The writer has furnished a satisfactory preparation by averaging the two extremes and making it 3 grains to the fluidounce.

**AMMONIA WATER CONTAINERS.**—The best method for preservation of ammonia water in containers that the writer has found is a common cork, covered with a piece of cheese cloth, and this covered with a piece of paraffin paper. An ordinary glass stopper is totally insufficient to prevent some of the vapor from escaping while the dark coloration, produced by contact of the ammonia with cork tissue, renders the use of corks alone objectionable.

**SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.**—The official dilution in alcoholic strength of 20 per cent. with water is inadmissible, for the reason when it is prescribed with volatile oils, turpentine, soap liniment, &c., as is often done in making stimulating liniments, there is precipitation of camphor, or, rather, a deficiency in the amount dissolved that would have remained in solution had the spirit of camphor been made with strong alcohol, as in the U. S. P. 1870 formula.

**SPIRITS OF PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT.**—The official formulae for these two preparations can be improved by macerating the herbs with alcohol, filtering and dissolving the oils in the filtrate. It is needless to say that filtration without the presence of dissolved oils is much more rapid than with their presence. Turbidity in these spirits, arising from undissolved

oils, or more probably, from traces of resinified oil, can be removed by agitating the liquid with long narrow strips of a sheet of filtering paper and filtering. Sometimes the addition of a small quantity of precipitated phosphate of calcium is also necessary.

**COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.**—This preparation, which has been very largely replaced by the increasing popularity of compound tincture of cardamom, can have its official formula improved by exhausting the drugs with the menstruum first, and then dissolving the volatile oils in the percolate. By this means the drugs are more readily exhausted and the preparation more quickly made.

**SOLUTION OF MAGNESIUM CITRATE.**—Forcausing effervescence a very elegant substitute for the acid potassium bicarbonate is Merck's sodium bicarbonate "in crusts." It gives a pleasant saline taste to the preparation, instead of the usual bitter, acid one.

**COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.**—Glycerin in the proportion of 2 fluid ounces to the pint greatly increases the therapeutical value of this preparation.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** Theraputists agree that the diffusible stimulant action of ammonium carbonate is best presented in the hard clearly crystalline variety and that the effloresced product is for practical purposes therapeutically valueless by comparison. This is why many physicians in their prescriptions specify the "clear" or "crystalline" variety. They have found the effloresced powder valueless. Why ammonium carbonate effloresces on exposure to air is easy of explanation when we remember its chemical composition of acid carbonate and carbamate—a dehydrated normal carbonate—and that the latter readily absorbs water and carbonic acid gas (from the air) to become an acid carbonate. How best to prevent this change has always been a most difficult question. For this purpose I have been using for the last five or six months an expedient which has answered admirably. It consists simply in placing medium sized lumps of the salt in a museum or fruit jar (glass top), preferably upon a porcelain or glass support, to keep them from touching the bottom of the container, and then adding a small quantity of stronger ammonia water and closing. The ammonia gas neutralizes the carbonic acid gas in the air of the container, and the salt remains hard and densely crystalline. —*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

**SOLUTION OF CHLORAL AND BORAX TOGETHER,** as for instance in a gargle, must be made in the cold, since Duardin (*Apoth. Zeit.*) finds that at an elevated temperature (approaching the boiling point) chloroform is eliminated from the former. It may be best to dissolve the chloral in the borax solution after it has cooled down.

Chloral has been found by L. Reuter a good reagent for distinguishing between naphthalin,  $\alpha$ -naphthol and  $\beta$ -naphthol.

## The Trade Journal.

The trade journal has become an important factor in modern business. Its influence is recognized and its special value endorsed by every branch of our many and diversified industries. It is specific—hence its value. It has no entangling alliances with matters foreign to its purpose. It is not used as a wrapper for soap and sausage meat, nor used by the hired girl to light a lamp or curl her hair. It belongs to the office and workshop, and is as exclusively the property of what it represents as is a magazine of fashions in a millinery store, or a list of drugs to a druggist. It is a compendium of trade and directory of markets, manufacturers and patrons. The daily press can never assume its office or influence. The newspaper deals with politics, crime, divorces, sport and intrigues of ladies like Potiphar's wife. It has its mission, and is the best advertiser in the world for hired help, patent medicines and lost dogs. The trade journal is restricted to business, and in its particular line has a business claim on the fraternity it represents. Its advertisements are not waste paper, and they are placed just where they are most likely to be to secure attention and patronage. The modern business man is aware of this fact, and in proportion to his sagacity he rates the business value of the trade journal. *Exchange.*

**AMMONIA AS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**—In the last issue of *L'Union Pharmaceutique* Mons. J. Jeanneau, pharmacien, at Savernay, relates how he successfully extinguished a fire upon his premises which broke out in a store from the spontaneous ignition of gasoline, and which bid for half an hour resisted the efforts of the firemen. He threw into the blazing apartment a glass carboy containing six litres of ammonia; the flames which were threatening to spread were immediately extinguished, torrents of black smoke coming from the door of the room, but no fire. So thoroughly was the fire extinguished that almost immediately it was possible to enter the room and remove an iron drum still containing 50 litres of gasoline which some seconds before was burning with a flame nine feet high. Pharmacists should note this: solution of ammonia is always at hand, and thrown in good time on to a burning mass might at any time prevent a disastrous fire.

*Microcidin* is a new antiseptic, recommended by Prof. Berlioz, of Grenoble. Extreme solubility, harmlessness and rapidity of action are claimed for it. It is a compound of naphthol and soda, is neither poisonous nor irritant, and has the form of a grayish-white powder. Its solution of three grams per litre is very slightly colored, and does not stain either the hands or bandage. —*Science.*

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## FORMULARY.

### ACTINA.

Prof. Flavel B. Tiffany says the extensively advertised "Actina" has this composition:

Menthol crystals.....	1 dr
Alcohol.....	1 dr
Ether sulph.....	1 dr
Oil mustard.....	2 ozs
Sponge sufficient to make.....	1 oz

Or

Menthol crystals.....	1 dr
Ether hydrobromic.....	1 dr
Oil mustard.....	2 ozs
Sponge sufficient to make.....	1 oz

—*Kansas City Med. Inter.*

### TREATMENT OF SWEATING HANDS.

The *Journal de Medecine* gives the following:

R Tincture of belladonna.....	1 dr
Cologne water.....	1 oz

M. Add a little glycerine at the moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. The hands should first be washed in soft water and thoroughly dried.

### SOAP FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

Fat soap.....	15 cz
Tannic acid.....	1 oz
Starch.....	enough

Melt the sap in a water bath and add the tannin; mix thoroughly, and then stir in enough starch to make the mass friable.

### SALOL COLLODION FOR RHEUMATISM.

Salol.....	4.0
Ether.....	4.0
Collodion.....	30.0

Applied to joints affected by acute rheumatism, this is said to give rapid relief.—*Ther. Gaz.*

### ONE MINUTE LIGHTNING DROPS.

Oil of mustard, volatile.....	45 gr
Chloroform.....	2 dr
Oil of turpentine.....	30 gr
Alcohol.....	1 fl. oz

### THE TOURISTS' COIN-PLASTER.

Yellow wax.....	24 parts
Venice turpentine.....	3 parts
Resin.....	2 parts
Salicylic acid.....	2 parts
Balsam Peru.....	2 parts
Lanolin.....	4 parts

Mix.—*Nat. Druggist.*

### SOLID BRILLIANTINE.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following, for a solid brilliantine:

Olive oil.....	1,000 parts
Spermaceti.....	300 parts
Bergamot oil.....	25 parts
Oil of clove.....	2 parts
Oil of rose geranium.....	10 parts

Heat the olive oil and spermaceti together until thoroughly homogeneous, remove from fire, and just before the mixture begins to set add the essential oils and stir well.

### GOLD INDELIBLE INK.

The *Prager Rundschau* gives the following:

1. Chloride of gold and sodium.....	1 part
Water.....	10 parts
Gum.....	2 parts

2. Oxalic acid.....	1 part
Water.....	5 parts
Gum.....	2 parts

The cloth or stuff to be written on should be moistened with liquid No. 2. Let dry, and then write upon the prepared place with liquid No. 1, using preferably a quill pen. Pass a hot iron over the mark, pressing heavily.

### GARGLES FOR FETID BREATH.

A writer in the *Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift* gives the following formulae:

#### I.

Thymol.....	1 part
Borax.....	2 parts
Alcohol.....	4 parts
Distilled water.....	2,000 parts

Mix, and use as a mouth-wash.

#### II.

Salicylic acid.....	5 parts
Saccharin.....	5 parts
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	5 parts
Alcohol.....	150 parts

Mix. Add a teaspoonful to a glass of water, and with the mixture gargle the mouth and throat frequently.

### PASTE FOR POLISHING WINDOWS.

Engene Dieterich gives the following in his Manual:

Prepared chalk.....	90 parts
White bole.....	5 parts
Armenian bole.....	5 parts

Rub together into a smooth paste with

Water.....	50 parts
Spirit.....	25 parts

The paste is to be rubbed on the window, allowed to dry, and then rubbed off with cloths.

### ELIXIR OF LICORICE JUICE.

Diétel gives in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, the following directions for preparing a clear elixir of licorice juice:

Dissolve 300 gm. succus liquiritiae in 900 gm. aqua foeniculi. Add 50 gm. liquor ammoniae causticæ; shake well, cork, and set aside for a few days. At the expiration of this time add 10 gm. oil of anise dissolved in 250 gm. alcohol, and place the whole in a somewhat warm place to clear.

### A GOOD SCHOOL AND OFFICE INK.

The *Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following: Mix 100 gm. coarsely powdered gall apples, 1 gm. salicylic acid, and 1 liter of water, and stand aside for several days, shaking well occasionally. Then add 50 gm. sulphate of iron in powder; shake well, and let stand for an equal length of time with constant shaking and free exposure to the atmosphere. After standing as directed, filter off and add to the filtrate 1 gm. water soluble anilin blue, previously dissolved in 50 gm. of water.

### COVERING PILLS WITH SALOL.

The *Repertoire de Pharmacie* says: "Salol does not dissolve in the stomach, but is soluble in the intestines in presence of the alkaline condition there found. This fact induces Dr. Ceppi to recommend it for covering pills designed to act solely upon the intestines.

Our confrere, Yvon, suggests (*Progres Medical*) the following formula for effecting such an enveloping:

Salol.....	4 parts
Tannin.....	1 part
Ether.....	20 parts

Mix and dissolve.

With this varnish the pills exactly as you would do with ethereal solution of tolu repeating the operation until the covering attains a suitable thickness.

### Aristol in Gynecology.

Swieciecki (*Osterungar. Centralblatt für die med. Wissenschaften*) reports twenty cases of endometritis and pelvic exudation in which he used the drug with favorable results as regards the diminution of the discharge and the relief of local pain. He introduced it in the form of vaginal suppositories, or in tampons saturated with a ten per cent. solution, and was unable to explain its action, except so far as it depended upon the presence of iodine.

Gaudin (*Gazette de Gynecologie*, July 15, 1890) has employed it principally in cases of cervical erosion and endometritis, where it acts most favorably. In epithelioma of the cervix it is not only a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer, but promotes rapid cicatrization. It may be applied to the cervix in the form of powder and in solution, also in suppositories. After curing the uterine cavity it may be packed with strips of gauze saturated with an ethereal solution of aristol (ten per cent.). When the pure drug is ingested or administered hypodermically no trace of iodine can be detected in the urine, hence there is no danger of toxic effects when it is applied to large, raw surface, as is the case with iodoform. Unlike the latter, aristol has not an unpleasant odor.

A NEW VERMIFUGE.—Attention has recently been directed by Mr. Heckel to a Scitamineous plant, which he has named *Ceratantnera Beaumetzii*, and which under the names "dadigogo" and "balancofouna" is employed on the west coast of Africa as a tenifuge and purgative (*Bull. Gen. Therap.*, Oct. 15, p. 336.) The part used is the fresh rhizome, from which M. Schlagdenhauffen has separated a resinous substance, soluble in ether and petroleum, and an essential oil. The resinous extract administered in doses of 1.20 gram acted only as a purge. On the other hand, 20 drops of the essential oil, given in a gelatin capsule, followed by a dose of castor oil, caused the complete expulsion of the tenia. This result is supposed to explain a previous want of success by Dr. Beaumetz, when using the rhizome in a dried condition.—*Phar. Journal.*

Antikampin is the name given by a German to a preparation intended for destroying caterpillars, etc., about trees. It is said to contain creasote and naphthalin.

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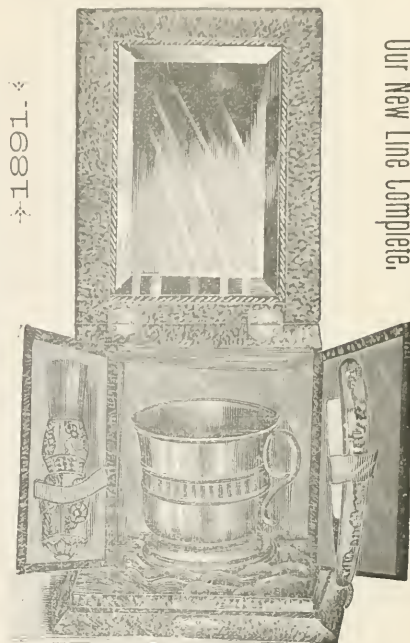
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## SELECTIONS.

**LILACIN AS A MASK FOR THE ODOR OF IODOFORM.** Eilacin, the new perfume, which is really a definite chemical substance—terpinol—existing in various essential oils, and which possesses the odor of lilacs in a pronounced degree is said to mask the odor of iodoform better than any other substance. After *Therap. Monatsch.*

**GLYCERINE AS AN ANALGESIC IN BURNS.**—According to Mr. Grigoriseu, of Bucharest, glycerine is a perfect and lasting analgesic in the case of burns. Applied at once to the burnt surface, it occasions at the instant of application a slight feeling of burning, followed by complete relief from pain. Where the wound is large it should be kept constantly moist with glycerine. By means of this application inflammation is almost entirely avoided and sloughing takes place gradually, leaving a much less marked scar than is the case with ordinary dressings.

**A NEW ANESTHETIC.** A new anesthetic has been given the name of Pental. It is produced in Germany, its inventor being Professor Von Meitz, Director of the Medical Policlinic in Halle, who chose the name he has given it owing to the circumstance that it contains five carbon atoms. It is very volatile and easily combustible. It can, it is said, be administered exactly like chloroform, and the quantity required each time need cost no more than 6d. Anaesthesia set in after three or four minutes—rarely later. It is not deep, but suffices to render small operations, such as the extraction of teeth, painless. It is neither accompanied nor followed by any unpleasant effects.

**FERRUM POMATUM IN LAMELLIS.** The *Zeitschrift des Allgemeinen Oesterreichischen Apotheker-Vereins* gives the following:—In a glass vessel place 100 gm. of iron in fine powder, and pour over 1,000 gm. of the juice of sour apples. Expose the whole to the action of the sunlight for eight days, then filter, and dialyse the filtrate. Evaporate in a water-bath to the consistency of a syrup; add 10 per cent. of sugar, and pour out in glass plates to dry. The temperature of the plates must not go above 112 to 113 F. Scales obtained in this manner are yellowish-green in color, soluble in water, and have a pleasant astringent sour taste. The preparation is readily taken by women and children.

**SALICIN IN INFLUENZA.** Dr. E. B. Turner states, in the *Lancet*, that he has treated upwards of 200 cases of influenza with salicin, and with invariably good results. He says that when given in doses of 20 grains every hour, at first, it will in the course of a few hours reduce the temperature to the normal condition, and convalescence is established as a rule in twenty-four hours. He also considers that it reduces the infectiousness of the disease. The sooner the remedy can be given after the first onset of the symp-

toms the sooner do the symptoms abate, and if a case is treated at once after the first shiver, a normal temperature and freedom from pain are insured in about six hours. In the whole series of cases treated by Dr. Turner no complication, such as bronchitis or pneumonia, occurred.

**MANUFACTURES OF PEPsin.**—Mr. J. L. Webber has patented a process in Germany for the manufacture of pepsin, which consists in macerating the stomachs with acidulated water, clarifying the solution obtained by the addition of sulphurous acid, removing the clear liquid from the precipitate, and then separating the pepsin from the peptone by saturating at a higher temperature with sodium sulphate, whereupon pepsin is deposited, whilst the peptone remains dissolved. The precipitate is dissolved in a weak hydrochloric acid; the sodium sulphate is removed from the solution by dialysis, the residual liquid concentrated and dried. From the liquid out of which the pepsin is deposited the sodium sulphate is separated from the peptone by recrystallization on cooling. The product is readily soluble, and, being free from peptone, is non-hygroscopic and permanent. One grain of it is capable of dissolving 10,000 grains of egg-albumen.

**A NEW METHOD OF CLEANING AND BLEACHING SPONGES.**—Dr. Roser (*Archives de Medicine et de Pharm. Mil.*) recommends the use of bromine water for cleansing and bleaching sponges after surgical operations, as being preferable to the method now generally in use of treating them successively with solutions of permanganate of potash and sulphurous acid. It is found that by this latter method, although the sponges are rendered very white, the action is too energetic, and the tissue of the sponge is itself partially destroyed. By treatment with bromine water, however, the author claims that he obtains as perfect disinfection, while the same sponge may be treated eight or nine times without destroying its texture. The sponges are first washed in warm distilled water, not heated above 150° F., and containing in each litre 20 drops of 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda as long as anything is removed. If distilled water is not procurable, boiled water may be used, slightly increasing the quantity of alkali. They are then drained and plunged into vessels containing the bromine water, which is made by adding 30 grammes of saturated aqueous solution of bromine to one litre of distilled water. The sponges are left in this solution until it is decolorized, when they are treated a second and a third time with fresh bromine solution until they are thoroughly bleached, which is hastened by warmth and exposure to sunlight. After removal from the bromine bath the sponges are well squeezed and are then immersed in a dilute solution of soda, 20 drops of 10 per cent. solution to the litre, and lastly washed with distilled water until they retain no odor of bromine.

Success is secured by hard work.

## The Coating of Iron Pills.

BY HAROLD WYATT, JR.

THE coating of iron pills by whatever method performed, pearl, sugar or gelatine, is open to several objections, which are first, the necessity of damping or varnishing the pills to make the powder adhere in the pearl and sugar processes, second the use of heat, as in the sugar and gelatine coating, and third the thickness of the coating varying according to the skill of the operator.

There is no doubt that the use of varnish syrup or glue tends to oxidize the iron salt the pills may contain, whilst the thickness of the coating, though of no consequence with sugar or gelatine coating, becomes of some moment where such an insoluble substance as talc is used, for, although we are apt to look upon it as harmless, insoluble silicate, medical authorities are far from being satisfied that its action, physiologically speaking, is *nil*, especially when it is taken into the stomach in the quantity it is where a number of pearl coated Bland's pills are administered for any considerable length of time.

What is required of an ideal coating or protective is, shortly, that it shall have no action on the ingredients of the pill or digestive economy of the patient;

It shall allow the pill to disintegrate rapidly in the stomach;

It shall not materially increase the size of the pill; and finally,

It shall be easily applied and capable of a high finish.

The coating I have used for iron pills for some years past seems to me to possess many of the above advantages, and consists of a thin film of graphite or plumbago applied in the following manner:—The pills are shaken up in a box containing powdered graphite until they are uniformly black, after which they are transferred to a covered glazed ware pot, or for large quantities to a Symes' coater, and rotated with some force until a bright metallic lustre is obtained.

So finished Bland's pills are effectually protected from oxidation, are not materially increased in size, and look as if they are literally "steel pills."

Another variety of coating I have used as a change where the pills are small and a thick coating is not objectionable, can be obtained by shaking them up in a warm covered pot containing a melted mixture of cocoa butter 1 part and chocolate powder 2 parts, throwing them out on to a slab greased with cocoa butter, and when cool finishing off by rotating in a Symes' coater, the inside of which has been covered thinly with a little of the cocoa mixture.

Obtain good results with either the graphite or chocolate coating practice is required, but the appearance of the pills when finished pays well for any expenditure of time or trouble to which one is put. —*Ph. r. Journal.*

You can not safely achieve success at one jump; you are liable to be hurt.

# The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE

Citrate of Magnesia,  
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia,  
Spirits Aetheris Nitrosi Pur,  
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled,  
Fluid Extracts, a full line,  
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

## POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING.

Cream Tartar, Ibis, Kags and boxes,  
Pure Spices of all kinds,  
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,  
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,  
Major's Cement,  
Eugene's Corn Salve,  
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,  
Warrick's Real Flavors,  
Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine,  
William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
LONDON. MONTREAL.

## KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and  
Pharmaceutical Chemists,  
MONTREAL.

### CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as  
low in price as quality will justify.

### CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and  
are very moderate in price.

### CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and  
appearance. A comparison is solicited  
with other makes.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists  
and Druggist Sundrymen.

## Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

### ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up speedily for the Drug Trade.

### GIBSON'S ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

A Large assortment.

**SPONGES** Honey Comb Shape.

" Honey Comb Coupe.

" Wool.

" Turkey.

" Turkey, Surgeons'.

" On Cards.

**CHAMOIS** - A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

## MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this  
medicine, well known and largely  
sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment  
of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and  
always makes trade for itself.

May be had through the whole-  
sale houses in Toronto and Mon-  
treal, or direct from

## BROWN & WEBB,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable  
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic  
Asthma, Bronchitis and  
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-  
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S  
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.,  
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;  
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &  
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker  
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,  
Satchell & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer  
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S

## Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It  
Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain,  
Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrup & Lyman T. Milburn & Co.  
Elliot & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON - Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

## THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,  
Stanton's Pain Relief,  
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,  
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,  
Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,  
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,  
McGale's Spondine,  
Dr. Codrre's Infant's Syrup,  
Gregory's Toothache Cure,  
McGale's Butternut Pills.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read Armour & Co.'s advt. on page 21.

Dean, Foster & Co. call the attention of the trade to some cheap special lines in their advertisement this month. Read it.

The Moller & Rittenhouse Co. invite the attention of the drug trade to their manufactures of licorice, as advertised in this number.

"Tyrian" is a guarantee of good goods in rubber. The new nipple advertised on first page of cover in black and white is a very desirable pattern.

Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, whose standard preparations are world renowned, have secured space on the first page of cover of this journal.

Write to the Montreal Optical Co. for their new catalogue of spectacles, etc. It will be mailed on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Druggists can supply their physicians with the latest and most improved styles of Medicine Cases, by obtaining them from the Western Leather Mfg. Co., Chicago.

We note "the Hustler" for Minard's Liniment, Mr. S. M. Fleet, is again on his rounds, and he anticipates a big business for his company the ensuing winter. This medicine, which is by far the biggest seller in the Lower Provinces, is fast taking a place in Ontario as a great household remedy, although it has only been introduced two years. The trade will do well to lay in a good stock, as all signs indicate a hard winter, and the proprietors are bound to make the demand.

**HEAD OFF COMPETITION.**—We have seen an entirely new scheme by which a merchant can do an immense amount of very clever advertising at almost no cost. It is entirely new, novel and very "fetching" with the public. It is so easily carried out that your delivery boy can manage it, and the expense is ridiculously small. This scheme cannot be described very well in an advertisement, but if anyone of our readers desires to head off competition and make himself the talk of the town, he can learn all about this device by sending a postal card to W. H. Dietz, 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, asking for information concerning his new plan.

**A POPULAR REMEDY.**—We would call the attention of the trade to the new advt. of the Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer on page 29 of this issue. This preparation, although the subject of malicious attacks, from some of the trade papers, has worked itself into a foremost place and the very large sales reported prove that it is bound to be one of the leading

proprietary articles. From the San Francisco *West End* we learn that State Food Commissioner Baker, of Portland, Oregon, was induced, presumably through the instigation of some medical society, to undertake an analysis of the preparation, and the formula arrived at as a result of the so-called analysis reveals the fact that it was altogether different from that published in a trade journal about a year ago—which formula Mr. Radam has sworn was not that from which the remedy is compounded. The Microbe Killer is now put up in two sizes retailing at \$1 and \$3 per jar.

**STORMING THE HEIGHTS.**—The storming of the heights of Quebec is a part of the annals of war, and an ancient print, in florid colors, depicts how a great General departed this life on that memorable field of glory. It is a war picture of minor tone, with plenty of gore to embellish it. The smoke of battle lies heavily over the scene, and around about the dying hero, scores of his brave soldiers, wounded, bruised, sprained and bleeding, strongly illustrate the havoc of strife and its attendant suffering. The picture is remarkable, not so much for what it represents as what it omits. In modern times a battle scene would show Samaritans at work, and the rank and file would be better equipped for such emergencies. The British soldiers in the Soudan carried St. Jacobs Oil in their knapsacks, thus not only providing a cure for their hurts and injuries, but also a prompt and permanent cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago, which so frequently result from exposure.

### Commercial Items.

Wallace Redline, of Doylestown, Pa., claims that he has discovered the secret of making coal oil non-explosive. At the same time he does not destroy the illuminating power of the oil, and a rag, paper or other substance thrown into a barrel of oil will burn until it is consumed, but the oil will not catch fire. If the claim holds good that man has made a fortune.

A curious and important seizure of contraband opium was made at San Francisco last week, on the coast steamer Lakme from Seattle. The customs officers received the tip that she had the drug on board, but careful search failed to reveal any. In the steward's room one of the inspectors was much struck with a picture of a variety actress on the wall and determined to take it. In cutting it from the frame he was astonished to find a large cavity in the wall from which he extracted 172 boxes of the choicest Chinese opium.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

**A PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM COMBINATION.**—The formerly existing syndicate of German permanganate of potassium manufacturers came to an end about two years ago, since that time the makers have been underselling one another with great vigor. At last they seem to have become tired of that policy, for they now

announce that, from the 15th inst., they have placed the exclusive sale of their potassium permanganate in the hands of the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. S. Schering) in Berlin. The two makers who have done so are Dr. M. Goldschmidt, of Copenick, and Gebr. Borchers, of Goslar. Messrs. A. M. Zimmerman will sell for the three firms (Scherings are also manufacturers of the article) in this country. We believe that at the present time there is only one other manufacturer in Germany, and his works are temporarily closed owing to removal.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

**IMPROVEMENTS IN GLYCERINE MANUFACTURE.**—We have referred on several occasions lately to improved processes by which it is alleged glycerine can be recovered from soapmakers' lye in a much more expeditious and less wasteful manner than has been possible so far. One such process has just been patented by one Van Ruymbeke, a Belgian living in Chicago. The object of the patent is to recover from the salty lye, in which a considerable proportion of the glycerine contained in the oils and fats used in soap-making is now wasted, a glycerine sufficiently pure to be used, without further refining, for commercial purposes. The invention consists in first treating the lye with an acid to neutralise partially the free alkali of the solution, and then adding sulphate of iron or sulphate of aluminum to complete the said neutralisation, then filtering or otherwise separating out the precipitate, evaporating to crystallise out the salt, and finally distilling the resulting liquid to obtain the glycerine. The process, it is said, is about to be introduced experimentally into several American soap factories.

### Not Luck, but Work.

"Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a shipyard, twenty young men in a town, all want to get on in the world, and expect to do so," says an old merchant.

"One of the clerks will become partner, and make a fortune; one of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm, and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge; who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than this dusty old highway, but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having—good fortune, good name, and serene old age—all go in this road."



# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS :

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

**T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,**

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

### Drug Review.

Trade has been on the quiet side during the past month which is somewhat disappointing after the activity in business early in October. Orders for the most part are small which always means a good deal of labor, considering the amount involved. Heavy chemicals show signs of advancement, in fact, some are marked higher now, viz.: Ammon. Carb., Sulphurs, Epsom Salts, Alum, &c.

Pot. Bromine—price unchanged; there are still rumors of a reformation of the Bromine combination early in 1892.

Sulfonal and Phenacetine, Bayer, are now put on the market in tablet form.

Sczodent has advanced 50c. a dozen in price.

Quinine is unchanged.

Chamomiles are scarce. Prices are stiff.

Oil Lemon is much lower in price.

Cod Liver Oil—higher prices probable.

Oil Peppermint—advancing.

Colgate's Caprice and Cashmere Boquet Perfumes are not now put up in larger than 4 oz. bottles.

Ergot is higher; reports of the crop failure in Russia seem to be verified. In that case higher prices may be looked for.

Glycerine is reported lower abroad.

Bar Silver is easier in price.

Nitrate of course sympathises with it.

### Working a Specialty.

#### A FRENCH SCHEME.

A correspondent engaged in pharmacy in France sends us some particulars of an ingenious enterprise by which a French pharmacien aims to establish a business in a proprietary medicine without much risk. He resides in a country town in the south, and has invented an elixir the virtues of which we need not dwell upon. He then sends circulars to selected pharmacians in other towns making the following proposal: To his *cher et honore confreres* in towns with a population not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants he offers the sole depot. In larger places he reserves the right of having more than one depot, but in such cases the agencies shall be in different quarters. The retail price of his elixir is to be 2s. and 5s., and his prices to "depositaires" are to be 10d. and 2s. "Depositaires" are to take two dozen small and one dozen large bottles, and are to pay for these in four months. They are not supplied on sale or return, but the agent who thus risks 54 francs is to become thereby a shareholder in the property. His dividends are to come from sales to others than "depositaires." The manufacturer engages to pay to a dividend fund 1s. 3d. on every large bottle and 1d. on every small bottle which he supplies to the wholesale dealers. And he has an arrangement with stamps, which we do not quite understand, whereby to check these

sales. He is to supply advertising matter and sample bottles, but the agent is expected to use his personal influence with doctors and others to push the elixir. The agent who does not dispose of his 54 francs' worth of elixir within six months is to lose his rights as a shareholder, and has no claim on any future profits. And the association and all share of profits are to be determined entirely in fifteen years from the date of its formation in 1890, and after that period the manufacturer resumes sole proprietorship.

Our correspondent tells us that the results of the first six months of this experiment have been 108 pharmacians have become depositaire-shareholders, that 2,100 large bottles and 3,600 small ones have been sold, and that the sale is steadily extending. We are not in a position to state what amount has been paid in dividends, but evidently this is a sum which should increase as the specialty becomes more widely known.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

### Concentrated Borax Solution.

HERR JAENICKE calls attention to the value in surgical practice of the compound produced by heating together equal parts of boracic acid and borax (*Pharm. Post*, Oct. 4, p. 809). He states that this compound scarcely differs from boracic acid in its antiseptic and pharmacological properties, but that it is much more soluble, the hard crystals dissolving in water at ordinary temperatures to the extent of about 16 per cent., at blood heat to 30 per cent., and at 100° C. to over 70 per cent., the solution being neutral. It therefore allows of the preparation of an aqueous solution containing four times as much antiseptic material as a cold saturated solution of borax, and therefore correspondingly more active. Such a solution, which may be prepared by simply boiling equal parts of boracic acid and borax in water, has been found especially useful in the treatment of affections of the ear.—*Pharm. Journal*.

### MAN'S SUPERIORITY TO THE ANIMALS.

It takes four men to give an elephant castor-oil, the dose being 128 ozs. We have known it to take three women and two men to give a small boy castor oil, dose only 1 dr.—*Hospital Gazette*.

Chinese preserved ginger, it has been definitely settled (*New Bull.*), is the rhizome of *Alpinia Galanga*, the same plant whence comes Siam ginger.

Lemons may be preserved by the very simple process of varnishing them with a solution of shellac in spirits of wine. Fresh lemon juice is thus obtainable at all seasons.

Peroxide of Hydrogen must be kept in a cool place. Do not expect favorable results from its use when it has become deteriorated by age or exposure to air or continual warmth.

## SEELY'S PERFUMES.

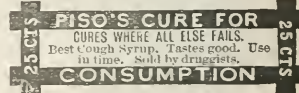
We beg to advise the Drug Trade that we have arranged with the Seely Manufacturing Company to sell their Perfumes. We have in stock a large assortment of their New and Elegant Odors, consisting of:

WILD CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM,  
WHITE LILAC,  
EASTER LILY,  
MARY ANDERSON,  
JOCKEY CLUB,  
WHITE ROSE,  
MARIE STUART,  
WHITE HELIOTROPE,  
WOOD VIOLET, &c.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.



### A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the Age.

Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

NOW READY.

Price \$2.00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

### The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book

Containing Several Thousand Recipes, covering the latest, most important, and most useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and Industries. Edited chiefly from the German Chemical Works, Winkler, Ebnor, Heinze, Mierzinski, Jacobsen, Kuhn, and Hutzinger, with additions by William T. Basset, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Epsom, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Held), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "The Vegetable Manipulations." Illustrated by 75 engravings, one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Price \$2.00 free of postage to any address in the world.

For a full list of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World, who will send this address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INTERIOR PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS  
810 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

# Liq. Ammon. Fort. 880°

BEST QUALITY AND PERFECTLY CLEAR.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Have been appointed Western Agents for the largest manufacturers and now solicit orders from the Druggists of Ontario (west of Belleville), Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, at the remarkably low price of

8 cents per pound in Case lots.

7½ cents per pound in 5 Case lots.

} Usual Terms.

☞ We do not guarantee this price to continue for any length of time.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CANSTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Prep'd, see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prep'd, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALORS, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, pow'd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ANGONYSE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ANGOWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLAYE, lb. ....	30	35	HERB, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	25	29	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Bonest, ozs., lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	COSECTRON, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chicuta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs., lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb. ....	15	10	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canela, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Honchond, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	EROGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarella, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lenon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOTINE, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamonile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs., lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	29	22	Sage, Ozs., lb. ....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Scammin, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	GUARANA, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. ....	1 75	1 80	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrane, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb. ....	40	45
BEN'S, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BITTER, Cacac, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPBARKS, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Benzoiln, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hysocyamus, lb. ....	25	30
CAPSECEM, lb. ....	25	30	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
CARBOY, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb. ....	15	25
CASSIUM, No. 49, oz. ....	40	50	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	45	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
			Myrrh, lb. ....	55	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LECITHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 50	3 60	Licoune, Salazari, lb. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	4 00	4 75	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	19 80	13 00	Gracato, lb. ....	30	45
			Shollas, lb. ....	25	40	Yucca, lb. ....	27	30



Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Sulphate, lb.	2 75	3 00
Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Vaderian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MASSA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
" Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MRSK, Tonquin, oz.	45	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL Hydrate, lb.	75	85
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	55
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
ONITMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	70	75	Fengreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9 50	10 00
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	COOPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1/2	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Gaiacol, lib. cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Gallium Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SUBLIME MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	25	3	White, Courts, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	35	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SERAPICORI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 30	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	25	WAX, White, lb.	50	55	Quin. and Stry., oz.	13	15
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	49	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Worm, Gaiacol, rasped	5	6	Dilysal, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Samplers, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				45	50
Cobosh, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	5	6
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzic, English, oz.	20	25	Perinarte, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Colefoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Cucurbita, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, dilute, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, dilute, lb.	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12	the doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1/2	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrate, lb.	3	5	One lb.	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	10 1/2	13	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jamaica, bleached, lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	25	30	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 60	Oleic, purified, lb.	12	13	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	1 00	1 10	MANGANESE, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	99	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	49	45
Indian Hemp, lb.	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom sal), lb.	1 1/2	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphyle, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	21	23	MERTHOL, oz.	25	30
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Kava Kava, lb.	49	90	Tannic, lb.	1 19	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	96	1 00	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	lin., oz.	25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 39	1 35
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill Blue Mass, lb.	70	75
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	49	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Parsley, lb.	39	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1 50	1 60
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	70	75
Rhatany, lb.	20	25	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTHYRIS, oz.	1 00	1 10	PISPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	49	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2 25	2 40	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ASENOL, oz.	25	30	Potass. Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Senega, lb.	13	15	Powder's, sol., lb.	13	15	Potass. Acetate, lb.	35	40
Squill, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Stillington, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bromide, lb.	12	13
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Nitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
			BISMUTH, Ammonia citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	37	40
						Carbonate, lb.	11	16

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 60	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	21	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Nicoli, oz.	1 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	6	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origanum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				4 25	4 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	70	60	Rosafin, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLENE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosmarry, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Oils, oz.	30	36	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUININE, Sulphate, Oils, oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	21	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Straw, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Cataway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	2 30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	10 1/2	13	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	35	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	RAW, gal.	73	75	
STYRENE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULFUR, Flowers of, lb.	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPEARM, gal.	1 60	1 75	
			Lemon, lb.	3 50	3 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	60	70	

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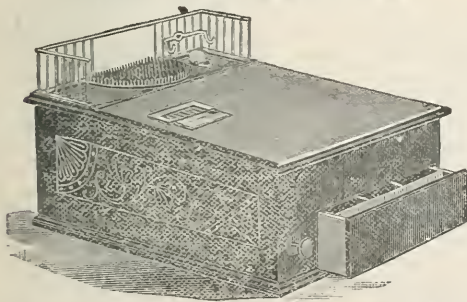
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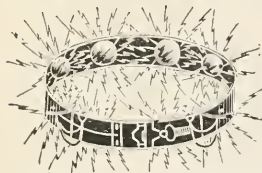
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3.

DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 12.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### Our Engravings.

We present in this issue the photo engravures of J. W. Slaven, of Orillia, Vice-President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and C. K. McGregor, of Brantford. The portraits of the whole Council—thirteen in number—have now appeared in these columns.

### Cutting Drug Prices.

The prices charged for drugs, drug sundries, and proprietary articles by the retail druggists throughout the Province of Ontario have been up to the present time so uniformly maintained that the slaughtering of profits has been kept out of their business methods. The result has been the development of a sympathy in trade which has found expression through the medium of the various district associations which, for elective, as well as business purposes, have been formed throughout the Province.

Since the formation of these organizations a good deal has been accomplished in regulating matters which would have otherwise developed into grievances. Price lists have been adopted suitable to the different districts, a general price mark is in use to secure uniformity in dispensing charges, matters of local or general interest have been discussed in the various associations, and the formation of a Provincial or Dominion Pharmacy Association to secure more complete consolidation of every interest was being advocated,

encouraging the hope that, crowded though the trade now is, by a united and rigid maintenance of prices, a respectable living might be made by all, when a damper was placed temporarily



J. W. SLAVEN.



C. K. MCGREGOR.

on these hopes and proceedings by a report, which proved to be only too well founded, that Mr. Timothy Eaton, proprietor of the largest retail dry goods house in Toronto, had secured a

complete line of patent and proprietary articles, which he was making a catch penny use of by selling at cut prices.

The druggists of Toronto who were the immediate sufferers, and who had submitted to the loss from the same source and by the same method of their drug sundry and toilet article trade, because, though they felt morally entitled to it they couldn't make any special claim to its retention, at once called a meeting of their association to discuss ways and means to meet the difficulty. Representatives from the city wholesale drug and proprietary medicine houses who had received special invitation were present and were asked for their views on the matter. These gentlemen were a unit in advising united and decisive action—united action to maintain prices and united and decisive action to influence the houses supplying stock to cutters. They pledged every support they could give, and assured the meeting that they were confident united action on the part of Ontario druggists could terminate so demoralizing a system of trade. The matter was very fully discussed by prominent members of the association, every aspect of the difficulty being presented to view. It was finally decided to promote the action counselled by wholesalers, and a resolution proffered by Mr. McCann was adopted, which in its preamble sets forth the loss which all would suffer by deciding to meet the cut, and showing the necessity for united effort, to counteract such a tendency; and resolving that, whereas nine-tenths of the city druggists signed the resolution, the association would at once take steps to bring influence to bear to secure the co-operation of every house interested in the trade throughout the Dominion, in putting a stop to cutting prices in patent medicine trade. The resolution was at once placed in the hands of the six district presidents and sub-secretaries to secure signatures, and by the following evening had been signed by all except four or five druggists doing business in the city, these withholding their names ostensibly because E. Hooper & Co. were advertising cut rates to meet Eaton, and not from any lack of sympathy with the movement.

Another meeting was promptly called to consider the reports and decide upon future action, while in the meantime a deputation of members of the Toronto Association proceeded to Hamilton to attend a union meeting of the associations of the Hamilton and Brantford districts.

Upon the re-assembling of the Toronto association, the before mentioned resolution, having been signed so as to fulfil its requirements, was received, with a full report from the officers of each district. The Hamilton delegates being present, reported that Hamilton and Brantford associations would aid by every means in their power any legal and proper action the Toronto association might adopt to keep up standard prices, and spoke in the highest terms of the unanimity which induced every member but one of the Hamilton association to be present at the joint meeting.

Following up the purpose of the original resolution another one was adopted having in view immediate communication with the Canadian drug trade in such a way that a general expression of the feeling of the trade may be secured, as well as its present help to assist in terminating what is as yet a local grievance, but what, if permitted to spread, would soon envelop every Canadian druggist in the slaughtering trade system from which his American confrere suffers. The Toronto druggists feel that the fight may be a protracted one, but are hopeful that if they can keep united and secure the assistance of the druggists of Ontario, they can stop an evil which would not only mean ruin to many, but which would of necessity destroy the associations throughout the Province and the work which they have so laboriously accomplished.

### Sponges.

What is said to be the first consignment of American sponges in quantity which has ever gone to the European market was shipped recently by the Fonar, of the North Atlantic Trident Line, whose ships start from Philadelphia. It consists of 6,000 pounds of Florida grass sponges and 1,000 pounds of Florida yellow sponges.

The various houses engaged in the European sponge trade include in the term American sponges the Cuban and Bahama product, as well as that of Florida. The American fisheries proper, however, are situated on the Gulf coast of the latter State, and runs north and south from near Apalachicola on the north to the neighborhood of Tampa town on the south. The Gulf bottom to the west of Florida runs in ridges and valleys, and upon one of these ridges trending north and south and situated nearly forty miles from the coast the American sponges grow.

The catching and marketing of sponge on the Florida coast was started in 1853, and the method of operation adopted at that time, and which still holds universal popularity, is purely co-operative—that is the vessels, equipment, and provision represent the capital invested, and the crew furnish nothing but their labor. The fishing is done from small boats belonging to the vessel, each boat being occupied by two men. The work requires considerable

skill, and none but the hardest men can stand the labor and exposure. The sponges, after being cleaned and assorted, are brought principally to Key West, where they are sold at public auction.

It would be an interesting sight if our readers could see the American sponge fisherman at work on the bank. The vessels are anchored close to the spot which the captain of each has selected for trying (the grounds are 150 miles long), and the yaws are lowered, filled with the needful outfit and manned. Each one contains an instrument which has all the appearance of an ordinary wooden bucket, except that the bottom is made of ordinary window glass. Then, besides, there are the pair of hooks, hinged like pincers, and fitted with handles over forty feet long.

Arrived over the spot where they think sponges are growing, one of the men, stooping over the side of the boat, pushes the bucket about six inches down into the water, bottom downward, and lowering his head, peers through it. The water is clear enough to make the objects on the bottom of the Gulf stand out quite clearly. The man finally makes out a promising looking sponge far down below him, and while he still looks through the water-glass, as the bucket is called, he employs his hand to drag to the spot the long tongs which already rest on the bottom. They are carefully placed round the animal, the hooks are compressed together, and a good wrench separates the sponge from the piece of rock it was attached to. Or perhaps one man holds the water glass in place while the other manipulates the tongs. When first transferred from its native home to the bottom of the yawl, the sponge does not at all resemble the article which is so familiar and so useful for toilet purposes. The whole fabric is surrounded by an inorganic membrane with larger and smaller holes piercing it. Through the larger holes the sea water is sucked in the course of the convulsive compression and expansion of the animal's body. The water thus drawn in is forced through various canals, the glutinous lining of some of which detain long particles of animal life, and is then at last discharged through the smaller apertures. The first step of the fisherman is to tear off this outer membrane. Stripped of this the sponges are spread out upon the decks of the vessels where the meat or animal proper very rapidly disintegrates and runs out of the elastic stocking, which latter is used in our baths. This decomposed meats is of a gelatinous consistency, has a reddish appearance, somewhat like human blood, and is said to smell frightfully.

The next step is to crawl or cure the sponges. This is almost exclusively done in the first or rough stages in the crawls which line the coast near Tarpon Springs. Crawls are made by twisting seaweed into ropes, and after driving stakes into the sand in a curved shape a little distance out from shore, running lengths of the ropes several times round these stakes from shore and back again. A number

of these crawls are constructed in spots where the surf is pretty heavy, and into them the sponges are thrown, all sticky and smelling as they come in from the fishing grounds. The ropes of seaweed prevent their being carried out by the waves. The continued pounding of the surf and the advance and retreat of the tide clean the sponges quite thoroughly of the animal portion that may have been left behind. In some cases this process of the sea is aided by men who squeeze the pieces and strike them with sticks.

The method of selling by auction at Key West is rather a peculiar one. The sponges are put up for sale in a lot of so many. Then each bidder writes down the figure he is willing to give, after examining them, on a small piece of paper, either adding his name or not, as he chooses. The auctioneer receives all these slips, and, after asking whether all the bids are in, he reads to himself the different slips, tearing each up in succession as he finds another with a higher figure upon it. No opportunity is given for competitive bidding one against the other, nor is a second bid allowed, unless two sums named are the same and higher than any of the others. In that case the whole operation is commenced over again.

Until recent years it has been customary in the Florida fisheries to "load" the sponges, as it is called, with either lime or sand, or a mixture of several substances which last was very difficult to detect. At that time it was the universal rule to sell the product by weight and the value of a catch could thus be greatly increased. Several sponge houses have quite lately introduced the method of selling by count as well as by weight, and since the general adoption of this means, the "loading" has been much more rare. Even after being cleaned and bleached in the rough in Florida the sponge bears no resemblance in color to the article which we employ in our baths. A further and more complete bleaching is necessary, effected by means of chemicals, and this is done generally in London.

The rough bleach completed, the Florida sponges are compressed by machinery, so that they can be shipped to Philadelphia and New York. The final bleach and cleaning take a long time to accomplish. The marine impurities and fragments of rock and shell are extracted by means of chemical baths and careful trimming. The unsightly ferruginous color which permeates nearly all kinds of sponges disappears in the process of bleaching. It will be noticed that some sponges are of a light lemon tint, and others are much darker. This difference is caused by the former being treated by a new chemical process, which purifies them more thoroughly. The darker colored kinds are erroneously called "unbleached," in order to distinguish them from the lighter varieties. The strength of a sponge does not depend upon its color so much as upon the natural cohesion of its fibre or skeleton.—*Painter and Decorator.*

# STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



**CUSTOMER**—"What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

**PROPRIETOR**—"Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of **STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES**, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New Test Sample Rack interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns' Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

## SPECIAL ODORS.

WHITE LILAC  
HELIOTROPE

MAY BLOSSOM  
OLIVE BLOSSOM

4 ROSES  
ERMINIE

EUXENIA  
KALANTHE

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM  
LILY OF THE VALLEY

## REGULAR ODORS.

WHITE ROSE  
ROSE GERANIUM  
CLOVE PINK  
PATCHOULY

YLANG YLANG  
RONDELITIA  
UPPER TEN  
TONQUIN MUSK

WEST END  
TEA ROSE  
ESS. BOQUET  
MOSS ROSE  
FRANGIPANNI

WOOD VIOLET  
NEW MOWN HAY  
OPOPONAX  
STEPHANOTIS

JOCKEY CLUB  
TRUE ENG. VIOLET  
MUSK  
WHITE POND LILY

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst "Heliotrope," "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered flint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

NOTE EXCEPTION.—"True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

## PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

### IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

#### NEW TALL STYLE.

Glass stoppered tall bottles, elongated stoppers, capped with Gold-beater skin, tied with corded silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

#### ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S STYLE.

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribboned.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$15 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

### IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

#### ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounce	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

#### SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounce	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

## SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

## PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.



# SEELY'S

## American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

*Seely's PERFUMES are known as the STANDARD GOODS of America. For Fragrance, Delicacy, and Permanency of Odor, they take the lead.*

### Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	White Rose.
White Lilac.	Marie Stuart.
Victoria Regia.	Jockey Club.
White Hyacinth.	Frangipanni.
Golden Rod.	White Heliotrope.
Mary Anderson.	Knights Templar.
Her Majesty Rose.	Minne-ha-ha.
Wild Crab Apple Blossom.	

### PRICE LIST:

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.81 per doz.
1/2 Ounce (cork stopper) boxed		1.75 "
1/2 " (glass stopper)	"	2.00 "
1 " "	"	4.00 "
1 1/2 " "	"	6.00 "
2 " "	"	8.00 "
4 " "	"	13.50 "
1 " (engraved)	"	15.00 "

*The Druggists' stock of Perfumes is always low after the Holidays. Replenish with Seely's Line. Send us a mail order, or wait for our Representative, who will call upon the trade early. Give us a trial order. Our Perfumes are sure to take well, for they are manufactured from the finest material that can be had.*

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,  
WINDSOR, ONT.

# J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,  
Duponts Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on  
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now  
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250  
Cases.  
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good  
value.  
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the  
latest and best.  
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle  
Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's  
and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

# Belladonna

## Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."*

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S  
preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.  
MONTREAL.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Anti-Dandruff.  
Ale, Beef and Hops.  
Bloxam's Hair Restorer.  
Case's Corn Cure.

" Rosaderma.  
" Syrup Tamarac.  
" Sarsaparilla Bitters.

Celluloid Manicure Sets.  
Ellis & Goltzman's Fancy Atomizers,  
Plate Brushes, large assortment,  
Watch Smelling Bottles.  
Bath Towels.  
Cork Bath Mats.

## Phenacetine Bayer Lozenges

4 and 8 grains, 50 and 100 in a box.

## Sulfoal Bayer Lozenges

8 and 16 grains, 50 and 100 in a box.

CURLERS--Derby, Gem.

" Little Gem and Bon Ton.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

## TRADE NOTES.

H. R. Band, druggs, Woodstock, N. B., has sold out.

G. H. Blakeway, druggist, Nanaimo, B. C., is dead.

G. G. Eakins, druggs, Campbellford, Ont., has sold out to T. Brunsell.

W. A. McLaren, druggist, of Richibucto, N. B., has made an assignment.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has been affiliated with Toronto University.

Dr. Goyette has purchased the drug business of Dr. G. Somers at Magog, Que.

Hooper & Co., King street, Toronto, have adopted "cut rate" prices in patent medicines.

Jas. F. Roberts, druggist, of Parkhill, Ont., was married Nov. 25th to Miss L. Stanley, of Lucan.

Jos. O. Stinson, druggist, of Chesley, Ont., was married Oct. 28th to Miss McLean, of Collingwood.

The Squash Medical Co., of 41 Farrington street, London, Eng., have opened an agency at Windsor, Ont.

MacPherson & Thompson, druggists, of New Westminster, B. C., contemplate opening a branch in Nanaimo.

Dr. D. H. Cline, who formerly had a drug store in Belmont, Ont., is now practising medicine in Grainsville, Arkansas.

The fire underwriters at Halifax, N. S., have passed a resolution, that after the 16th inst. they will not insure any building or stock situated within three hundred feet of oil, in quantity exceeding that prescribed by law.

The bankruptcy has been announced of Mr. Henry Lamplough, well known to the trade in connection with the celebrated English proprietary medicine, "Pyretic Saline," of which he was the proprietor until the formation of a company some years ago.

James B. Booth, for some time traveling representative in Ontario for Parke, Davis & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and after Jan. 1st will be with Sharp & Dohme, of Baltimore, representing that firm in the State of New York.

J. L. Mathieu, of 153 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que., has introduced the system of giving presents to customers who purchase one dollar's worth and upwards. This is but another phase of "baiting" but one that must eventually be disastrous to the business of any one attempting it.

The many friends of Mr. E. J. Fenwick, the popular traveller in the west for J. Winer & Co., of Hamilton, is rapidly recovering strength after his protracted serious illness, and expects to resume his trip after the New Year. We voice the sentiment of the trade in welcoming him again on the road.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's representative called on us lately in the interest of his house, and reports business excellent. The management has made a decided "hit" in putting the 35 cent size of Oxygenized Emul-

sion on the market, the demand for it being so large that although having an increased staff they are compelled to work over time.

There are about 1250 travelers directly connected with the wholesale drug houses of the United States. This does not include proprietary, pharmaceutical or druggists' sundry houses, manufacturers of articles used by the drug trade, or any other class of dealers, whose interests in whole or in part are analogous to that of the wholesale druggists.

The Toronto Rubber Company of Canada (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of rubber goods, and all goods used in connection with rubber and gutta percha goods, or used in the manufacture thereof, and to acquire and operate the rubber factory and premises at Port Dalhousie, Ont., has applied for letters of incorporation.

It is understood arrangements are completed for the transfer to an English syndicate of the five milk condensing factories at Carpentersville, Ills., and at Brewster, Wassiac and Walden, N. Y. They have been owned by the Borden and Millbank families for over 25 years. The purchase price is not stated, but as their net revenue last year is said to have been over \$750,000 it must be \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The Borden heirs, living here and in California, are now in New York on this business.

The wholesale drug firm of Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Montreal, made an assignment Dec. 9th for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities amount to about \$16,387 direct and \$30,000 indirect. The principal creditors are Duncan MacDonald, St. John's, \$5,959; H. Morgan & Co., \$1,200; John Spencer, \$1,000; Hudson, Hebert & Co., \$3,925; John Hope & Co., \$3,132; Northrop & Lyman Co., \$2,480; Henry Hogan, \$2,004; B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., \$1,877; Kerry, Watson & Co., \$1,687; R. J. Starke, \$1,476.

The enlarging and transforming, amounting almost to rebuilding, which W. S. Bryers Barkwell is making in his store speaks much, not only for his enterprise, but his hopes in London's future greatness. We are informed on good authority that he will spare neither money nor pains to make it the first drug establishment in Canada. Such enterprise cannot go unrewarded, and we are pleased to know that Mr. Barkwell's trade demand's larger premises. He will now have floor space in his store of 975 square feet, with laboratory and warehouse in the rear of like dimensions, and we predict for him in the future, with his increased facilities, a large increase to his already substantial trade, for "Merit will ever win."—London, Ont., *Advertiser*.

The announcement was made in these columns last summer of the dissolution of partnership of Dawson, Bole & Co., the well known Winnipeg drug house, Mr.

Dawson retiring. We have now to announce that Mr. Bole, who continued the business, has formed a partnership with J. R. Wynne, of Montreal, who has long been known throughout the west in connection with the wholesale drug trade. Mr. Wynne was for thirty four years with Lyman Sons of Montreal, and for the past two years with Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale druggs, also of Montreal. In fact he has been brought up in the drug trade. For a number of years he has represented these firms in the west, and he is well known from the great lakes to the Pacific coast. Among his business and other acquaintances here, Mr. Wynne has always been held in high esteem. He is of a friendly, but unassuming disposition, attentive to business matters, and of such a manner as to at once inspire confidence in his customers. The new partnership arrangement takes effect on January 1st next. Mr. Bole is to be congratulated upon securing Mr. Wynne as a partner, and from its long acquaintance with both gentlemen who now comprise the firm *The Commercial* predicts greater success than ever for this, one of our leading wholesale houses. It is the intention to largely increase the business, and hereafter a full stock will be carried in every department of the wholesale drug and sundries trade.—*Commercial*.

An emissary of the Chicago *Daily Globe* has been at the "old chestnut," as we might term it, of interviewing the city druggists with a view of ascertaining the discrepancies in charges for the following prescription:

R. Pepsin (Jensen's) ..... 96 grs.  
Tr. nucis vomica ..... 14 dr.  
Acid hydrochlor dil ..... 3 dr.  
Elixir Calisaya (Wyeth's) q. s. 6 oz.

M. A dessertspoonful in a wine glass of water just after meals.

The prices asked were from 65c. to \$1. The difference in prices varying evidently according to the location of the store, those on the West side being the lowest.

INTELLIGENT Canadian families are always lovers of good literature. Our patrons are all intelligent, besides being smart enough to see a bargain. Therefore, when we offer them our paper and that charming magazine, the *Cosmopolitan*, both for a year for the price of the magazine alone (\$3), it is not to be wondered at that they are quick to take advantage of our offer. If not acquainted with the magazine, send to Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York, for a free sample copy.

THE *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published by the *Evening News Association*, Detroit, Mich., will complete its first volume with its next issue in February, 1892. This is one of the most interesting publications we receive, and is essentially the style of work suitable for the business man and the home. It is the cream of what is going on in the world is presented in concise form and liberally illustrated.

### Kenneth Campbell & Co.'s Failure.

This firm, so favorably known in many parts of Canada, has had to succumb through a number of unfavorable causes, and a meeting of the creditors has been called for the 17th inst. The house is an old one, and succeeded Carter & Campbell in 1865, the dissolution being caused by the death of Mr. Carter. Under its present head it has seemed to prosper, with a record for reliability and fair dealing, but its capital was insufficient to carry on the retail stores as well as the wholesale and manufacturing establishment. The direct cause of the trouble is poor trade during November, and the steady accumulation of heavy engagements. While the manufacture of some of its specialties turned out highly profitable it is doubtful if this applied to all. The margin of profits on staples has been small, and, if anything, diminishing, and to counteract losses made in one direction even by skilful generalship, required a greater capital than Mr. Campbell could command. It is admitted that the retail branches were the most profitable. The warehouse, constituting the headquarters of the firm, was unfortunately leased for a number of years, otherwise they would have been vacated, and the house could easily have effected a saving of \$6,000 a year in this way. The assets consist of the stock-in-trade in the various premises on Craig street, St. James street, the Windsor Hotel, and the Colonial House, book debts, &c. Mr. Campbell is still practically in charge of the business, although Mr. A. W. Stevenson and Mr. James Morgan, Jr., have been provisionally appointed to act, if necessary, until the creditors meet. The assignment was effected on the demand of Henry Morgan & Co., and the liabilities are \$46,387 direct, and \$30,000 indirect. The creditors for over \$1,000 are as follows: Duncan Macdonald, St. Johns, Que., \$5,059; H. Morgan & Co., \$1,200; John S. Spencer, Glasgow, \$1,000; Hudon, Hebert & Co., \$3,925; John Hope & Co., \$3,132; Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto, \$2,180; Henry Hoggan, \$2,001; B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., \$1,877; Kerry, Watson & Co., \$1,687, and R. G. Starke, \$1,176. Mr. Kenneth Campbell has the sympathy of the entire business community in this, his first reverse in a long and honorable career, and it is hoped satisfactory arrangements may be devised to enable him to resume operations ere long. *Journal of Commerce.*

### Manitoba Notes.

The druggists of this Province, who are for the most part the accredited agents for the far-famed and time-honored firm of Santa Claus & Co., are putting drugs and patent medicines in the back ground for the time being, and are using their energies in the laudable enterprise of making glad the hearts of the youth of

this Prairie Province. And whose mind is so serried with the cares and disappointment of life's struggles that it cannot engage in one of the most pleasing exercises of which it is capable, "gratitude," when this season for good wishes and other amenities of life comes round? We can all afford to be generous for a brief period of the year and let our hearts flow out in love and kindness to the little men and women whose feet have scarcely yet entered the rough causeway of life's struggles. Let us hope then that the druggists have been judicious in their selection of fancy goods and toys, and that the fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers, the brave youth and fair maiden will show an appreciation of their effort by rallying to their support.

Mr. Martin, late of Messrs. Fleming & Sons, Brandon, has accepted a situation with Mr. J. C. Gordon, of Winnipeg.

The town of Baldor, on the Brandon and Morris Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, is clamoring for a doctor who will combine with his practice a drug store. The town of Miami, on the same line, is also ripe for a drug store.

Mr. Cranston, late traveller for Martin, Rosser & Co., has severed his connection with that firm.

### Notes From England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

Reference has been made in these columns to the proposed extension of the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. The alteration was principally in the subjects, and not in the method of examination. This month, however, the Council has had under its consideration a complete and radical change in the whole conduct of its examinations. It is now proposed that the minor examination should be divided into two portions, each taken upon a separate day. Hitherto the whole six subjects of this examination have been crowded into one day, the result being unfair alike to the examiner and the examined. As the subjects are taken almost entirely *visa voce*, the strain upon the candidate was very great, and the time allowed to each man did not allow a very systematic and practical method to be adopted. Should the proposed alterations come into force a candidate would be required to give evidence of his practical knowledge in the practical subjects of dispensing, pharmacy and chemistry, before proceeding to the more theoretical subjects of botany and materia medica. The practical portion would be taken on the first day, and unless sufficient merit were shown the candidate would not be required to present himself on the following day for the *visa voce* portion. This is, in a measure, an adaptation of the present method of conducting the major examination for the title of pharmaceutical chemist. This is divided into two days, the first being entirely devoted to practical analytical chemistry, including volumetric and gravimetric analysis. The

second day is devoted to the oral examination in chemistry (organic and inorganic), physics, botany, and materia medica. Under the new style, this examination will also be considerably modified, written questions taking the place of oral, and a pass being allowed if the candidate does well in the chemical and physical portion. Hitherto over 50 per cent. marks were required in each subject to enable one to pass. The whole tendency of the change is two-fold. In the first place a distinct attempt has been made to raise the standard of the principal qualifying examination, the major, which entitles the successful candidate to call himself a chemist and druggist. This has become necessary as, although originally intended as the examination for a druggist's assistant, it was made by the Act of 1868 a legally qualifying ordeal. The qualification carrying as it does the right of setting up in business on one's own account, has long been considered by the majority of students as sufficient for their purpose. Secondly, it will enable the examiners to become better acquainted with the abilities of the candidate than is at present possible, thus preventing the passing of an incompetent man or the rejecting of a highly nervous one.

Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, have had a rather disastrous fire in their oil department. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered, but fortunately, the building is quite separate from their tincture house, laboratories and drug mills. The firm has grown in an extraordinary fashion during the 70 years of its existence. As is well known the firm of Evans, Lescher & Webb, of Bartholomew's Close, London, is closely associated with it, and so is also the Montreal branch of Evans & Sons, (Limited.) The London house takes charge of all metropolitan customers and those in the south of England and extends its operations practically to South Africa, the continent and Australia. The Liverpool house has an immense export trade with South America, and a good connection in the Midlands and North of England. The principal buying is done on the London markets for both houses by Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, F. C. S., and as might be expected is very heavy. Most of the drugs, &c., are shipped by steamer from London to Liverpool, where the principal manufacturing takes place, the space in London being very limited. The tinctures, fluid extracts, &c., return in the same way from Liverpool, in casks, although the bleaching of castor oil, filtering of balsams, etc., is done here. As an instance of the enormous trade done by these houses, I may mention that for some years they have paid \$1000 weekly to the Government as duty on rectified spirit used in their establishments, an amount representing some 200 gallons of that expensive article employed weekly. Their trade has been extended by the introduction of a pure brand of lime juice, called after the island whence it is obtained, Montserrat, and which is to be



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For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

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**SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

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The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

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found not only through Great Britain but her colonies. The chemist to the Liverpool house is Michael Conroy, F. C. S., who is not, however, a pharmaceutical chemist, but his long and practical experience in pharmacy, as met with in its varied forms in a large wholesale house, together with an immense analytical experience, has made him quite an authority among pharmacists.

I notice that Messrs. Blondeau & Cie have extended their field of operations with their "Vinolia" preparations to the United States, where at 73 and 75, Watts street, New York, their specialties may be obtained. The success of this energetic firm has been phenomenal. Hardly three years ago their first preparation, the "Vinolia" cream, was introduced as a remedy for itching, eczema, acne, &c., and was a pronounced success. Then, taking up a suggestion of Dr. Alder Wright's as to the manufacture of an ideal soap, one containing an excess of fatty matter instead alkali, they produced the "Vinolia" soap. This soap bids fair to become as well known as that of Messrs. Pears', if the firm continue their present course of enormous advertising in artistic style. They have also introduced a "Vinolia" powder for the nursery and toilet. A characteristic of their products is the beautiful *recherche* style in which they are got up. But perhaps the most satisfactory feature to druggists is the care which they take that their goods shall not be "cut," and the energetic efforts that are made to keep the "Vinolia" articles in the legitimate channels. To this as well as to their enterprise in advertising, most of their success with druggists is due. I shall expect soon to see that they have still further extended their productions to the Dominion.

#### ENGLISH MARKET REPORT.

London, Nov. 28, 1891.

There has not been much alteration in the state of both drug and chemical markets during the past month. The demand all round is fairly active and prices are maintained, but there are few special advances to record. Perhaps the principal feature in chemicals is the extraordinary state of mercurials, where during the last fortnight prices have been receding whilst quicksilver has advanced. This is due to the combination of English manufacturers having reduced their figure to cut out a French firm who were previously underselling them. How long this war of rates will continue is doubtful, but the general impression is that the step is unwise on the part of the home firms as their losses will be much greater than the few orders that might have been transferred to France. In drugs a decided improvement has taken place in ergot, of which there is a short supply, and it will probably go much higher. Ipecacuanha is steadily maintained at its high price and jalap is in a similar position. Quinine is quiet and cinchona dull. Opium in better odor, but at previous rates.

#### CHEMICALS.

Acid citric	per lb	\$ 34
" oxalic	"	7
" tartaric	"	26
Cream tartar	"	20
Mercury	"	38
" perchloride	"	58
" subchloride	"	74
Potash bichromate	"	8
" chlorate	"	11
" cyanide	"	52
Sal ammoniac per cwt	"	8 48
Soda bicarbonate	"	1 88
" caustic	"	2 64
" crystals	"	76

#### DRUGS.

Aloes barb.	per lb	\$ 16
Bals. tolu	"	32
" Peru	"	1 20
Campbor	"	35
Cassia	"	6
Ergot Spanish	"	58
Ipecacuanha	"	1 98
Jalap	"	40
Oil aniseed	"	1 52
" cassia	"	80
" peppermint H G	"	3 38
Opium	"	1 96
Quinine, German,	per oz.	19
Shellac	per lb	20

#### Artificial Ivory.

The *Journal of Invention* describes the following patent, recently taken out for manufacturing artificial ivory. The process is based upon the employment of those materials, of which natural ivory is composed, consisting, as it does, of tribasic phosphate of lime, calcium carbonate, magnesia, alumina, gelatine and albumen. To prepare artificial ivory by this process, quicklime is first treated with sufficient water to convert it into the hydrate, but before it has become completely hydrated or "slaked," an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid is poured on to it; and while stirring the mixture the calcium carbonate, magnesia and alumina are incorporated in small quantities at a time; and, lastly, the gelatine and albumen dissolved in water are added. The point to aim at is to obtain a compost sufficiently plastic and as intimately mixed as possible. It is then set aside to allow the phosphoric acid to complete its action upon the chalk. The following day the mixture, while still plastic, is pressed into the desired form in moulds, and dried in a current of air at a temperature of about 150° C. To complete the preparation of the artificial product by this process, it is kept for three or four weeks, during which time it becomes perfectly hard. The following are the proportions for the mixture, which can be colored by the addition of aniline, lacquer, or any suitable substance:—

Quicklime	100 parts
Water	300 parts
Phosphoric acid solution (1.05 sp. gr.)	75 parts
Calcium carbonate	16 parts
Magnesia	1 to 2 parts
Alumina (precipitated)	5 parts
Gelatine	15 parts

—*L'Industriel du Nord.*

Celastrine has been discovered by Mosso in *Celastrus edulis*. It is a stimulant which Mosso thinks may prove superior to cocaine.

#### Opium in Canada.

The Minister of Customs' at Ottawa, figures show that 157,000 pounds of crude opium for refining purposes were imported into Canada during the year ending June 30.

An idea of the increased demand for the refined material may be formed from the fact that in 1880 only 5,000 pounds of crude opium were brought into the country, increasing in 1886 to 82,000 pounds, while the quantity imported this year shows an increase of 23 over 1890.

Canada imposes no restrictions upon the refining of opium, while the United States Government practically prohibits the manufacture of the refined article. The United States law strictly prohibits any one other than a citizen of the country engaging in its manufacture, and as it requires an expert to work up the crude material, Chinamen as a rule are the only ones who can successfully carry on the business. While the United States impose an excise duty of \$10 per pound on the refined opium, Canada permits the manufacture without any excise duty. The United States officers have pointed out that the opium habit in Canada is now keeping pace with its growth in the United States, which any druggist on that side of the line will admit. They have suggested that the Dominion Government has the remedy in its own hands, namely, curtailing the production and the imposition of an excise duty. It is pointed out that based upon the present production of the refined material a revenue of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 could be raised.

Two prominent officials of the Inland Revenue Department agree that some such step is in the interest of morality, if desirable for no other purpose.

The business of refining opium in Canada has so suddenly sprung into existence that the government until now, does not appear to have realized its magnitude, or the fact that it was by lack of more stringent laws, encouraging an industry that was not only flooding the United States against their own revenue laws with one of the most dangerous of drugs, but was assisting in the cultivation of one of the most vicious evils in Canada.

Several gentlemen, pretty high in Canadian circles say, there is little room for doubting that Parliament will take some decided action in the matter during the coming session.—*O., P. & D. Review.*

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## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

### POWDERS.

The compounding of a prescription for powders is not an operation of much difficulty, the most essential points being accuracy in weighing the ingredients and treatment in folding. Prescriptions may be met with written in various ways as,

#### I.

R Pulv. ipec. co. .... 15 grs.  
Divide in pulv. .... 3.

In this case it will be noticed a certain quantity is to be divided into several powders or it may be this form,

#### II.

R Bismuth carb. .... 3 grs.  
Sodæ bicarb. .... 5 grs.  
Misce. Fiat pulv. Mitte 6.

Here we have a definite quantity ordered to form one powder, a certain number of which are to be sent. Occasionally prescribers use somewhat ambiguous phraseology in directing how powders are to be prepared, and instances like the following are not uncommon:

#### III.

R Hydrarg. suchlor. .... 2 grs.  
Sacchar. alb. .... 10 grs.  
Misce. Fiat pulv. S. 1 omnis 3 horis.

In such cases the dispenser must use his discretion, and may usually be guided by the dose and frequency of its administration as to the intention of the prescriber.

When a number of powders are to be prepared, as in Ex. II., the collective quantities may be weighed, mixed and then divided into the requisite number of papers.

When the prescriber leaves the quantity of sugar to be added to the discretion of the dispenser, he should use just sufficient to insure the proper distribution of the active ingredient, and, if possible, to cover the taste of the drug. The quantity employed should be noted against the copy in the prescription book. If the ingredients are bulky they should be triturated in a glazed mortar until thoroughly mixed, or when small quantities only are being dealt with, the best method is to mix them on a piece of smooth paper by means of a palette knife, which also prevents any loss taking place in the process of mixing. In dividing, each powder should be weighed out separately, the division not being made by gauging the quantity with the eye. Powders containing volatile or deliquescent salts should first be folded in white paper, then inclosed in tinfoil or waxed paper. One or two powders only are usually dispensed in small envelopes, larger numbers being sent out in boxes. The utmost neatness ought to be observed in folding powders, each one being made exactly the same in size, symmetrical in shape, and every care used to prevent soiling the paper in any way. Powders ordered in bulk, and not

to be divided into separate papers, are usually dispensed in wide-mouthed bottles.

### CACHETS.

This convenient method of administering nauseous medicines in the form of powders has been for some time in use on the Continent and is now gaining favor with practitioners in this country. The cachet consists of two bone-shaped circular discs with flat edges, composed of wafer paper, which, when placed together, form a kind of envelope. Some are made with a flat lid, which folds down over the bowl-shaped part. When used, the drug must be reduced to a fine powder and placed in the receptacle, the edges of the other half are moistened, and then placed on top of that containing the powder, the rims being pressed together to seal it. In this manner, butyl-chloral hydrate, sulphonal, quinine, and similar unpalatable drugs, may be easily swallowed by the most fastidious patients without unpleasant taste. Cachets are made to hold from 5 to 15 grains.

### CAPSULES.

Another tasteless form of exhibiting nauseous remedies is the capsule, which has recently increased in popularity. The flexible gelatine capsules now used are especially suitable for administering liquids, and are made to hold from 5 to 30 minims. The capsule is usually egg-shaped in form, and composed of gelatine, with an aperture at one end, by means of which the liquid may be inserted, and the capsule then sealed. It is made by dipping a metallic mould, the size required, into a hot solution of gelatine, inserting the other end of the mould into a stand, and allowing it to remain until dry. The base of the gelatine coat is then cut round with a knife, forming the aperture, the capsule is slipped off the mould and is ready for filling. The bulb of the mould should be greased, before being immersed in the solution. Capsules may be filled with the aid of a pipette, or small syringe, and sealed by applying a touch of gelatine solution with a camel hair brush over the aperture until completely covered, then allowing to remain until perfectly dry. This may be polished by gently rubbing with an oiled cloth. The gelatine solution may be made by dissolving gelatine solution 6 parts, sugar 1 part, in water 12 parts. The most disagreeable medicines are rendered tasteless when administered in this way, it being specially useful for exhibiting such drugs as liquid extract of cascara sagrada, terebene, &c. The American capsules are well adapted for giving powders or a semi-liquid mass in this form. They are cylindrical in shape and rounded at the ends. They are made of thin but firm gelatine, with a cap or top which may be removed to insert the drug, and then replaced. The capsule may be sealed, when filled, by passing a camel hair brush charged with gelatine solution round the joint. They are made in various sizes to hold from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 12 grains.

### MEDICATED AND COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Although only introduced into this country a few years ago, the compressed tablet has now become an established medicinal agent in pharmacy, and is certainly an elegant and convenient method of exhibiting certain drugs. The tablets may consist of a single chemical or drug, or a combination of active remedies compressed into a small disc. By varying the degrees of pressure employed in the process of manufacture they may be made to dissolve quickly or slowly in the mouth. Several forms of apparatus have been introduced for manufacturing the tablets, some having been brought to a great state of perfection with automatic and other improvements. In each the principle is much the same. A weighed quantity of the drug in a state of fine powder is placed in a kind of mould, which is brought under a press or compressing cylinder, by the force of which the tablet is formed. With the larger machines they may be turned out very rapidly and beautifully finished. A simple form of hand apparatus is that in the form of a hollow cylinder, having a loose mould inserted at the bottom end, into which the powder is dropped from the upper end of the cylinder. It is then compressed into shape by means of a punch on which a few taps is given with a hammer.

The medicated tablet is a form of administration that seems likely to become a favorite one with medical men. They may be made in a very short time, and with less trouble than pills. Either chocolate or cocoa butter may be used as a base, with the addition of powdered gum and a flavoring agent. By this means cocaine, morphine, aloin, and other active remedies in great variety may be exhibited in a pleasant and palatable form. The following formula may be taken as an example, which may be altered as required:

#### COCAINE TABLETS WITH CHOCOLATE.

Cocaine hydrochlor. .... 2 grs.  
Pulv. tragacanth. .... 24 grs.  
Chocolate (sweetened) .... 1 drn.  
Ess. vanilla .... 10 minims.  
Aque ..... 25 minims.

Mix and divide into 24 tablets each to contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of cocaine.

Proceed by triturating the cocaine with the powdered tragacanth, then reduce the chocolate to powder and thoroughly mix all together. Now add the flavoring essence and finally beat into a soft mass with the water. The mass may now be treated as if it was to be made into pills, being rolled out in the ordinary way on the machine, but without using powder. When rolled the proper length, instead of cutting into pills, flatten the pipe by pressure, and place it a moment over the pill cutter to accurately mark the divisions, then cut into square tablets with a sharp knife, and set aside on a plate to dry. If the flavor of chocolate is objected to, the same proportion of cacao butter may be used instead, with the addition of a few grains of saccharine to sweeten it. One or two grains will be found sufficient for this quantity. The tablets made with

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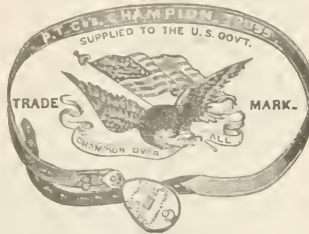
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caeo butter may be dusted with powdered arrowroot, but those made with chocolate should be sent out dry.

#### PASTILLS.

The pastills of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia, suggested by Dr. Whittier, form an agreeable lozenge, and are easily prepared. They are regarded as being specially suitable for cases of inflammation of the tongue or palate. The base is composed of glyco-gelatin, and is recommended to be kept prepared in stock, so that the pastills when ordered may be made fresh. The base is prepared as follows:—

- R Refined gelatine..... 1 oz.  
Glycerine by weight..... 2½ oz.  
Solution of carmine in ammonia q.s. to color.  
Orange flower water..... 2½ oz.

Soak the gelatine in the water for two hours, then beat in a water-bath until dissolved, add the glycerine, and stir well together. Let the mixture cool, and when nearly cold add the carmine solution. Mix till uniformly colored, and place on one side to set. After medicating as required it should be poured into a flat oiled tray, to about half an inch in depth, and when solidified may be cut into the requisite number of pastills. The following formula will serve to illustrate the process:

#### PASTILLUS BISMUTHI ET MORPHI (T. H. B.)

- R Bismuth carb..... 3 gr.  
Morph. acet..... 1-40 gr.  
Glycerine..... 3 minims.

Rub together and add the mixture to (Glyco-gelatin (melted in water-bath)).. 18 grs.  
Mix and set aside to cool.

To make the pastill. Pastills of acids boric, carbolic, iodoform, &c., are prepared in a similar manner, and they may also be made with a variety of drugs.

#### Cheap Dispensing.

BY SIR JAMES SAWYER, M. D., BEFORE THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

In prefacing his remarks Sir James Sawyer said he quite agreed it was, perhaps, a good thing that the physician should sometimes speak to the pharmacist—(hear, hear)—and he also thought it would be a good thing if one of the pharmacist body would occasionally speak to the physician. (Laughter.) He might point out that evening to those before him that this was

#### AN AGE OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

He was proud to deny that that progress was an exclusive privilege of any party. It was a law of the human race. It was a law which in its incidence had affected pharmacy, medicine, and therapeutics and all the arts which had been severally practiced in the most excellent way during the last twenty-five years, over which period his intimate and personal acquaintance with those matters extended. He might point out some of the great triumphs which medicine had accomplished during that time, taking medicine in its broadest and best signification, as representing, not

the act merely of preparing drugs, the duty of prescribing them, and the pleasure of swallowing them—(laughter)—but medicine in its broadest signification, as indicating all they knew with regard to the causation of disease, all they knew as to the process of disease, all they knew as to the prevention of disease, and all they knew as to its alleviation and cure. He might also point out to them, as he had pointed out to medical audiences in the city of Birmingham, how great indeed had been the progress which medicine in its widest sense had made during that time; and he was always proud above all things to point out that, great as had been the advances which surgery (which they, as physicians, hoped sooner or later to do away with) had made, that those advances, brilliant as they might have been in their incidence, striking as they might be in their effects—(laughter)—that those advances were more than outstripped by the great and nobler branch of the healing art which was represented by medicine and therapeutics. (Applause.) He might further point out the triumphs which had been accomplished during that time in therapeutics—that was in that particular part of the art of medicine as distinguished from its practice, which concerned the employment of drugs and the employment of other remedial agencies, for they knew there were many which were not in the British Pharmacopœia. He should like to point out the great triumphs which the curative parts of medicine had accomplished during the last twenty-five years. Pharmacists knew that they not only had better drugs and drugs which they knew how to use with more precision than their forefathers did, but they had learnt to revive many old drugs with advantage, and they had, on the whole, he believed, in rational medicine, in rational therapeutics, as distinguished from the grimecrack humbug which had such an attraction in these days for many semi-educated and exalted minds—(laughter)—as distinguished from all that straightforward and honest medicine founded on the knowledge of disease, founded on the knowledge of the action of medicines, founded on knowledge cultivated by experience of how to employ them; he said straightforward, honest therapeutics, as distinguished from hankypanky and humbug—(laughter)—they indeed had made a progress in our time of which we might be genuinely proud. (Applause.)

#### TO COME PARTICULARLY TO PHARMACY,

pharmacy had made great progress, and if he were asked to recount the progress and the improvements which had been made in that particular branch of the healing art, he would point out that they had made great progress in the selection of drugs, and, supposing they had a plant with certain remedial virtues, in the selection of that part of the plant which contained those remedial virtues in the greatest efficacy. He could also illustrate

to them the advances made in pharmacy in the cultivation of drugs, in the development of vegetable drugs, in inducing a growth in parts which developed their remedial virtues to the greatest possible extent. Then, again, they had made great progress in the art of extracting from drugs their efficient and active principles. (Hear, hear.) Great progress has been made in the taking of crude vegetable drugs, which were administered in a more or less crude way, submitting them to the processes of pharmacy and chemistry in such a way as to separate the parts which were efficient from the parts which were inactive, and bringing them into use for remedial purposes. Another group of triumphs in pharmacy might be found in the application of scientific chemistry to the development of the active principles of drugs. They knew how the science of chemistry had advanced in recent years; they knew how great had been the progress, for example, of chemistry since the days of Dr. Priestley. Everyone of these advantages he was proud to think had found its reflection in the process and the work of the pharmaceutical chemists—that was, chemical science had been applied by analysis and by other means so as to bring out, perfect, accentuate, and strengthen all the active principles with which they had to deal in the treatment of disease. He thought he could further point out that pharmacy had made great progress in the perfection of its preparations—that was, that the art of pharmacy had advanced in the preparation of drugs in such a form that they could be better swallowed by or applied in other ways to the living human body when the subject of disease. He did not think he was wrong in saying that some of this progress had been due to the influence and to the guidance of that most excellent association, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (Applause.) He supposed it was nearly fifty years since the Pharmaceutical Society was founded. He had early opportunities of talking to those who took part in its foundation. He knew that Society had done great deal in advancing pharmacy. It was to the efforts of that Society that they owed the progress they had made in the elevation of a trade into a profession. The Pharmaceutical Society was the first body to show that a pharmacist should be a man, not only of education—though pharmacists were men of education long before the Society was founded—that a pharmacist should be a man of general education and a man of education in the details of his particular calling; but it was the first to insist, and insist with success and with distinct advantage, upon the fact that he must not only be an educated man, but that his education must be proved and tested, and certified by the State. And it was in insisting that pharmacists should be men of education, and that the public must have some guarantee of such, that great progress has been accomplished. Because the more they had advanced in this direction, the more they had raised



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the general character of their calling, and the more they had entered as brothers into the great fellowship of medicine. (Applause.) Now these two callings the calling of the pharmacist and the calling of the physician had been drawn so close together that neither in the future, it would be found, could go very far without the other. He should like to say to them, and to say it with all his heart, how warm was his attachment to pharmacy, how proud he was to remember that his honored father was a pharmacist, and how proud he was to recall his sound training and guidance in any of the success which he had attained. He based the warmth of his attachment to pharmacy not upon the fact that his father took part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that he was one of the original founders in 1841, but upon the fact that the more he looked back upon his own progress and his own work during the thirty years he has been in Birmingham—part of it as a student, and all the rest as a practitioner—the more conscious was he that it was his duty to advance the practice of medicine in the alleviation and cure of disease. But he owed much of his attachment to pharmacy to the fact that during the time to which he had referred he had experienced over and over again the greatest kindness and consideration from members of that profession in this town and neighborhood. He was going to ask them a plain question, and he was going to ask them to allow him to answer it, for that evening at all events. He asked,

#### WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST DUTY OF THE PHARMACIST?

He answered. To share in making perfect the art of medicine. He must point out to them that the art of medicine aimed at the prevention and the cure of all disease—not some diseases, not this disease, not that disease, but aimed at the prevention and cure of all disease. And he would ask them to accept, following upon this statement, that the potentiality of the art of medicine was bounded only by the physiological possibilities of human life. They would see what he meant by that—that in that ideal condition of human life that life in each individual should be as exalted and as perfect and, as long as possible, free from every disease, and every pain, and every pang, and every condition of suffering whatever which curtailed that ideal. It was to the prevention of everything which stood in the way of perfection; it was to that that medicine, supported and protected by pharmacy, must direct its aims. They might say that was a high aim, and not likely to be reached; but he was sanguine enough to think that some day it would be reached, and that we were getting nearer to it every day. Towards this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, the art of medicine, the art of therapeutics, was sure to grow. The lines of its development were plain, and they knew them well. Only by slow experience and only by the labor of many hands—the

more the better—could our progress be attained. Little by little would our knowledge surely grow; but only by the experience of reliable observations, infinitely multiplied and laboriously compared. Let him ask them for a moment to look at another aspect of the scope of therapeutics. He need not remind them that the popular view of therapeutics was not the complete view; that it was much more than the swallowing of medicine at stated intervals during the twenty-four hours; that this art of therapeutics was not merely the administration of drugs. Just think for a moment what it was besides that. It includes other agencies which could favorably influence disease. It included dietetics—what a man ought to eat and drink, and what he ought not to eat and drink. It included balneology, a very ancient system of therapeutics, which was better known, he was inclined to think, in one of the ancient civilizations than it was understood now. The art of therapeutics included also climatology, in which we were still much at sea. It also comprised a knowledge, and correct knowledge, of the climatic conditions of different places, the effect of those climatic conditions upon disease, both as to its prevention and cure, and the remedial art included the physiological resources of mechanics, a mine of boundless wealth which, in means for the evacuation of morbid collections, and for securing rest, immobility, and support, had achieved such excellent results; it included electricity and forms of gymnastics; it included the regulation of occupations, pursuits, and amusement, and it included many details of practical education in their physical and mental bearings upon growth and stability. He asked them as pharmacists to accept such great view as that which he had endeavored to put before them as to the art of therapeutics, and, if they accepted that, it was their duty to take part and share with us who work for the same end. It is their duty to take part and share in making perfect the art of medicine. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Let him be a little more precise as to the lines upon which the art of medicine was making advance. He ventured to say that the art of medicine was

#### MAKING ADVANCE UPON THREE GREAT ROADS,

three great lines—not quite parallel lines, but still three great lines of advance, like a great army divided into three divisions, but divided so that they might at a certain time reach a certain place. By improvements in our knowledge of the nature, cause, process, and prevention of disease—that in one great line, and there are many men working in that line. Another line was the improvement in the art of diagnosis. They knew that many improvements had been made in the art of diagnosis in our time. Now, by instruments, mechanical instruments, of precision; how by training our own hands, eyes, and ears, and our faculties for observing accurately, intelligently, and pre-

cisely: how, by using the instruments which man had made and the instruments which God only could make—the art of medicine was making progress in improvements in the diagnosis, in the detection of disease, in its early recognition, and in the discrimination of the different forms of disease one from the other. There was another great road, and that was by improvements in remedies, by improvements in our knowledge of the remedies, by the discovery of new remedies and the improvements in the selection and preparation and mode of application of those remedial agencies. In this third road more especially pharmacists had shared, greatly to their credit and public advantage in the past, and they were likely to share still more in the future. (Hear, hear.) Now he wished to press this subject a little more closely, and to ask them to unite heartily with the medical profession, especially in improving that part of the art of medicine which concerned the administration of drugs. There was, however, a part which the public could play in this. He had ventured to point out the lines of their duty. He had ventured to point out the lines in which the duty of the medical profession lay, and he did not think the medical profession had ever failed in doing the best by many honest laborers to prevent disease and increase its cure. But there was a part of this great work of carrying forward the alleviation and cure of disease in which the public have a part to play, and in which the general public were interested much more than they were interested—a part which they alone could play. He wanted the public to be good enough to accept one explicit and particular duty in this particular direction, and that was that they should avoid low-priced dispensing. (Applause.) The public could help the progress of the art of medicine, and certainly the alleviation of their own sufferings, by

#### AVOIDING AND SHUNNING LOW-PRICED DISPENSING.

Now, they all knew that the cultivation of the low-priced was one of the features of this last quarter of the nineteenth century. They knew that in everything—in the clothes they wore, in the food they ate, in the drinks they drank, in the houses they lived in, in the carriages they rode in, and in all that they put on—(laughter)—they knew that there had been a great cultivation in the public mind of that which was low in price. They knew that a great development had taken place in the means of communication with other countries, and that these developments had brought to our doors the products of other countries whether to our advantage or not he must not now stop to say. All this had induced great competition in trade. The public had got into the way of expecting everything to be low-priced. He asked them to be pleased to note that he did not use the word "cheap"—(laughter)—but they expected everything to be low-priced, and they went about

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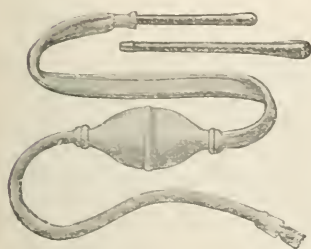
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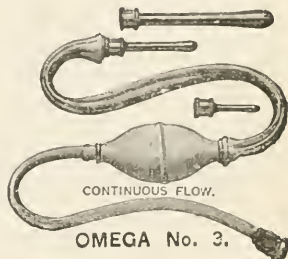
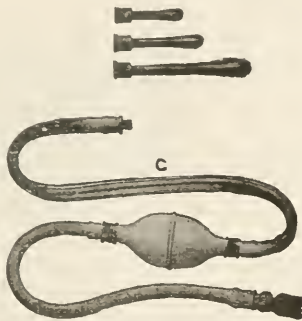


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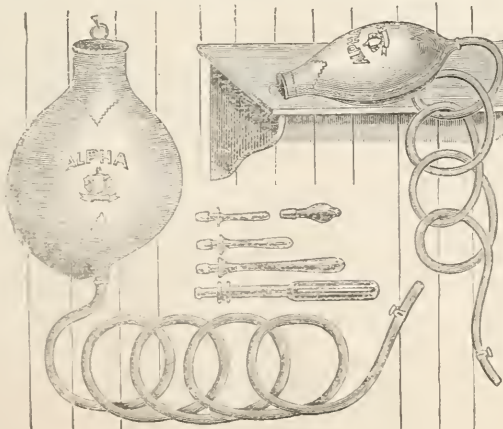
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from one place to another, thinking they could get articles at a little lower price at one place than another. He wanted to make it clear that this sort of fashion was making great headway in our times. The old attachment of the purchaser to the vendor, in which the purchaser trusted the vendor and the vendor very often trusted the purchaser—(laughter)—was disappearing, and his own opinion unhesitatingly, and he desired to say it with the utmost emphasis, was that the public were doing harm to the advancement of remedial art by the excessive pursuit of low-priced remedies. (Applause.) He did not say that the fault lay with the pharmacists. Pharmacists had, to a great extent, to follow the public fashion in these matters. There was a public demand which pharmacists had met and to a certain extent encouraged and to a certain extent discouraged. They had been divided amongst themselves as to the way in which they had dealt with this peculiar feature of our times. (Hear, hear.) Some of them had bowed to it; some had scorned it, and some of them had "wobbled." (Laughter.) Some had taken a straight course one way, and some had gone the other way, whilst others had tried to go both ways at once. (Laughter and applause.) The public in the matter of remedies they used, ought to make that all-important distinction between that which was low-priced and that which was cheap. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) They would all agree with him that, more or less, a low-priced article was an uncertain quantity, which was very often to the disadvantage of purchasers. They knew there were employed in medicine a large number of drugs which were derivatives of the vegetable kingdom. He supposed that, on the whole, they used more drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom than drugs derived from all other sources put together. Take a root, or a bark, or any vegetable product. They knew that the Pharmacopœia—through which they could drive a coach-and-four in its most stringent clauses—(laughter)—while extremely precise as to the number of grains or the amount of bark they might have to put in a certain tincture; while it was extremely precise as to the alcoholic strength, took no notice, no cognizance whatever, as to the quality or efficiency of the drug which the pharmacist dealt with. Every vegetable drug tended by nature to range itself into three qualities. The root was produced, of course, by nature, and the best pieces picked out of it formed the best quality, and the pieces which were worm-eaten and decayed, which were left after the best pieces were picked out, was the third quality. They knew the Pharmacopœia took no notice as to which of these were used, and this matter was left, he was going to say, to the consciences of pharmacists. When he said that, he knew that that trust was very seldom indeed abused, and he knew the public, on the whole, could trust as safely to the conscience of the pharmacist in that particu-

lar as they could to the conscience of the prescriber with regard to the diagnosis of the disease and the indication of its remedy.

#### A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

Do not let it be thought for a moment that he cast the slightest shade of a shadow of imputation upon any member of the profession of pharmacy in what he has been saying, but what he wanted to do was to press upon the public their duty in this particular. If the public would rush for low-priced dispensing in medicine, they must not expect to get the best drugs for their money. It was impossible that it could be otherwise, because not only was the expense of maintaining businesses much greater than it used to be, but they had a long education now to pay for, more expensive assistants now to employ than ever, and he contended that no pharmacist was remunerated if his remuneration depended on the cost of the agencies he employed. They had to pay for much more than that. They had to pay for his experience,—the time, cost, labor and toil which had been expended in bringing the man up to the knowledge which he placed at the disposal of the public. If the public would have low-priced dispensing, let them understand what they were getting for their money. They might say what he was going to suggest was an impossibility in daily work. A man was ill; he was alarmed; he went to the physician. The physician diagnosed his disease, indicated the treatment, and in that treatment there was the swallowing of certain medicines, for the preparation of which the patient went to the pharmacist with the physician's prescriptions. Many a patient thought he could pay a large fee to the physician, and grudging to pay a small remuneration to the pharmacist, and many such patients went from pharmacist to pharmacist and trusted to get the prescription dispensed at, as low a price as possible. He said the public were wrong in doing that, and if the public were more generous in this matter then there would be no doubt whatever—as, indeed, there was little doubt now—that pharmacists would always employ the best drugs, as it was their duty to employ the best drugs.

#### OFFER DIFFERENT QUALITIES.

As it was the duty of the physician to take the best means to find out what was the matter with a man, so it was their duty that the remedies should be supplied in their most active form, and most excellent and efficient condition. (Applause.) If the public would have low-priced dispensing, he would let them know what they were having. He would say, "Here is a prescription; I can make it up for so much, and for so much." (Laughter.) He was not going to mention sums of money; but he should let those prices vary, as did the cost of cottons, or of stufts, or of satins for a man's wife. She would be equally warm, possibly, in any one of those garments, supposing they were of adequate and proper thickness; but he would let the purchaser know that

there were qualities in drugs as there were qualities in everything else, and he would let them choose which he should pay for. If one or two pharmacists did this for a little time they would soon cure the British public of this pernicious pursuit of the low price. (Hear, hear.) The duty to supply pure drugs was a duty which concerned human pain, and which trenching very directly on the sanctity of human life. (Hear, hear.) He was going to say that he wished the pharmacist would not prescribe—(hear, hear)—and he wished—he would not say physicians—they never did anything wrong—(laughter)—he wished pharmacists would not prescribe, and that medical practitioners would not so frequently dispense. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy in turning a sentence to set one up against the other as a kind of an antithesis, but let them not take it that the two things were exactly parallel, or the one precisely the reverse of the other. He knew this was a matter of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, and he did not propose to trouble them by considering it now in its details, but he contended that there was room for the pharmacist to prescribe a little less, and he thought there was room for the medical practitioner to dispense a little less. (Hear, hear.) He knew the case for the medical practitioner could be put rather strongly, and he had a right to dispense if he so choose, and that the pharmacist had no right to prescribe if he so choose. He knew it was also held that in remote districts and out-of-the-way places it was a great convenience to the patient that the medical practitioner should be able to supply drugs and dispense his own prescriptions under certain conditions. He knew there was no one in that room who would not concede that such conditions existed in different parts of the country, but he considered, where these exceptions did not exist, it would be better if the medical practitioner depended more on the pharmacist, and if the pharmacist exercised an improved discretion in the direction of prescribing. (Hear, hear.) The ideas which directed them all were crowding on their minds, and he had only to say again that he thanked them for the generosity and cordiality of their reception. In thanking them, he warmly and sincerely wished all progress and advancement to pharmacy. He hoped that they in their corporate capacity in that influential society might have all prosperity, and, to bring the matter a little nearer home, he wished them in their homes and in their individual lives that highest prosperity which might bring them sufficient, content, retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, ease, and alternate labor, useful life, progressive virtue, and approving heaven.—*Canadian Druggist*.

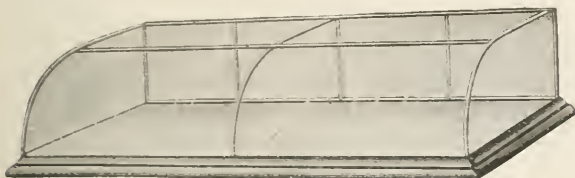
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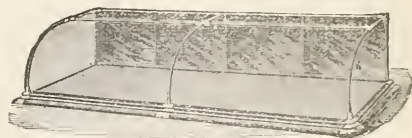
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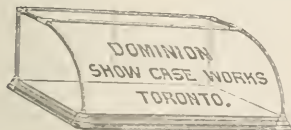
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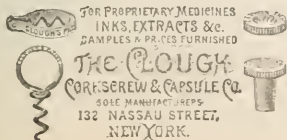
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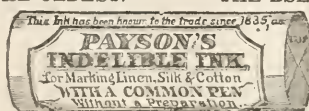
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### The Relations of the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—The relations between the wholesaler and retailer in these days of cutting prices and keen competition should be very close for, to make a success in fighting such cases, they should be hand in hand. In times past the wholesale trade has assisted the retailer in a practical way. Outside of cutters the retail trade have dictated to the wholesaler who he should sell and who not, and sometimes this dictation has been done in quite an uncalled for offensive way. Even in these cases the wholesaler has met them in a very fair spirit, and in many cases have ceased catering for a trade out of deference to the retailer, but in nearly every instance the retailer cannot hold the trade and it has gone into other channels outside the drug trade. One would imagine, and not unreasonably so, that the parties asking such protection from their dealers would be willing to do what they could to turn all the business possible into their hands; but what do we find? To be enabled to buy drugs from first hands one man makes up an order for three or four times the quantity of goods he requires, and, to bring the stock down to his requirements, sells his overstock to friends at 5 per cent. advance on cost (at such an advance no house can do business and make money); there are cases where this is done by men who cater for doctors' trade in direct opposition to the druggists who are enabling him to buy goods cheaper than they can. In essential oils and such articles we find them buying at prices they know goods cannot be bought at to be the quality that people expect and should get in drug stores and from houses that sell any consumer that will buy from them. In patent medicines, where, most unfairly, quantity will get the best price irrespective of whether a man is a jobber or retailer, one man buys the quantity and divides up with his neighbor. In sundries the retailer objects to the wholesaler selling outside the trade, but fully half the sundries sold in this country are sold by parties who will sell to men in every line of business who will buy from them. One retailer made use of the argument that they had to buy from fancy goods houses in order to compete with their neighbors. Well, on the same line, the wholesale druggist should sell everywhere and to anyone to be able to buy in the quantities to enable him to sell as cheap as the fancy goods man. But, as I understand the wholesale trade, they do not want outside trade; all they want is fair play from the

retailer in these matters in return for the protection given them. Let the retailer give the wholesaler first chance on drugs, sundries, &c., they may require, as, in many cases, goods can be bought from them at home if prices would be procured for the quantities bought abroad. Every retail druggist should consider these points carefully, as one-sided protection is sure to bring trouble eventually.

DRUGS.

### The Relation of the Council of the College to "Trade and Commerce."

To the Chemists of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have been frequently asked what the Council is doing to help us in the unfair and unequal fight being waged against our business by the "Mushin Drug Stores," as the *Pharmaceutical Journal* appropriately calls them. The increasing number and cost of patent medicines, the withdrawal from us by the doctors of their prescriptions to act as their own dispensers, the rapid substitution of the simple efficacious and inexpensive preparations of our Pharmacopoeia by the secret formula, high-priced empirical preparations of the modern manufacturing pharmacists.

These agencies combined are rapidly relegating the business of pharmacists and the medical profession to that of shopkeepers and instruments of trade for the manufacturers to sell their wares, and completely destroying confidence in the science of medicine.

The epidemic has worked sad havoc with the retail drug business in the cities of the United States, and we have stood aloof feeling that in the case of the mushin drug stores at least, we were secure, until we are warned by a circular sent out from Toronto that the disease has gained a foothold in that city, and asking us to unite with them for mutual protection, and I have no hesitation in believing that there are none of us too lazy or indifferent to lend a helping hand to our city brethren. Think you the effect of selling patent medicines at 10 per cent. above cost will be confined to Toronto if a stop is not put to it at once by united and vigorous action? Within three years this, the most profitable part of many drug businesses will count for nothing, which means closing up at least 25 per cent. of the drug stores in this Province. The Council have foreseen this for several years and one of the objects of the Pharmacy Act of 1889 was to waken the trade up to district organization by dividing the country into 13 electoral divisions and voting by districts for men who must live in the district.

If you have no organization, either district or local, start one at once. Bury old feuds and jealousies. To keep them alive is to sacrifice your profits and digestion, and play into the enemy's hands. Come together and know each other, as has been done in Toronto, Ham-

ilton, London, Guelph, Brantford, Stratford, St. Thomas, Galt, Woodstock, and other places. You learn to see that there is no more intelligent, honorable, or trustworthy class than the chemists of this Province. Having thus established mutual respect and confidence, as has been done in the places named, all else follows. Meet frequently, keep the organization alive. We now want a central organization. If only the places named would act unitedly there is no wholesale house or manufacturer of patents or proprietaries dare ignore their voice if they decided that \$2, \$4, and \$8 per dozen, less 5%, was the maximum price they would pay for patents, refuse to buy goods from wholesalers who sell at retail or to cut rate stores, discourage the sale of secret and high-priced preparations, such as Listerine, Aristol, Antipyrine, Antikamnia, Bromidia, Lactopeptin and its Elixir, Wampole's preparations, etc., and do as over a hundred druggists in Chicago are doing, have an expert make an analysis and preparations identical in composition, call it by another name, sample the physicians and give the formula. One hundred druggists in the places named could popularize any preparation in this way over the whole Province. We buy these preparations because we are afraid that our neighbor will if we do not and thus both ourselves and the doctors are being used as catspaws to pull the chestnuts from the fire by these people by handling their stuff. If we but trust each other and establish confidence we should be maintaining the dignity of our profession, discouraging charlatanry and quackery, doing a kindness to the medical profession and the public by restoring to public favor the simple, reliable, inexpensive preparations of our Pharmacopoeia, and retaining confidence in the efficacy of medicine.

Again, in the Act of 1889 you will see the Council have power to change the college curriculum from time to time to meet the changing conditions of pharmacy in this country. We believe that the times demand a wider, a more scientific knowledge, and an elegance of finish and detail in pharmacy that it never did before, and, because we have not been instructing our young men along this line, the preparation and manipulation that used to be done in the drug stores is now done for them by the manufacturers. We have changed our curriculum to meet this, by devoting half of the time of the students to practical work, by building an addition to the College for practical work, by engaging a staff of teachers of modern thought and method. And to-day we have the most handsome, commodious, and best equipped College of Pharmacy in the world, so far as we can learn, and giving to the students as good value for their money as any. We hope in this way to build up a class of chemists who can always make a good living for themselves, who are not dependent upon the manufacturer, and in whose hands the future of pharmacy will be safe. This is the legitimate work of the Council, and,



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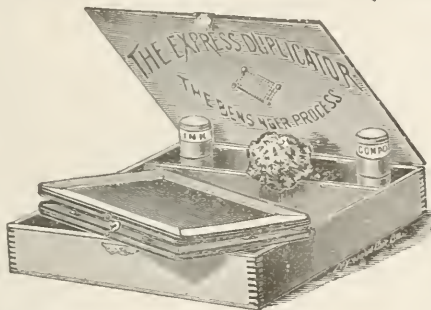
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I believe, has an important bearing upon the future of pharmacy. The Council can go no further as they are created by Government solely to carry out the provisions of the Act, and to see that every man or woman of even mediocre ability may have an opportunity of qualifying himself or herself for a pharmaceutical chemist. We cannot to the slightest extent limit the output, or foster or protect our business by interfering in trade and commerce as a body.

In a future article I may give you my reasons for believing that the practice of medicine and pharmacy should unite to stamp out these proprietaries, because they are secret and uncertain in their effect and very expensive, thus destroying the confidence of the young doctors whose prescriptions show how they run blindly riot among them for a time, and whose therapeutic effect is largely confined to the shock to the nervous system of the patient when he gets his bill, drawing him over to homeopathy. The reflex action upon the doctor is even worse for the druggist. He no longer looks for results, but forthwith proceeds to buy a stock of drugs from one of the embryo manufacturers whose principal merit is cheapness, whose iodide of potassium is largely bromide, whose *spts. utth. nil.* is methylated, and whose *paragoric* is aqueous, and everything else to accord. He buys his vials second hand and his stable boy does his dispensing. How many such cases do you know of? In striking contrast is the old time practitioner whose confidence and faith in the science of medicine is reflected in his simple and inexpensive prescription of the preparation of the pharmacopœia. We would then be fighting for a principle that would benefit the public, the medical profession and ourselves. Again I ask you to arouse yourself and come out and help us. Very respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL.

Woodstock, Dec. 8th, 1891.

### Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHEPLEY, M. D., PH. G.

*Camphoric acid* seems to have come to stay as a therapeutic agent. It is now used to reduce the excessive sweating of consumptives.

*Tuberculin* has been given a careful study by Dr. Karl von Ruck, who draws the following conclusions in an extensive article (*Southern Medical Record*): "The remedy is probably only an aid, but a most important one. It can never be employed in a routine way without incurring various dangers, and cannot be depended upon to the exclusion of proper management and climate and other means which are equally important aids to the local and general nutritive processes, and to the prevention of relapses, all of which constitute, and ever will constitute, the successful means for the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis, until we come in possession of a true specific, which can at once

eradicate not only the tubercular disease, but also the predisposition to its acquirement, by conferring immunity against its extension and against reinfection."

As a diet for adults with heart disease, Dr. Hoffman proposes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pints of milk per day.

*Fright and grief* at best are not very desirable emotions for man or beast. Dr. G. Bassi has investigated the pathology of grief and concludes that it may so interfere with the proper nutrition of the tissue that toxic substances are formed and produce death. Jaundice is mentioned as one of the results of fright.

*Turpentine* has great antiseptic properties and has been used to sterilize surgical instruments.

*Scurvy* is a disease not very common at present. A new treatment is an exclusively milk diet. The amount at first is four glasses per day, but this is increased daily until the patient consumes all that is wanted. The trouble is that scurvy often occurs on shipboard when good fresh milk cannot be obtained.

*Hiccough* is a troublesome symptom that has many so-called "cures." One that is said to be efficient in spite of its shot-gun appearance, is the following:

Subnitrate of bismuth.....	45 grs.
Oxide of zinc.....	60 grs.
Valerianate of zinc.....	60 grs.
Powdered columbo.....	60 grs.
Powdered opium.....	1½ grs.
Spirit of anise to flavor.....	Mix.

The dose is half a teaspoonful in a wine glass of sweetened water.

Slight but persistent hemorrhage is controlled by Dr. Ferguson with 15 drop doses every two or three hours of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and oil of turpentine with 1 part of sulphuric acid carefully added.

The eyes are injured by typewriting is the pith of several items now going the "rounds." This is rather startling news to those who have adopted typewriting in preference to the pen as a means of saving the eyes. Dr. Geo. L. Freeman has used a typewriter for ten years, and says: "Are not most people, while awake, constantly adjusting the organ to different distances, with as much rapidity as when looking at 'the little key-board?' From my own experience, I am firmly convinced that physicians, instead of finding fault with these admirable contrivances, ought to be the strongest advocates of their more extended employment."

Eucalyptus branches are placed in Victoria under the beds of patients confined with infectious diseases for the purpose of disinfecting the bedding and air of the room.

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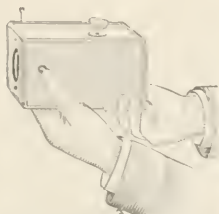
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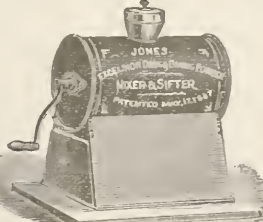
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Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

**M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,**  
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1891.

## The Wholesale Trade in Relation to Cutters.

There is no doubt that the retail drug trade of Canada is to-day face to face with one of the most serious questions, viz., "cutting." Heretofore this phase of tactics has been confined almost exclusively to individual members of the trade, who, through shortsightedness, came to the conclusion that this was one of the roads to increased prosperity, and many of whom have been convinced ere this that it was only a short cut to the bankruptcy court. Now, however, a different aspect of affairs presents itself, and the "department store," as it is familiarly termed in the United States, has branched out into this line and commenced the sale of proprietary medicines and toilet goods at "cut" prices. We all know that this is not done in the main with a view of making money *directly* out of these goods, but generally as a *drawing* advertisement for their business. How seriously it affects the retail trade is too well known to need any remarks from us, and although little may be made of it in some quarters, there is no doubt that it is one of those business "cancers" that unless a remedy be speedily applied there will be no rooting it out. Some wholesale houses we believe are inclined to treat this matter of "cutting" prices as very trivial and urge caution in speaking of the matter at all, but they probably overlook the fact that not only will this system be carried out in regard to patent medicines, but sundries usually sold by druggists will be subject to the same slaughtering, and who can fortell *where* it may stop. This is one of those cases where the wholesale and retail dealers are mutually interested and any action to be taken in reference to its remedy must be taken simultaneously by both, and feeling that the wholesale drug and patent medicine dealers in Canada were willing in all cases to give what assistance they could in checking this evil system of business, we addressed letters to the leading houses in Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, asking them "to place themselves on record in regard to the position they assume in the matter," and also requesting "suggestions as to the means that should be adopted for the prevention of cutting." To these letters we have received a number of replies which are given below. At the same time we may express the hope that the retailers will in the future (what we regret to say many have not done in the past) give the wholesaler that protection in the matter of trade to which he is entitled.

The following replies have been received up to the time of going to press:

ELLIS &amp; CO.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR, Answering your queries, we have never

sold to cutters directly nor indirectly to our knowledge, and think it almost certain that we should have known if goods intended for that unjust traffic had passed through our hands.

Being quite persuaded that if the trade in proprietary articles is taken away from the legitimate drug trade, or rendered unprofitable, we will ultimately be heavy losers, and it is a necessity that any lawful means to ward off the blow should receive our hearty support.

It is suggested that a test case be made of the right of any person or corporation to sell compounds containing spirits without the protection of that clause of the Canada Temperance Act which exempts legally qualified chemists and druggists.

Another case might be made on informations charging cutters with selling "Patents" containing scheduled poisons without having complied with the formalities of the Act, or being qualified.

In case the proprietors of Patents would not *generally and voluntarily* take steps to protect the drug trade, how would it do to get up articles to supplant those in the hands of cutters.

It might be done by an association of druggists agreeing upon a set of recipes with appropriate names, directions and wrappers, all of which could be covered by the trade mark of the association. Each member would be entitled to have wrappers with his name, and to make and sell at fixed prices. As there would be no expenses for advertising, travelling, introducing, &c., prices could be fixed lower than those at which cutters sell, and the consumer get a better article in many cases. Hoping to see some effectual remedy speedily put in operation,

Yours truly,

ELLIOT &amp; CO.

T. A. SLOCUM.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of this day, would say that I am pleased to learn that you will publish this important question in your journal.

The position our firm intend taking in this matter is explained by the enclosed letter, a copy of which was sent to the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, and which you are at liberty to publish.

Trusting that the same may meet with the approval of yourself and the druggists of Canada, I am,

Yours truly,

T. A. SLOCUM.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Robt. A. Campbell, Esq., Sec'y Toronto Druggists' Association:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor enclosing a copy of the resolution recently adopted by your association, and to express my sympathy with, and approval of the intended action therein outlined. I feel confident that this course, if persistently and unitedly pressed by your Society in conjunction with the other retail druggists of Canada, will ultimately and speedily replace those goods in their legitimate channel where they have heretofore been. I gladly comply with the implied request therein contained that I shall take every precaution possible to see that my preparations do not get into the hands of cutters. This I had from the first of this agitation purposed doing, by selling only to jobbers under a special contract that they will not supply cutting houses. I feel that this is a matter that affects the manufacturer even more than the retailer, and that an association of manufacturers and jobbers, to give you co-operative assistance, should exist; but, as such has not yet been formed, I will gladly place at your disposal such financial aid as will assist you in protecting my interests with your own.

I have been blamed in certain quarters for giving publicity to this matter in the columns of the *World*.

When you are given to understand that a private conversation with an advertising agent of that paper, with whom I was making a contract, was reproduced by the *World* in a totally

uncalled for and unauthorized fashion, you will understand how much of such blame I am deserving of.

Trusting that in any way I can serve you, you will not fail to command me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

T. A. SLOCUM.

EVANS &amp; SONS (LIMITED).

Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have your favor of recent date, and in reply can only state that we are quite in sympathy with the retail druggists of Toronto, and it is fully our intention not to solicit any orders from the parties who are in the habit of cutting prices. We will always protect the retail druggists of Canada as much as we possibly can, in the future as we have always done in the past.

Yours truly,

EVANS &amp; SONS (LIMITED).

WELLS &amp; RICHARDSON CO.

Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of Nov. 30th, is received, and its contents have been carefully noted.

We may state that since the commencement of cutting prices of proprietary medicines in Toronto, we have felt considerable interest in the matter, and have from the first heartily sympathized with the retail drug trade. We trust their efforts to maintain proper prices for all proprietary medicines will be crowned with success.

As manufacturers of popular goods, our relations with the drug trade of Canada have ever been amicable and friendly, and we have worked together with a peace and harmony which should always characterize true and honest business men. During our years of business intercourse no dispute or wrangling has occurred; and no complaints have ever been formulated by the drug trade against us regarding our present mode of doing business. Indeed, we have made such contingencies almost impossible, as we have always tried to make the interests of the drug trade our interest, and have always done our utmost to meet the wants and views of this important branch of business. We have spent yearly, without murmur or stint, more money than any house in Canada to make our goods thoroughly known, and their great merits have accomplished the rest.

While our efforts in this direction have benefited ourselves the drug trade has also received corresponding benefits.

We make these plain and honest statements without any spirit of egotism or vanity, but simply to impress upon your readers the fact that our dealings with the drug trade have been, as far as we know at present, entirely mutual and satisfactory.

At the present crisis in the history of the drug trade, we feel it our duty to speak plainly regarding the sale of our proprietary goods. We intend in the future to pursue the same satisfactory and straightforward course as in the past; and our best efforts will be devoted to the drug trade and its requirements. This course, which in the past has proved so acceptable and pleasing to the trade, will be maintained as long as the druggists handle our goods in a manner consistent with their merits and present popularity.

In order to make ourselves perfectly clear, and to show it is not our wish to hide facts or mislead any member of the drug trade, we desire our friends to know that certain lines of our goods cannot be ranked as essentially belonging to the drug trade. The articles we would now specially refer to are Butter, Color, Lactated Food, and Diamond Dyes. These goods, like flavoring extracts, perfumes, hair oils, corn oils, corn starch, and tapioca, have for years been handled by the wholesale grocers, who supply the general dealers in hundreds of districts where there is not a drug store to be

# Clinical Dietetics.

PREDIGESTED FOODS are now, more than ever before, relied upon by physicians in the treatment of disease. Armour's Peptonizing Tablets---free from the slightest taint of toxic principles---are put up in tubes containing fifteen tablets, accompanied by convenient recipes. Send for prices.

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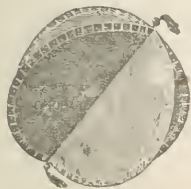
## MAGIC PURSE

—OR THE—

Wonderful = Tobacco = Pouch.

Magic - Purse

OR THE GREAT



Oriental

Mystery.

A Marvellous and Remarkable Novelty.

Bonanza for Dealers.

Beats anything you ever saw. The most curious and interesting puzzle of the century. Orientals have rivalled "Yankee Ingenuity" in producing this wonderful and mystifying curiosity.

Deceives the sharpest eye, and "puzzles 'em all." A Marvel of Ingenuity. We now offer this great Novelty to dealers for the first time. So now is your chance to send in your order and get the inside track. You can sell hundreds of these Purses, or Tobacco Pouches, as

People Go Wild Over Them.

They can be filled with Silver or Tobacco, and the contents freely offered to any person who will open the same without cutting or injuring the Purse in any manner.

To those understanding the secret it can be quickly opened, while to the uninitiated it appears impossible. Full directions accompany each Purse. They are made of fine quality of Imported Kid and Goat Leather, elegantly trimmed with silk, and attractively gotten up in a variety of beautiful colors, and is without doubt the most rapid selling Novelty of the age. A perfect Beauty and sells at sight. Dealers and agents, if you want to

Strike it Rich

and make money, you should not fail to lay in a stock of these purses at once. Now is your time, before the market is supplied. We want live agents in every city and town in the United States and Canada to sell this article. Sales and profits immense. Enormous quantities can be sold. Tobacco and Cigar Stores do a big trade. A Perfect Bonanza for all. Every dealer should have a supply immediately. Don't delay, as Time is Money.

Sample Purse or Pouch by mail 25 cents, or three for 50 cents; one dozen for \$1.75; two dozen, \$3.00. Cash with order. All postage or express charges prepaid. Special prices on five gross lots. Circulars free to all. Address all orders, quick, to the manufacturers,

**MAGIC PURSE CO.,** New Milford, Conn.

found. It stands to reason that in such districts that are not visited by drug travellers, that general traders must be provided with what the people ask for. The grocery travellers are often over the ground, and of course get the orders, and the wholesalers naturally come to us for their supplies.

We have also for a long period supplied direct the majority of the largest cheese factories, creameries, and dairies with our cheese color and butter color.

We strongly maintain, however, that we would much prefer to see the general country trade supplied by the wholesale drug houses, as we recognize them to be the proper mediums for furnishing our goods to the retailer.

This great question we hold is one which must be solved by the drug trade, and we shall always be ready and willing to act in its interests when a satisfactory solution of the present troubles is arrived at.

Very truly yours,

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

LYMAN SONS & CO.

Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

#### Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th Nov. and in reply to same beg to say that we have just received an official communication from the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association upon the subject in question and to which we have replied. We have no objection whatever to the publication of our letter to this body, but at present do not deem it courteous to those most intimately connected with the matter to send same to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

To your first question our answer is easily given. Our policy is to-day, as always in the past, to protect the retail druggist. In the matter of "cutters" our position has been well defined in the past and in several districts from an actual experience neither your question nor our answer is required. With the knowledge or facts before us we have never supported any improper methods for the securing of trade in the direction of druggists or others, and have neither the intention nor desire to change a policy established so firmly with us, and which experience so amply demonstrates to be sound and in accordance with true business principles.

The present communications which have had our prompt consideration constitute the first intimations we have had of the position existing in the city of Toronto, and our action, we have every reason to believe, cannot fail to be acceptable to the trade in that city. We will not sell "cutters." This covers the question.

As to your second question we must frankly admit our inability to offer suggestions that would satisfactorily cover the case and prevent the obtaining of goods required, to pursue the course complained of in the direction of the cutters. The natural stand that may be looked for in the direction of the manufacturers and wholesale druggists will, without doubt, render the business less profitable and infinitely more difficult (to the cutters) than with a free and direct market open to them. But with an actual knowledge of the progress of cutting institutions in the neighboring United States, we cannot state our conviction that this or other means can be invoked that will successfully cope with the difficulty.

We deem it unwise in the extreme to make these matters public through the medium of the daily press. Nothing is more popular than a "cut" upon regular established prices and certainly no species of advertising can bring more business to the cutter than a spirited newspaper controversy. We are, dear sir,

Yours truly,

LYMAN SONS & CO.

BRATLEY, SONS & CO.

Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

#### Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 30th ult. to hand. We are quite at one with you in your

denunciation of the action of a certain firm in selling to a recognized dry goods dealer. As regards our own position in the matter it is this. We never sell a general dealer that we know of knowingly, where there is a druggist in the town to handle our goods. We of course sell patent medicines in villages and towns where there are no druggists' trade to be interfered with or damaged by our action. This is especially the case in your own Province. Merchants might say to us, "We are going to sell to whom we please, and it's nobody's business. One man's money is as good as another's." We grant that a man's business is entirely his own, but in our humble opinion, the loss of trade and custom which would inevitably follow through the action of such a firm, would hardly repay them for taking such a step. We hope to see the matter regulated in some manner, but can offer no suggestion as to the means of remedying the evil.

Yours truly,

BRATLEY, SONS & CO.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1891.

#### Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 30th ult., we beg to say that we are strongly of the opinion that the sale of proprietary articles should be confined to druggists.

Many reasons might be given why only qualified men should supply medicines of any kind.

We are prepared to join in any movement to protect the interests of druggists and the public alike in this matter.

In order to successfully stop the infringements upon the rights of the druggists which are being introduced in some quarters, we think that combined action will be necessary between retail and wholesale druggists and manufacturers of proprietary articles.

Working together and with our mutual interests at heart we are of the opinion that the evil can be stamped out before spreading much further.

Yours very truly,

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

J. WISER & CO.

Hamilton, Dec. 1st, 1891.

#### Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have been requested to reply to the following queries, through your columns: "1st. As to what position your firm intends to assume in regard to the question of other dealers selling proprietary medicines at 'cut rates,' whether your policy is to protect the drug retailer, as far as possible, refusing the sale of these goods to any but druggists."

"2nd. What means would you suggest for the prevention of this iniquitous system."

We beg to say in answer:

1st. That in the past we have firmly refused to sell to any "cutter." We believe our position in this matter is well known to the trade, but if not we are glad to make it known through your columns. As to the future we are willing to co-operate with the retail trade as far as we legitimately can in any reasonable scheme which they may propose to prevent the spread of the evil.

2nd. As to suggesting means to this end we prefer to leave that to the trade themselves. We are fully in accord with the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association's resolution pledging themselves "to keep silent as to their methods."

Yours respectfully,

J. WISER & CO.

LYMAN SONS & CO.

Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1891

#### Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In replying to your letter regarding the position our house has taken to cutters, at the present time would say we do not knowingly sell them and never have done so. We con-

fine ourselves to the drug trade as far as possible and do not wish to hurt our own customers. We think the less public attention drawn to the matter the better for the trade. We are,

Yours truly,

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

#### Books and Magazines.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1892 has come to hand and besides the usual diary pages with interleaved blotters contains a large amount of useful information for druggists and an interesting chapter on "Scientific Mysteries."

\*\*\*

The Physician's Visiting List for 1892, published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, has now reached its 41st year of publication. They are published in various styles and sizes beginning with the regular edition for 25 patients per day or week at \$1 each, up to one for 100 patients at \$2, or an interleaved edition in two volumes at \$3.

\*\*\*

A YARD OF ROSES.—One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.

The Companion makes an autumn gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe now for the first time, and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra cost while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive The Companion free from the time the subscription is received till January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas double numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of The Companion is \$1.75 a year.

Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

\*\*\*

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the Christmas Dominion Illustrated and cannot but feel proud that such a magnificent issue is (as we are informed) entirely the product of Canadian skill and enterprise. It is far and away ahead of any Christmas issue we have seen: the English holiday issues just out do not begin to compare with it for beauty and variety of colored supplements and general illustration: The supplements are two large reproductions of oil paintings,—one "A type of Canadian Beauty" by Mr. J. W. L. Foster, of Toronto, the other, "The Young Recruits" by Mr. C. Patterson, of Montreal: both are beautiful in design



# INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,  
Dining Room,  
or Chamber.



Office, Store,  
Cigar Shop,  
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC M'F'G. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

and color, and are well worth rich framing and places of honor in any room. Another supplement, also in colors, is an eight-page series of comic sketches of the trials and mishaps of a corpulent English sportsman while hunting in the woods, away back in the French Canadian country. A fourth is a photogravure showing all the universities of the Dominion, printed on a large sheet of heavy plate paper, suitable for framing.

The number itself is a beauty. It contains 40 pages of stories, poems and articles from the pens of some of our most brilliant writers. Almost every page contains an exquisite illustration, printed in colors; no less than five different tints are used in the press-work of the volume. Altogether the issue is a superb one and Canadians should feel proud of such a national contribution to the Christmas literature of the year.

\* \*

HAPPINESS often consists in reading a good paper, one that leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth, one that you can rise up from perusing with the knowledge that you have gained something of permanent advantage. There are papers which do not give this happiness, but which, while exciting for the moment, result in permanent evil, although the immediate effect at the moment may not be apparent. The *Montreal Witness* is a paper of the former class. It is good; it does good. The weekly edition is sent to subscribers for one dollar a year, the daily for three dollars, and the *Northern Messenger*, a paper for the younger members of the family particularly and for Sunday Schools, for thirty cents a year.

\* \*

HOW MANY CATS?—"If 300 cats can kill 300 rats in 300 days, how many cats will it take to kill 100 rats in 100 days?" A fine toned upright piano will be given by *The Queen* to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch will be given for the second correct answer; a china dinner set will be given for the third correct answer; an elegant silk dress pattern will be given for the fourth correct answer, and many other valuable prizes, all of which will be announced in the next issue of *The Queen*. As the object of offering these prizes is to attract attention to our popular family magazine, each person answering must enclose four three-cent stamps for sample number containing full particulars. Send today. You may secure a valuable prize. \$10 in gold will be paid for the best original problem to be published in a future number. Address *The Canadian Queen*, Toronto, Can.

\* \*

THE letters of General Sherman now being published in the *Cosmopolitan* are unique; in fact, so far as the writer knows they are the only letters ever written in the midst of hostilities by a great general to his daughter. We have the brief letters of Napoleon to Josephine, but there

is nothing at all resembling the Sherman letters to be found in the literature of war. They not only throw a new light upon the character of the great man himself, but upon the operations then in process of being carried out. The second and last paper, which appears in the December *Cosmopolitan*, is unique in another respect,—that is illustrated by a man who sat at Sherman's mess table during the campaigns of which he writes to his daughter. This most famous of war artists, Theodore R. Davis, is still alive, and supplements the Sherman letters by a very interesting paper of his own and a great number of sketches which he made at the time. Perhaps the article in the December number which will be read with the widest interest is that on Rapid Transit, by Captain Lewis M. Haupt, which is illustrated by every conceivable suggestion that has been made upon rapid transit. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a new novel, "The Daughter of the South," and another Southern article is by a gentleman who was a Confederate officer, and is entitled "Social Life in Richmond During the War." T. V. Powderly contributes an article under the Christmas heading "On Earth Peace, Good-Will Toward Men," explaining the great progress made in the cause of humanity during the past twenty-five years. The number contains 140 illustrations by such famous artists as Wilson de Meza, C. D. Gibson, Count Jacass, Theodore R. Davis, Dan Beard, Lee Woodward Zeigler, and George Wharton Edwards.

\* \*

BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY FAST.—Any active boy can make plenty of money in his neighborhood by replating tableware and jewelry with one of the Magic Electric Plating Outfits. Those who have already secured one of these machines are making from \$20 to \$25 a week. The price of the plating outfit is \$10, but we have arranged to supply it to one boy only in each neighborhood free for a few hours work, which can be done after school or on Saturday. No capital required. Any boy sending his address and referring to some merchant in his town as to honesty will receive full particulars by return mail. This is a permanent money making business for the right kind of a boy. Apply at once. Address Ladies Pictorial Co., Toronto, Ont.

\* \*

THE December number of *The North American Review* brings to a close the one hundred and fifty-third volume of that well-known monthly, and contains a full index of the volume. A glance over the index will indicate the quality of the feast which the editor of *The Review* constantly sets before his readers. Among the contributors have been Baron de Hirsch, Professor Goldwin Smith, the late E. P. Whipple, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Wm. Henry Hurlburt, Professor E. A. Freeman, Robert R. Porter, Superintendent of the Census; Senator Voorhees, ex-Prime-Minister Crispi, Professor James

Bryce, Frederick Douglass, late United States Minister to Hayti; John Russell Young, late United States Minister to China; Richard Henry Stoddard, Charles A. Dana, and James R. Soley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The December number is fully up to the high standard which has been set by and for *The Review*. It opens with an exceedingly valuable paper entitled, "Thoughts on the Negro Problem," by James Bryce, M. P., who is so well and favorably known in this country by his masterly work, "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce has studied the negro question impartially and in the true spirit of the social philosopher; and what he has to say regarding it cannot but be read with wide and profound interest. The department of Notes and Comments is unusually varied. A most timely contribution to it is a statement by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in regard to his "gold cure," called out by the recent death of Colonel John F. Mines, whose article describing his cure of drunkenness by the Keeley method appeared in *The Review* for October.

\* \*

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—No publication comes to our table that is more highly prized than this old, substantial journal. Aside from keeping the public fully posted respecting new inventions and scientific developments, it contains a vast amount of the practical and useful. The engravings are of remarkably high order, and matter accompanying them is so tersely put that such subjects as might under ordinary circumstances be considered dry and heavy, are not only readable, but highly enjoyable. It is the best conducted scientific journal in the United States, as well as being typographically the handsomest. Its circulation is larger than all the others of its class combined. Subscription price, \$3 per annum. Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

\* \*

THE Christmas *Century* is something more than the usual number of this magazine under a holiday name. It is pervaded with the spirit of Christmas, and both directly and indirectly touches upon the Christian celebration. This characteristic is first evident in the cover, a new and special design, drawn by George Wharton Edwards, and printed in gold and brown on white. This frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of "The Holy Family" by Du Mond, a young American artist, who presents in this picture an original conception of the subject. The number also contains engravings of modern pictures relating to Christmas as follows: "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by H. Lorelle (with a poem by Edith M. Thomas); "The Appearance of the Angel to the Shepherds," by P. Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by J. Bastien Lepage; "Holy Night," by Fritz Von Uhde, and a Madonna by Dagnan-Bouveret, accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An Offertory." Quite appro-

# FELS & Co.

## TOILET SOAP MAKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Doubling our business in a short time, and still increasing it, means that the

**QUALITY, STYLE AND ORIGINALITY**  
of our Soaps are  
**PERFECT.**

Write us for Catalogue to  
**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. LD.**  
**TORONTO.**

## McCOLLOM'S Rheumatic Repellant.

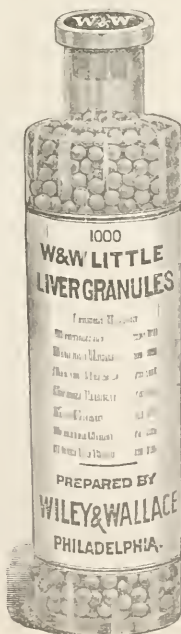
By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U.S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those cured recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

### McCOLLOM'S KIDNEY RELIEF

Is a most important specific that we have been preparing for several years past, but only put up in uniform \$1.00 size during the past year. This preparation proves to be the most effectual in use for Impaired or Disordered Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, Stoppage or Incontinence of Urine, etc., with all accompanying painful complications. Many wonderful cures of very extreme cases have been established after failure of all other treatment.

These Remedies are prepared only by W. A. McCOLLOM, Druggist, Tilsburg, and supplied at wholesale at \$7.50 per dozen by Messrs. Evans & Sons, Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co.; Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman, Toronto; J. Winer & Co., A. Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rossor & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.;  
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom, 1-20 gr.; Oil of  
Rice, Capsic, 1-25 gr.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.  
**SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.**

1,000, (one bottle) \$4.25.  
5,000, (one bottle) \$19.00.  
10,000, (one bottle) \$38.00.  
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$10.00.  
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$8.50.  
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00.

Buyers Address.

## Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.  
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4x24 inches, first class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9x12, with glass frame and a strong case. 25c. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 222 William Street, New York City.  
KENNEDY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Eng.



prate to the season also is Mr. Stillman's article on "Raphael," accompanied by Mr. Cole's engraving of "The Madonna of the Goldfinch," made especially for this number, and three other examples of Raphael's work—the Aeneas and Parnassus groups from the Vatican, and the portrait of Maddalena Doni.

\* \*

The following tribute to the work of an American magazine is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior just submitted to Congress:

"Your attention is also requested to the paper contributed by Mr. John Muir to the number of the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine* for November 1891, entitled, 'A Rival of the Yosemite—the Canon of the South Fork of the Kings River, California.' It furnishes maps of this section and is illustrated by most admirable engravings of the wonderful scenery there existing. The engravings are chiefly from the pencil of Mr. Charles D. Robinson. These gentlemen, as well as the editors of the *Century*, especially Mr. Johnson, have taken a great personal interest in the forest reserves in California, and are worthy of great consideration, both from their experience and intelligence. The magazine article mentioned advocates the extension of the Sequoia National Park so as to embrace the Kings River region and the Keweenaw and Tule Sequoia groves. The boundaries are there set forth. The subject is recommended to your favorable consideration and action."

\* \*

THE monthly editorial *chronique* of the *Review of Reviews*, known as the department of "The Progress of the World," is particularly interesting in the December number. Fine portraits are given of a number of Democratic leaders of the new Congress; and the late elections on the one hand, and the probable action of the winter's session of Congress on the other, are frankly discussed. The discussion of our relations with Chili is accompanied by portraits of Jorge Montt, the new president, and Claudio Vicuña the claimant president, who is now in exile. In connection with a discussion of Russian politics and the Russian famine, there is a magnificent full-page portrait of the Czar Alexander III., one of DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, whose visit to Italy and Paris has just now attracted so much attention, and also a handsome portrait of Mr. Hall Caine, an English novelist who has just gone to Russia for material upon the persecution of the Jews and the great famine, for a novel which shall be the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Jewish persecution. A portrait of Mr. Tim Healy, also the latest of Mr. Parnell and one of Mrs. Parnell, accompany a full elucidation of the Irish situation.

Styrol has been occasionally dispensed by mistake, it is said, for the antiseptic *syngone*.

## Pyrotechny for Pharmacists.

The author defined the word which formed the title of his note as the production of pleasing scenic effect by means of combustion, and added that it had no relation to the manufacture of inflammables and explosives. The Chinese were the first who prepared and used fireworks; with characteristic closeness they kept the art a secret for some centuries. Not until about the thirteenth century were the properties of certain substances to impart color, lustre, or crackling flame discovered in Europe.

At the present time pyrotechny had become a scientific art. The pyrotechnist required first, a fair knowledge of chemistry, especially of inorganic and metallurgical, with a little of organic, and a rudimentary acquaintance with the principles of mechanics. The chief chemical process that came under observation was of course oxidation—a process that chemists were still unable to satisfactorily explain. Oxidation might be produced by the atmosphere, but in many cases this was not enough, and then the pyrotechnist had to employ his knowledge of chemistry in selecting oxidizing agents.

The chief of these oxidizing agents were chlorates and nitrates, the effect of which was to promote the continuance of combustion when it was once started. They were specially useful, owing to their solid non-hygroscopic nature. Then ingredients were needed to prevent the too speedy action of the oxidizing agents, to regulate the process of combustion, such as calomel, sand, and sulphate of potash. Thirdly, there were the active ingredients that produced the desired effect, prominent among which were substances that in contact with flame imparted some special color to it. Brilliancy and brightness were imparted by steel, zinc, and copper filings. Other substances employed were lampblack with gunpowder, and for theater purposes, lycopodium.

The author classified fire-works under four heads, viz:

1. Single fire works.
2. Terrestrial fire-works, which are placed upon the ground and the fire issues direct from the surface.
3. Atmospheric fire-works, which begin their display in the air.
4. Aquatic fire-works, in which oxidation is so intense that they produce a flame under water.

First and foremost among atmospheric fire-works were rockets, made in different sizes, each requiring a slightly different percentage composition. A good formula was:

Sulphur .....	1 part.
Carbon, wood .....	2 parts.
Nitre .....	4 parts.
Meal powder .....	1 part.

Meal powder was a fine black or brown dust, which acted as a diluent.

Roman candles were somewhat after the same principle. An average formula was:

Sulphur .....	4 parts.
Carbon .....	3 parts.
Nitre .....	8 parts.

Pin-Wheels.—These were also similar in composition to the preceding. The formula for the basis was:

Sulphur .....	5 parts.
Nitre .....	9 parts.
Meal powder .....	15 parts.
Color as desired.	

Bengal lights had the disadvantage of being poisonous. A typical preparation could be made according to the formula given under:

Realgar .....	1 part.
Black antimony .....	5 parts.
Red lead .....	1 part.
Sulphur .....	3 parts.
Nitre .....	14 parts.

Colored Fires.—Blue was prepared by combining together materials which yielded a green with a distinct blue and lavender, thus:

Chlorate of potash .....	8 parts.
Calomel .....	4 parts.
Copper sulphate .....	5 parts.
Shellac .....	3 parts.

Green had as coloring agent barium salts, thus:

Barium nitrate .....	16 parts.
Chlorate of potash .....	16 parts.
Sulphur .....	5 parts.
Carbon .....	1 part.

Yellow contains shellac, as a diluent meal powder, oxalate of soda (2 parts) and chlorate of potassium (4 parts.)

### Mauve:

Chlorate of potash .....	28 parts.
Calomel .....	12 parts.
Shellac .....	4 parts.
Strontium nitrate .....	4 parts.
Cupric sulphate .....	2 parts.
Fat .....	1 part.

### Purple:

Copper sulphide .....	8 parts.
Calomel .....	7 parts.
Sulphur .....	2 parts.
Chlorate of potash .....	16 parts.

Slow fires are usually made in conical form; barium nitrate was added to give a green color, strontium nitrate for red, copper sulphide and calomel for purple, and sodium oxalate for yellow.

CASTOR OIL tablets, the other component parts of which are cocoa and sugar are being manufactured by a Chicago firm. The tablets are an inch square, and about a quarter of an inch thick, and contain 60 per cent. of castor oil. One tablet a dose, what next? Carbolic acid is put up in the same way, and we understand the advantage of both over the liquid state is not only the portability, but the fact that they retain longer their original virtue, each tablet is subjected to a pressure of 2000 pounds to the square inch.

The Vienna Congress of Analytical Chemists has appointed a committee to consider whether sanitary control ought to be extended to hairdressers' shops and public baths, and whether the daily disinfection of the brushes and combs used in shops and public places ought not to be made obligatory by legislation. Another question under discussion was the desirability of the sanitary control of all publicly advertised soaps, rouge, and cosmetics.

# SOMERVILLE'S MEXICAN FRUIT - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure MEDICINAL GUM Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,  
Prevents Colds,  
Cleanses the Teeth,  
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.  
Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is THE BEST.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S LONDON,  
Laboratory. Canada.

# Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

We have originated and put  
on the market a novelty, --PEPSIN GUM.



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

# A New Worm Remedy ! DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

**Wallace Dawson,**  
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

# Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment.

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDERED AND CONTRACTED FEET.

By using according to directions, new hoofs may be grown on in about four months, and in good shape. It softens the hoof and takes away the inflammation and soreness almost at once. It cures Cracked Heels, Scratches, is a good healer and keeps the feet in a good condition.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Let the feet be clean and dry. Apply the Ointment with a sponge, rag, or with the hand, around the frog, inside the shoe and outside the hoof, rubbing well into the hair about the hoof. It should be applied once in two or three days. It does away with the necessity and expense of clay stalls or other substances used for packing to keep the feet in order.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, Agents.

# Dr. Hope's Pile Remedy.

TREATMENT AND CURE OF PILES.

By means of Dr. Hope's appliance, any soothing and astringent medicine can be easily applied to the seat of the disease inside the rectum and soon effect a permanent cure in the worst cases. -Prescription by Dr. E. A. HOPE, member of the College of Physicians, Boston, Mass.

Keep the bowels easy by the use of some mild Cathartic.

N.B. The Capsules dissolve in two to five minutes, being brought in contact with moisture and warmth.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**  
Agents for Canada.

## Notes on Chemical Drugs and Chemicals.

(From *Gehe & Co.'s Handelsbericht*.)

**Balsam Copiba.**—Some time ago a considerable quantity of balsam of copaiba was brought into the market from the west coast of Africa, but did not find a purchaser, and it was very dirty and there was no information as to its source. A subsequent examination showed that it was genuine balsam of copaiba, unpurified. Hitherto it has always been supposed that the copaiba tree was found only in South America.

**Camphor.**—Since the territory, in Japan, in which camphor is produced has been gradually extended northward, Hiogo has become the chief place of export. Great carelessness is shown in the manner in which the crude camphor is shipped. While heretofore it suffered a loss of only 5 or 6 per cent in transit, it now loses often more than double that amount. This is chiefly due to the fact that it is brought to the market in too damp a condition.

**Cinchona.**—The shipments of Java bark in 1886-87 amounted to 2,000,000 Dutch pounds, and in 1890-91 not less than 6,630,000. This immense quantity is not likely to be maintained or exceeded for many years to come, since the owners of plantations are gradually abandoning cinchona cultivation, owing to the loss it entails upon them. While cinchona bark ruled at the comparatively high prices which made its cultivation so desirable some twenty or twenty five years ago, the industry has been so overdone that there is no longer any profit in it.

The Javanese cinchona planters contemplate the erection of a quinine factory in Western Java, where the principal plantations are situated, and base upon the satisfactory results obtained in British India through the manufacture of quinine [only an impure form of quinine is produced there, besides a mixture of cinchona alkaloids, called "febrifuge," formerly "quinetum"]. They expect to find a good market for their product in San Francisco.

**Duboisine.**—This alkaloid [which is really hyoscyamine, obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*] has recently been highly lauded as an active sedative and hypnotic in cases of insanity (psychosis with excitement). It is said to have this advantage over hyosine, that it is "not dirty, rous." It is administered hypodermically, as sulphate, in doses of about  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain ( $\frac{1}{30}$  grain per day).

**Eup. sine** (Phenyl methane) has been somewhat more in demand as an analgesic and antirheumatic. The dose is about 7 grains, two, three, or four times daily; best administered in wafers.

**Euphoronium** is the latest "substitutum" for iodoform. It is an isobutyl orthocresol iodide. It appears as an amorphous, yellow powder, of an aromatic odor, somewhat recalling that of saffron; easily sol-

uble in ether, alcohol, and oils. It is very light specifically, one volume possessing only about one-fifth the weight of an equal volume of iodoform. This is a material advantage when it is used in substance. According to observations so far made, it is very efficient in ulcerated legs, syphilitic eruptions, lupus, and burns. It is used externally as dusting powder, or in form of ointment (1 to 10 per cent). Internally it may be given, dissolved in oil, in doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

**Iochopyrin.** This new derivative of antipyrin is still merely on trial. Curiously enough, a recent patent claim has been filed in which this substance is proposed to be used for etching metals.

**Linolin and Sulphur.** A patent has recently been granted for a sulphurated linolin, prepared by heating linolin with 25 per cent of flowers of sulphur. The object is to produce an ointment containing sulphur in an easily absorbable form.

**Phenon Hydrochlorate.**—This substance, which is closely related to phenacetin, being the hydrochlorate of amilapara-phenetidine, has been introduced as a new antipyretic and antineuralgic, but does not seem to make any headway.

**Resorcin.** *Gehe & Co.* state that they have never seen any resorcin which was perfectly neutral, as is demanded by the Pharmacopœia. It always had at least a faint acid reaction. It would seem that the latter is a normal condition.

**Sulphon d.**—The occasional failure to obtain satisfactory results with this hypnotic is no doubt due to its difficult solubility and an improper method of administration. The best method according to Stewart is the following: Dissolve 15 to 30 grains in 4 to 6 fluid ounces of boiling water, allow the solution to cool somewhat, and administer it while yet warm, with or without the addition of a little peppermint. The effect appears sooner and the sleep is deeper.

**Coto Bark.** *Gehe & Co.* state that the supplies, in first hands, are nearly exhausted, and that it is not intended for the present to renew them. This shows that there is but little demand for the drug in Germany.

**Vanilla.**—The vanilla market has become completely revolutionized since the commencement of cultivation upon Réunion (Bourbon). Last year's harvest of the three chief localities in the Indian Ocean was as follows:

Bourbon, about . . . . .	80,400 kil. s.
Mauritius " " " " " "	15,500 "
Seychelles " " " " " "	18,000 "

Total, about . . . . . 113,900 kil. s.

These immense quantities, of course, throw the Mexican and other commercial sorts quite in the shade.

**Sugar of Milk.** The establishment of numerous new factories has still further depressed the market, and is likely to result in overproduction.

Dutch almonds are an artificial fraud, made of glucose and essence of mirbane.

## A Guttapercha Famine.

How will it fare with us in these days of submarine cables when no more guttapercha is to be had? That this state of things must come about, and that at no distant period, unless something is done to replant the Malayan forests, which are practically the only source of this valuable product—or at least of the fine quality required for telegraphic insulation—is evident from the notes and correspondence in the *Keur Bulletin* on this important subject.\* Fifty years ago guttapercha was in Europe absolutely unknown. Now the consumption is estimated by the enormous quantity of pounds annually, and the demand is constantly increasing. Hence the destruction of this interesting zone of Malay forests is proceeding at an alarming rate. The natives, it is stated, cut every available tree, and repeat the process as fast as the tree springs up again. It is not surprising to learn that little by little, the exportations are beginning to cease from the Malay ports. The scanty plantations in the East Indies are not of the special quality which the telegraphic cable manufacturers require. Unfortunately, the tree is of slow growth, and is confined to a limited district. Some gleam of comfort is found in an alleged invention by which the gum can be economically extracted from the twigs and leaves of the tree, but it is clear that systematic replanting of the Malayan forests has become a matter of urgent and world-wide importance. *London Daily News.*

## A Substitute for Starch Paper.

A writer in the *Chemical News* says: "While analyzing qualitatively a mixture containing iodides and bromides, the other day, it occurred to me, as my starched paper was gone, and I was disinclined to break off my work to make more, that I might find an efficient substitute in ordinary white writing paper. I tried this after moistening with water, and found to my delight that it did as well as the best starch paper that ever was prepared; and why not, seeing that in the process of manufacture, writing paper—or, indeed, any common paper—is finished with size which contains a notable quantity of starch?"

**AMMONITE.** This is the name of a new explosive which is said to be especially adapted for mining purposes, as it is alleged to be perfectly safe under all conditions likely to arise. The compound consists of pure ammonia nitrate and nitro naphthalene, both of which substances are in themselves inexplosive, but in intimate combination they form a highly explosive compound. The ingredients are cut and separately ground, and are afterwards incorporated in edge-running mills under a moderate heat. The resultant is a yellowish powder, which is sifted and filled into metallic cartridges of various sizes, which effectually protect it from the absorption of moisture.



The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

# Antikamnia

— OPPOSED TO PAIN. —  
— A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA. —

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only: "POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."

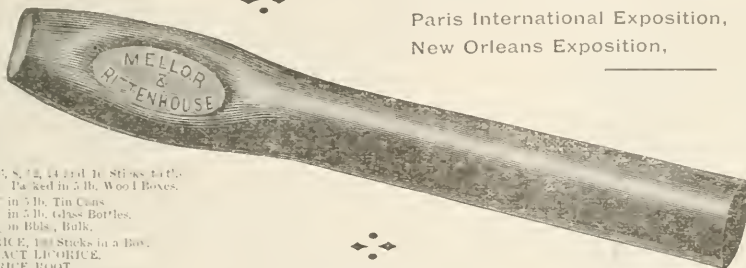
Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints. It secures the desired result. Further Information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## LICORICE

### HIGHEST AWARDS:

Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia,	1876
Paris International Exposition,	1876
New Orleans Exposition,	1885



STICK LICORICE. 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 Sticks each.  
1 Do. Packaged in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES. { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.  
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.  
in Bbls., Bulk.

CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.  
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.  
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT.  
AMMONIACAL GLYCIRRHIZIN, in Scales.

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Father Mathew Remedy,  
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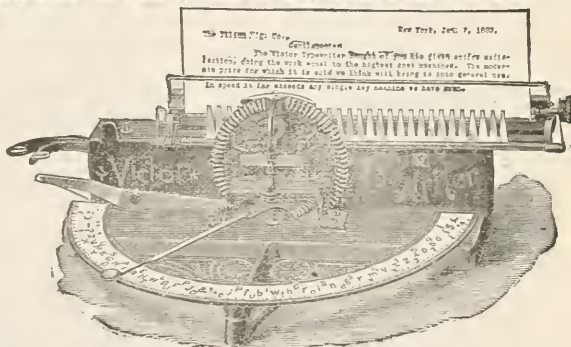
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14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

EVERY  
DRUGGIST  
SHOULD  
HAVE ONE OF  
THESE  
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Corner Yonge.

Now is the time to Advertise

SPECIALTIES in  
HOLIDAY GOODS

To the Drug Trade—through the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

## Letter From Dr. W. Thornton Parker,

RECORDER ASSOCIATION OF ACTING ASSISTANT  
SURGEONS, U. S. ARMY.

{ Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.,  
October 5th, 1891.

The relief of suffering is the object of philanthropy. The relief of pain commands the highest efforts of the physician. Remedies which are useful in the relief of pain are always highly prized and the discoverer is entitled to the highest honor. For many years numberless remedies have been offered to the profession as analgesics and anodynes; the list is a long one, and contains many products of great reliability; the result of faithful study and experiment. One especially has received the confidence of the profession, the antipyrin of Knorr; but recently there has appeared a product which bids fair to be a successful rival of this and all others, and in truth to deserve the title, "A succedaneum for morphia."

Antikamnia is no longer a stranger to the medical profession, but is daily winning laurels in its mission as "opposed to pain." It is described as a new combination of coal tar derivatives, of the series  $C_{10}H_{20}-6$  into which the amines have entered, forming the various amido-compounds. It is by the further combination of other organic bodies with the amido-benzoles that many of the valuable antipyretics and analgesics have been brought into existence. Antikamnia has as its base the derivatives of the amido-benzoles so combined as to obviate the bad effects caused by many of this series of organic bodies when administered alone.

Briefly stated, it is indicated in cephalalgia, neuralgia, attacks of acute rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, sciatica and the disorders of menstruation accompanied by pain. In the treatment of malaria, typhoid and other fevers, it is fast winning its way. In the treatment of diseases where it is important to exhibit quinine, the action of antikamnia will be found especially desirable in preventing disturbance of the nervous system so frequent when quinine is given in large quantities.

Several very interesting articles have appeared of late describing its action. Dr. Holland, in the *Medical Summary*, of May, describes an interesting case of dysmenorrhoea promptly relieved by its use. My own experience confirms this. I believe it to be one of the best remedies for the relief of pain in this disease. Experience with its use in cases of la grippe, asthma, etc., have convinced me of its efficacy. Indeed to state the merits of antikamnia more fully it would be necessary to mention all the diseases in which pain is a prominent symptom. It can be used advantageously in the treatment of the various forms of hysteria where bromides have been indicated heretofore.

So far as my experience goes, we need not anticipate unfavorable after-effects; its action is soothing, tranquilizing, and diminishes the tendency of a rise of the

bodily temperature. Antikamnia has been found by Dr. Alvord, of the St. Louis City Hospital, especially valuable in the treatment of phthisis.

Dr. Grayle, of Kansas City, Mo., reports very satisfactory results from its use in the treatment of typhoid, in an article published in the St. Louis *Courier of Medicine*, August, 1890.

A very successful operation, performed by Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery, Missouri Medical College, in a case of a severe stab wound of thorax and abdomen, published in the same journal of December, 1890, shows how valuable is antikamnia as a remedy for the relief of pain. It is best exhibited in doses of from three to ten grains every three or four hours, in powder or tablet form, taken in water or wine. Its anodyne action is admirably shown in the treatment of the insomnia of neurasthenic patients, and for the treatment of many cases of sleeplessness in over-worked business and professional men.

Very sincerely yours,

W. THORNTON PARKER.

## Europhen.

The following circular has been issued to the trade:—

Elberfeld, August, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you that we manufacture now a new product, which we call EUROPHEN (patented) which appears destined to play an important part amongst medicines.

All publications on this subject show that our EUROPHEN acts in the same manner on the microorganism as Iodoform, and that as a healing medicine, it is effective in the same cases as iodoform not only but also in many others, where Iodoform is of no avail.

Dr. Eichhoff, on employing EUROPHEN, observed particularly a falling off in the siphilitic symptoms, recommending it for local and general treatment of siphilis. It is moreover praised as a remarkable remedy for cicatrization and as an antiseptic.

EUROPHEN is a voluminous yellow powder, about five times lighter than Iodoform so that one part of EUROPHEN is sufficient to cover the surface of a wound, where five parts of iodoform were required.

It must be protected against light and dampness, as it would be decomposed by their action.

We sell it in tin packages of 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., 1 lb. and 2 lb.

As soon as the pamphlets are ready and wherever new information has been obtained, we shall be glad to supply you with these.

We trust you will give this new product the full attention which it deserves and remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

FARBENFABRIKEN vorm.

FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.

Sole agents for Canada, Dominion  
Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto.

## New Inventions.

Papier mache oil cans, which are now being made are very durable and impervious to any spirit or oil likely to be used in a machine room.

Among the recent inventions is a calendar that will register for the next two hundred years, besides telling any date figure within that period.

A Frenchman has invented a process for obtaining chlorate of potash by electricity, the feature about it being that the by-products are of sufficient value to pay for the whole cost of working.

White tar is one of the latest inventions or discoveries. It will not become soft under the sun's rays in any climate, and is expected to be used largely in calking the deck seams of fine yachts.

Very satisfactory results are now being obtained by some of the English paper manufacturers in bleaching paper by electricity, the process rendering the paper perfectly white without in the least injuring its strength.

By a new process a superior quality of illuminating gas is made from wood (maple preferred) and crude oil. It is called the Ramsdell process, and the inventor is said to have expended \$40,000 in perfecting it. Charcoal is the residue from the wood after extracting the gas.

A late invention, the cushion-car wheel, is described as being a thick rubber band placed between the tire and centre of the wheel, and which acts as a cushion, absorbing all vibrations. The rubber is so attached as to make any danger from a hot box, or from corrosive action, an improbability.

One of the latest electrical novelties consists of the usual alarm clock with an electric attachment, which includes in circuit one of the rollers at the bottom of the legs of the bed. When the hour arrives at which the sleeper has set the alarm his weight closes the circuit and the bell rings and continues to ring until the sleeper gets off the bed. A spring adjustable to the weight of the person is used.—*Shareholder*.

## THE USE OF EUCALYPTUS BRANCHES.

—Baron Sir Ferd Von Mueller, M. D., F. R. S., has introduced in Victoria the use of green Eucalyptus branches in sick rooms by recommending the placing of them under the bedsteads, and renewing them when necessary. He considers this plan applicable to all infectious and contagious diseases, and it is said to have been successful with phthisical patients, not only antiseptically, but also as a sedative, and to some extent hypnotic. Dr. J. B. Curgenven states as his experience of this plan in scarlet fever, in twelve months' trial, that the bedding is thoroughly disinfected, and the volatile vapor penetrates every article, even the mattress, and the room requires no other disinfection, as every germ that escapes from the patients is killed by the vapor.—*Ph. Journal of Australasia*.





**"COTTAM'S"**  
Bird Seed and Nuttle-  
fish Bone keeps our  
birds in health and  
strong. It is so very  
choice and clean you  
use no other.  
*Bird Doctor.*  
ONLY 100. PER LB.  
ASK YOUR GROCER AND  
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your  
vicinity, sell only

## COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and  
trouble you sales.

## COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Ck. is wanted in every house where a  
bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

**BART. COTTAM,**  
100 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

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Wholesale Patent Medicines,

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Our Specialties:

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liment.  
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Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.  
Dr. Wilson's Head Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Dearly Condition Powders.  
Wright's Vermifuge.  
Robert's Eye Water.  
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.  
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Strout's Summer Cure.  
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## MILK OF MAGNESIA

**CURES  
DYSPEPSIA  
INDIGESTION  
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Immediately corrects  
bad taste in the mouth  
and renders impure  
breath sweet and agree-  
able. Ladies using this  
preparation will find it  
of such real value as to  
make it a standard re-  
medy in every house.  
For sale by all Chem-  
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The best, safest and  
most agreeable of the  
preparations of Magne-  
sia. For all disorders  
of the stomach it will  
afford immediate relief.  
Its pleasant taste and  
milk-like smoothness  
render it very valuable  
for infants. It posi-  
tively prevents food sour-  
ing on the stomach.

**BAD TASTE  
in the MOUTH**

**NAUSEA**

**Sour Stomach**

**Impure Breath**

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC Co.**  
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We earnestly recommend  
all Druggists in Canada  
to obtain our Druggist  
Circular and then reflect  
and see whether it pays  
them to stand in their  
own light longer and hold  
back from handling this  
remedy. The Druggists here in Canada  
are losing thousands of dollars through  
not supplying the demand direct. We have  
agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign  
to the drug trade, who have sold thousands  
of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and  
with good profit to themselves. We know  
of hundreds of sales made direct from our  
Head Office to people who wrote us that  
they asked their Druggists for it, but in-  
stead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

## Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(Limited)

120 King Street West,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

Put up in Quarts and Gallons (Wine Measure).

Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.

Retail for \$1.00 and \$3.00 respectively.

33 1/2 Discount to the Trade.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

## "St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario,  
assisted by Analytic Inland Revenue Department, I, Ottawa,  
for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.00.

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Victoria Bacteri and Vaccines.  
Hayward's Pain Remedy.  
Hayward's Peppermint Balsam.  
Hayward's Catarrh Pills.  
Hayward's Yellow Oil.  
Hayward's Black Oil.  
Hayward's Condition Powders.  
Dr. Wilson's Magneto Ointment.  
Hayward's Catarrh Spice.  
Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.  
Dr. Boyer's Galvane Fluid.  
Dr. Filz's Worm Lozenges.  
National Pills.  
Egyptian Salve.  
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.  
Freeman's Worm Powders.  
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.  
Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.  
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.  
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.  
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.  
Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



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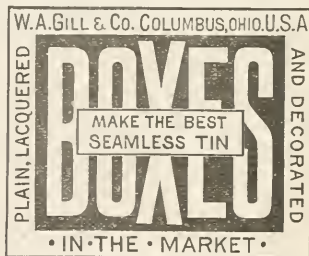
The greatest known cure for  
Catarrh, Cold in Head,  
Headache, Toothache,  
Neuralgia, and all  
Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep  
this in stock, as it sells well  
and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

- Franklin's Blood  
Remedy, - 50c.  
Blair's Gold Oil, - 25c.  
Blair's Cement, - 15c.  
Blair's Wild Indian  
Blood Purifier, per  
package, - 25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 36 King-St. east,  
Toronto, or 175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-  
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen  
throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the  
THROAT and CHEST and  
for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED —

**R. - & - T. - W.**

Stamped on each drop.



## FORMULARY.

### COPYING INK WITHOUT PRESS, BLACK.

Nigrosin, C. P., fine	10 ounces.
Glucose "A"	15 ounces.
Hot water	15 ounces.
Glycerine	15 ounces.

Dissolve the nigrosin by trituration in the hot water and then add the other ingredients and strain through a piece of silk. If too thick when cold, dilute to the proper consistency with water.

### MEYER'S ANTI-OPHTHALMIC POMADE.

Aristol	1 part.
Vaselin	5 parts.
Lanolin	5 parts.

Mix.

The author recommends this application in conjunctivitis, blepharitis with tumefied and ulcerated edges, and in those forms of papulous keratitis which have a tendency to ulceration and chronicity.—*National Druggist.*

### STAIN REMOVER.

The *Quarterly Therapeutic Review* gives the following:

Extract of quillaya	1 part.
Borax	1 part.
Ox gall, fresh	6 parts.
Tallow soap	15 parts.

Triturate the quillaya and borax together, incorporate the ox gall, and, finally, add the tallow soap and mix thoroughly by kneading. The product is a plastic mass, which may be rolled into sticks or put up into boxes.

### EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH CONDENSED MILK.

According to the *Schr. Wochenschr. für Pharm.* the following gives an excellent and palatable emulsion of cod liver oil:

Take of

Cod-liver oil	8 parts by weight.
Condensed milk	3 parts by weight.
Glycerine or simple syrup	3 parts by weight.
Distilled water	2 parts by weight.
Essential oil almonds	q. s. to flavor.
wintergreen	q. s. to flavor.

Rub the condensed milk in a mortar then add the oil gradually, following with the glycerine or syrup, then the essences, and lastly the water.

### ARTIFICIAL SEAWATER.

Sodium chloride	78 parts.
Magnesium chloride	11 parts.
Potassium chloride	3 parts.
Magnesium	5 parts.
Calcium sulphate	3 parts.

Of the dry mixture 100 kilos are to be dissolved in 3 cubic meters of water. The compound was used with entire satisfaction (*Chem. Cent. Bl.*) in the aquaria of the late Paris Exposition.

### Some Cough Remedies.

Under the heading "Medicated Sugar Goods," the London *Confectioners' Union* has been publishing a series of receipts for cough lozenges, drops, tablets, etc., some of which we herewith reproduce as being of interest to the retail drug trade:

#### EXTRA STRONG COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
---------------------	-----------

Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Licorice paste	12 pounds.
Extract of poppies	23 ounces.
Tartaric acid	13 ounces.
Ipecacuanha	1 ounce.
Tincture of tolu	1 ounce.
Oil of aniseed	3 ounces.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.
Lemon flavoring.	

Method: Melt the sugars in the water, and bring them to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue to boil, and continue to boil up to strong crack degree. Pour in the extract of poppies let it boil well in; then pour the batch on an oiled slab, spread the licorice on the sugar, and add the remainder of the flavoring ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, pass it through the acid tablet rollers, and when cold, sift icing sugar with the goods.

#### LEMON COUGH DROPS.

Dutch crushed sugar	10 pounds.
Brown sugar	4 pounds.
Licorice paste	1 pound.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Tincture of capsicine	3 ounces.
Oil of aniseed	3 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.
Lemon flavoring.	

Method: When the sugar has been melted in the water, bring the solution to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue the boiling up to a strong crack degree. Pour the mass out on an oiled slab, spread the licorice on the sugar, and add the flavoring, capsicine, and aniseed. Work these thoroughly into the batch, and then pass it through the small tablet rollers.

#### BRONCHIAL COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	8 pounds.
Brown sugar	6 pounds.
Glucose	2 pounds.
Licorice paste	13 pounds.
Tartaric acid	13 ounces.
Paragoric	1 ounce.
Tincture of tolu	3 ounces.
Oil of aniseed	3 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.

Method: Dissolve the sugars in the water and bring them to a sharp boil. Stir in the glucose, and continue to boil until crack degree (see table) is reached. Pour the mass out on oiled slab, spread the licorice paste on it, turn in the edges of the sheet, add the acid and the remaining ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, and then pass it through the acid tablet rollers. When cold, sift some icing sugar with the tablets.

#### LEMON CHARCOAL TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	7 pounds.
Powdered charcoal	4 ounces.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Water	1 quart.
Jetoline black.	
Vanilla flavoring.	

Method: Melt the sugar in the water, and bring both to a sharp boil. Put in the cream of tartar, and then continue the boiling up to strong crack degree (see table). Pour out the mass on an oiled slab; cut the batch into two equal portions, and flavor each with vanilla. Mould the charcoal and sufficient jetoline black in one half of the sugar, add a touch of blue to the other piece, and pull it over

the hook until it is of a glossy whiteness. Stretch this out wide enough to ease the black part, and pass the whole through the honey drop roller.

#### CAPSICUM AND ANISE COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	21 pounds.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Water	3 quarts.
Tincture capsicum	q. s.
Essence anise	q. s.
Cochineal coloring	q. s.

Dissolve the sugar in the water. Bring sharply to boiling point: add in the cream of tartar, and continue the boiling up to strong crack degree, when pour out on the oiled slab, add sufficient cochineal to make the batch a bright red color, work in the flavorings and, when cool enough, pass the whole through the tablet rollers.

#### CAPSICUM—LICORICE COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Molasses	2 pounds.
Licorice paste	4 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.
Essence anise	q. s.
Tincture capsicum	q. s.

Dissolve the sugars in the water and bring the solution to a sharp boil; stir in the molasses, and continue the boiling till strong crack degree is reached. Pour all out on the oiled slab, add the licorice paste and flavorings, and mould them well into the batch, passing the whole through the tablet rollers when cool enough.

#### BRONCHIAL POPPY COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Licorice paste	13 pounds.
Extract poppies (or tincture of opium, oz. 1)	23 ounces.
Tartaric acid	13 ounces.
Ipecac	1 ounce.
Tincture tolu	1 ounce.
Oil anise	3 ounces.
Cream tartar	3 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.

Melt the sugars in the water, and bring them to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue to boil up to a strong crack degree. Pour in the extract of poppies, let it boil well in; then pour the batch on an oiled slab, spread the licorice paste on the sugar, and add the remainder of the flavoring ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, pass it through the acid tablet rollers, and when cold, sift icing sugar with the goods.

#### CHLORODYNE COUGH DROPS.

Dutch crushed sugar	14 pounds.
Tincture of chlorodyne	3 ounces.
Tincture of tolu	3 ounces.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.
Aniseed flavoring	q. s.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, and bring the solution to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar and let the syrup boil up to a strong crack degree. Pour out the mass on an oiled slab, add the chlorodyne, tolu, and a slight flavoring of aniseed. Work all well into the batch, and then pass it through the acid drop rollers. When cold, sift icing sugar with the drops.

Amaryllyne is an alkaloid discovered by B. Fragner in *Amaryllyis formosissima*.

# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

**DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,**  
Advertising Novelties, Etc.

*Having just put in a New Lithograph Plant, we are prepared to do better work than formerly in*

## Lithographed Labels

— AT —  
REDUCED PRICES.

*Folding Cartons for Cough Drops, 5c. and 10c. sizes our New Specialty. Write for samples.*

**LAWSON & JONES,**  
LONDON, CANADA.

Established 1831.

Incorporated 1891

PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.  
MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

**SMOKE**

## MINERVA

AND

## RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

## FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

## J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

## SELECTIONS.

THE banana plant has been found to contain a greater quantity of pure fiber than any of the other numerous vegetable products used for paper making.

TO PRESERVE RUBBER TUBING.—The Polytechnic Society, of Berlin, recommends that rubber tubing, when not in use, should be neatly coiled in vessels of water carrying a small quantity of common salt in solution.

SAFRAN ALGERI (extra), a French substitute for saffron, is an orange-yellow powder of faint saffron odor, soluble in water, producing a solution identical in color with one made from pure saffron; under the microscope small quantities of powdered saffron can be recognized. It is a mixture of Martius-yellow (dimethylnaphthol), and tropaeolin ooo N.2, with a small quantity of saffron.

THE use of corrosive sublimate as a disinfectant will ere long be greatly restricted, in the estimation of Dr. A. C. Abbott (Johns Hopkins Bull.), for the reason that by its coagulating action on the albuminous material surrounding the microorganisms, its germicidal influence can be only superficial, while its irritating and poisonous character seems to prohibit its retaining first place in the list of substances at our command for destroying infectious germs.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS. Chemists and surgeons should treat their hands as follows (Pharm. Centrall.): To counteract alkali, rinse with 1 per cent. acid solution, then use soap and water; to counteract acid use soap and water direct—the acid decomposes the soap and thus precipitates on the skin the fatty acids in the soap; alcohol removes carboic acid and also the white discoloration of the skin; after corrosive sublimate apply a two per cent. salt solution, and a ten per cent. sodium thiosulphate solution to remove iodine.

TREATMENT OF BOILS BY BORACIC ACID, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.—M. Alison, of Baccarat, in the *Revue de clinique et de thérapeutique*, recommends the employment of boracic acid externally and internally, simultaneously, in the treatment of furunculosis. He administers the acid in doses of 80 cgm. to 1 gm. three daily, and orders light frictions on and around the boils with a hot four per cent. aqueous solution of the acid. In the meantime the furuncles are kept covered with compresses impregnated with the acid. The same treatment is pursued with the best effects in anthrax.

AN ELECTRICAL FLY-PAPER. An ingenious Yankee shopkeeper, says the *Optician*, with some knowledge of electricity and considerable skill in getting up window attractions, recently constructed an electrical fly-catcher that is unique. It consists of a small induction of coil giving about a quarter-inch spark, with a couple of cells of battery and a series of fine wires strung on a board, very much as in

the musical instrument called the zither. Each alternate wire is connected to a terminal of the coil, and the sliding regulator so adjusted that the spark will not quite strike across between wires until an unlucky fly alights on one wire, then the projecting body receives a spark, and the victim takes a header between the wires and leaves the field clear for the next comer.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC. A glutinous substance, greatly resembling gum arabic, is prepared according to a recent German patent, from bran. The *Mahlen- und Maschinen-Industrie Zeitung* contains the following information: By first washing with water all adhering starch is removed from the bran, whereupon it is boiled with an ammoniated salt solution in order to remove the proteins. After expressing and lixiviating with clear water, there remains a mass of cellular tissue containing an hitherto unknown carbohydrate—mataraban (metaraban?). This cellular tissue is boiled, under pressure, with milk of lime or a one per cent. solution of potassa, then expressed, the liquid neutralized and finally concentrated by evaporation. The resulting mucilage is claimed to possess strongly adhesive properties.

### Boroglycerin Cream and Pomade with Lanolin as a Base.

Boroglycerin cream, useful in the treatment of frost bites, cracked skin, etc., is prepared by dissolving 1 part boracic acid in 24 parts of glycerin, and adding to the solution 5 parts of lanolin and 70 parts of vaselin. Color and perfume to suit the taste.

The pomade is prepared as follows:

Tincture of benzoin .....	5 parts.
Glycerin .....	5 parts.
Lanolin .....	30 parts.

In the preparation of creams and pomades there are two things to take into consideration, viz.: It is essential that the liquids which enter into the composition of these products shall mingle intimately with fatty bodies, and that they shall be absorbable by the skin.

It is well known lanolin has the property of taking up a large percentage of fluid, even of water, and this property makes it valuable in the direction cited. It can, however, be reproached with the fact that it is an impure product, and that it has not fulfilled the therapeutic hopes and expectations that it once excited. As to vaselin, it is still a matter of doubt whether pomades of which it is a constituent are absorbed by the skin or not. It seems to us, therefore, best to eliminate both products, vaselin and lanolin, from these preparations, and to replace them with the following formulae:

1. Oil of sweet almonds .....	10.00 gm.
Vegetable wax, white .....	12.50 gm.
Spermaceti .....	16 gm.
Glycerin .....	28 gm.
Boracic acid .....	1.20 gm.

Dissolve the boracic acid in the glycerin, mix the solution with oil, wax, and spermaceti, and melt together with a

gentle heat. Pour into a mortar, add the water at once, and beat energetically. In case the mixture becomes lumpy, apply a gentle heat and beat again until smooth.

2. Tincture of benzoin .....	5 gm.
Glycerin .....	5 gm.
Lard .....	30 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds .....	5 gm.

Mix the tincture and glycerin in a mortar, add the lard, and beat; finally, add the oil, little by little, with constant heating. The oil which does not mix with glycerin, when the two are brought directly together, incorporates with it under these circumstances and facilitates the absorption of the liquids. Pomade thus prepared with benzoated lard keeps excellently.—Translated from the *Moniteur de la Pharmacie*.

### Antiquity of the Telephone.

English travelers and officers in India who have managed, through favoritism with the priests, to gain access to some of the half ruined temples of Panj, a city about 200 miles from Madras, have learned that the principles of the telephone have been known in that country for thousands of years. In the city of Panj there are two temples, about a mile apart. In the interior on the ground floor of each, there is a small circular room guarded day and night from natives as well as strangers. These rooms are supposed to be the abiding places of "governing spirits," but in reality are the termini of a telephone line which is laid underground from one building to the other.

The superstitious natives regard these little circular rooms with the greatest awe, because they have had demonstrated to them on various occasions the power of these "governing spirits" to communicate with the other temple. When this miracle is being performed the natives are required to make their offerings in one building and make known their wishes and desires. Then, upon immediately repairing to the other temple, they are informed of all they have said and done. To us that is all easy enough, but to the superstitious native of India it is proof that the priests are supernatural beings.

Those who have visited these telephone-connected temples say that the transmitters are of wood, and that they are about the size of the head of a flour barrel. The wire is said to be of neither steel, copper nor brass, but of a substance closely resembling the latter metal. Old worn-out transmitters, said to be 2,000 years old, have been shown those fortunate enough to gain admission to these temples.—*Electrical Review*.

Bellamarine is a new alkaloid found in the highly poisonous bulb of *Amaryllis Belladonna* by B. Fragner.

A pound of coal will yield enough magnetite to color 500 yards of flannel, vermilion for 2,560 yards, auriferous for 120 yards, and alizarine sufficient for 155 yards of Turkey red cloth.



# The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE

Citrate of Magnesia,  
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia,  
Spirits Euthetic Nitrool Pure,  
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled,  
Fluid Extracts, a full line,  
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

## POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, bbls, kegs and boxes,  
Pure Spices of all kinds,  
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,  
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,  
Major's Cement,  
Engene's Corn Salve,  
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,  
Warwick's Real Flavors,  
Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine,  
William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.  
LONDON. MONTREAL.

## KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and  
Pharmaceutical Chemists,  
MONTREAL.

### CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as  
low in price as quality will justify.

### CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and  
are very moderate in price.

### CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and  
appearance. A comparison is solicited  
with other makes.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists  
and Druggist Sundrymen.

## Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

### ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

### GIBSON'S ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

A large assortment.

### SPONGES—Honey Comb Shape.

" Honey Comb Coupe.

" Wool.

" Turkey.

" Turkey, Surgeons'.

" On Cards.

### CHAMOIS—A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

## MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this  
medicine, well known and largely  
sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment  
of a rich creamy consistence.  
Approved by all who use it, and  
always makes trade for itself.  
May be had through the whole-  
sale houses in Toronto and Mon-  
treal, or direct from

## BROWN & WEBB,

HALIFAX, N. S.

BUY ONLY  
THE BEST



## THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE  
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY  
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable  
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic  
Asthma, Bronchitis and  
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-  
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S  
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.  
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;  
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &  
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker  
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,  
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer  
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

## MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It  
Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain,  
Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman,  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.  
MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.  
LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Do you need a typewriter. Save time and thereby save money, look at the advt. of the Odell Typewriter.

David Rea & Co., of Montreal, advertise special lines in chamois, split skins, and fine leathers for druggists' use on 2nd page of cover.

Read the change of advertisement of Adams & Sons Co. in this number. Tutti Frutti is a good seller, and all their makes of chewing gum are choice goods.

We would direct the attention of the Canadian drug trade to the advt. of H. D. Sleeman, which appears for the first time on page 7 of this month's issue.

Read Archdale Wilson & Co.'s change of advt. at the head of Prices Current. They are offering some special lines, including a number suitable for the holiday trade.

Condensed Milk is now not only used for household purposes and in cases of sickness, but is recommended by some authorities for laboratory purposes, such as the preparation of emulsions, etc. See the advt. of the Eagle Brand, made by the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.

Unlike the majority of patent medicines, K D.C. is recommended only for dyspepsia and indigestion, not going through the whole calendar of ailments as is too frequently the case. This preparation is being extensively advertised, and we believe is bound to be a leading article in the trade.

We would call special attention to the advt. of F. Stearns & Co. on page 3, in which they call attention to their choice lines of Perfumery in regular and special odors. A very unique sample rack, holding eight half ounce bottles, with elongated stoppers, is given with every order of eight pounds of perfume.

Our readers know a good thing when they see it and are always open for a good selling novelty. One of the best we have seen is the Magic Purse advertised on page 23, and which should have a very large sale. We would advise dealers to place an order immediately as nothing could be more suitable for the holiday trade. Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and your order will receive prompt attention.

### An Interesting Novelty.

The most astounding of the latter-day surprises have been the bountiful gifts of the unknown, but most beneficent and prolific force, we call electricity. To be sure it was captured by Ben Franklin in the middle of the last century, but it continued in its condition of primordial wild-

ness until Professor Morse, in comparatively modern years, succeeded in taming it and harnessing it to the Progress of the age. In these later days, although it occasionally visits us with its old-time ferocity, when excited by tropical weather, it has become very tractable, helping us to talk and listen over the continent and under the sea, to retain transcriptions of speech and sound for future use, to give health to the sick and power to our energies, and now is gently invading our households to add to our security and comfort.

One of the most delightful of the minor accessories it furnishes to the household is the newly invented "Electric Lighter," a cut of which is shown in our advertising columns. This is a beautiful little ornament for the parlor, dining room or chamber, always instantly responsive to a call for light and of valuable service in other ways to the family.

It is operated by pressing the little button seen at the top of the centre rod, when the light instantly appears at the opening under the ornament upon the upper band. It is made of highly polished nickel plate, is but six inches high and occupies only six square inches on the table or mantle. Its construction is so simple it can be readily taken to pieces and as easily readjusted to working order. It needs no wires or connections, the current of electricity being generated by chemical action within the cylinder. It is perfectly safe, always secure, and a child can operate it.

The material used in the battery is sold by every druggist, and a charge costing but 10c. is sufficient to keep it in constant service for thirty to sixty days. With usual care it will last a life-time, and if it should become disabled by an unfortunate tumble, any damaged part can be replaced at trifling expense. Its construction is so handsome and ornamental it will readily find its place among the bric-a-brac of the choicest apartments and is easily portable from room to room.

It will be found a most desirable companion for the merchant or lawyer in his office, the professional man in his study, the student in his lodgings, as well as the housewife, and its neatness and quick responsiveness will recommend it to all.

Though originally designed simply for a lighter, it has been found practicable to add several useful accessories. A Medical Coil with hand electrodes can be readily attached, by which either gentle or sharp electric shocks can be given to a member of the family afflicted with nervous affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, headache, etc. This attachment can also be connected by wire to the doors and windows of the house, thus providing the homestead with a complete and perfectly reliable electric burglar alarm, or if in a city, it can be connected with a street wire to the nearest police station. The price of the medical coil is \$3.50.

Another adjunct is the call bell, which is also easily adjustable and operated by

pushing down the central rod, as in a dinner table or call bell. The price of this with 100 feet of wire, is but \$1.25.

It is manufactured and sold by the Barr Electric Manufacturing Co. at Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway, New York. The price is \$5, a veritable trifle when its beauty and service are considered.

### Preparation of Salicylate of Bismuth.

Of all the processes of preparing bismuth salicylate, the most simple in the outset is that by the double decomposition of a bismuth salt and an alkaline salicylate. But the salts of bismuth are not soluble in water, save in the presence of acid, and the latter displace the salicylic acid from its combinations. As this latter acid is insoluble in water, we obtain a mixture formed of salicylate of bismuth and salicylic acid, to which are added products resulting from the action of water upon the salts of bismuth.

A salicylate of bismuth of regular composition can be obtained, therefore, only by operating in a neutral liquor, and by freeing the result from the secondary action of water.

Having established this much, Mr. Causse succeeded in preparing a satisfactory salicylate of bismuth by operating as follows:

Dissolve 100 gm. bismuth subnitrate in concentrated hydrochloric acid. When the liquor clears, throw into it a liter of a concentrated solution of sal ammoniac. To avoid any free acid, add subnitrate of bismuth as long as it is dissolved. If expedition is desired, the same result may be obtained by the addition of ammonia. The first portions of the alkali will cause a precipitation, but this is taken up again at once as long as the liquid contains free acid. As soon as it begins to remain the bismuthic solution will be found to be neutral.

The neutral solution is now mixed with a solution consisting of 120 parts of salicylate of sodium and 500 parts of saturated solution of sal ammoniac. At first there is no precipitate, but at the end of a few seconds the liquid suddenly fills with a voluminous crystallization of bismuth salicylate.

Pour off the mother liquor and wash the salt until it is entirely free from ammoniacal salts, and dry at the ordinary temperature.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has passed the following resolution: "That this board while disclaiming any right to interfere with the matter of the amalgamation of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association with the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, desires to express its opinion that no action should be taken which would tend to weaken the unity of Northwestern trade, which the mercantile element of this Province has sacrificed so much to build up and cement, and in which sacrifice the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association has borne its share.

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. C. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley &amp; Co.

GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS:

**Slocum's Psychine,  
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,  
Coltsfoot Expectorant,                      Regulative Pills,  
Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.



## Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been quieter than anticipated, owing to unseasonable weather and the fact that farmers are holding their grain for higher prices. No one will object so much to this if they would sell enough to pay their debts, the balance they can hold and it's nobody's business but their own. There have been no special changes in prices to note.

Carbolic acid is firm,  
Borax, firm; higher prices predicted.  
Chloroform—some makes have already advanced and it is expected others will soon follow.

Cocaine—higher prices looked for.  
Morphia, firm.  
Mercurials, tending higher.  
Sennas show signs of advancing.  
Canada Balsam, firm.  
Essential Oils remain at about former prices, and mostly firm.

Bals. Tolu, advanced.  
Insect Powder promises to be higher.

## Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Tromsø, Norway, Nov. 3, 1891.  
Since my last report, dated September 1, there has been no material change in this article. The mild weather has kept buyers back and only small parcels have changed hands at 72s 6d to 75s per twenty-five imperial gallon barrels, c. i. f., United Kingdom, east coast.

However, within the last ten days or so inquires have been more numerous, and now that cold weather has set in it is likely that prices will move up ere long.

The last report from Hamburg states that cod-liver oil is the only fish oil that there is any strength in at present. Prices have improved a little, holders are very firm and stocks very small. In the London market this season's oil is firm at about 80s, and old oil at 75s.

Everything points to dearer prices in the near future, and buyers ought not to delay any longer but should cover their winter requirements at once.

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.

A firm engaged in the manufacture of native wine read in some journal of the advantage to be derived by using saccharine in place of sugar. Acting on this, and without making any inquiry as to value they ordered two hundred pounds as a sample from their agents in London. The agent, under the circumstances, thought it better to send a *pro forma* invoice asking them to ratify the order. On receiving the invoice and on figuring out the cost laid down it would have cost them just \$25,000. It is needless to say the order was not confirmed.

Phenylthryen, the color-producing body discovered by Fabini in red carbolic acid, contains nitrogen.

## Novel Treatment of Ingrown Toe-Nail.

Dr. Puerckhauer recommends a novel and simple, and, at the same time competent treatment for ingrown toe nail: A forty per cent. solution of potassium is applied warm to the portion of the nail to be removed. After a few seconds the uppermost layer of the nail will be so soft that it can be scraped off with a piece of sharp edged glass; the next layer is then moistened with the same solution and scraped off; this must be repeated until the remaining portion is as a thin piece of paper, when it is seized with a pincette and lifted from the underlying soft parts and served from the other half. The operation does not require more than half an hour's time, is painless and bloodless, while the patient is delivered from his suffering without being disabled even for an hour.—*Memphis Medical Monthly*.

FRANK SIDDALLS, the prominent soap manufacturer, was once asked why he did newspaper advertising altogether, and did not follow in the footsteps of other manufacturers, putting up sign boards, etc. He replied that in his experience he found that the man who does not read the newspapers never uses soap.

According to the latest statistics there are 340,625 miles of railway on the earth, of which 138,750 miles, or 41 per cent. are in the United States. Germany, the leading railway country in Europe, has 24,843 miles; France, 21,396; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,811; Russia, 17,823, and Austria, 15,442 miles.

CHEMISTS IN AUSTRALASIA.—According to *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* the total number of chemists on the register of Victoria at the end of last year was 780, on that of New South Wales 507, on that of Queensland 203, on that of Tasmania 113, on that of New Zealand 317. This gives a total of 1,950. There remains South Australia, where it is believed there are about 140 chemists, and Western Australia, where the number cannot much exceed a dozen. These are estimated by our contemporary to represent not more than 1,400 businesses in all the colonies.

## Flips.

The path of duty—through the Custom House.

Professor of Physiology—What is the special function of the lymphatic glands?

Brilliant student—They secrete an oil which keeps the joints in the limbs from creaking.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Teacher of History—Titus Oates, it is said, was put on the pillory—what is a pillory?

Pupil—it is a place where they manufacture pills.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Don't give way to despair my dear, "said a mother to her son, who was an

apothecary," "but rest on hope." "Hope!" exclaimed the son—"hope is life's patent medicine with which every body is miserably deceived."

Vender of Patent Medicines—Can I sell you a bottle of my celebrated corn cure, sir.

Gentleman—No, the supply in these parts is greater than the demand. You should emigrate to the Western states my friend—that is a far better corn country. *Pharmaceutical Era*.

Physician—"Now, Mrs. Smalltalk, will you let me look at your tongue?" "Mrs. Smalltalk (two minutes later)—"Well, doctor, why in the world don't you look at my tongue if you want to, instead of writing away like a newspaper editor? How long do you expect I am going to sit here with my mouth open?" Physician—"Just one moment more, please, madam, —I only wanted you to keep still long enough so that I could write the prescription."

Thysodin is a name given to dithymol di-iodide (aristol, ammidal) of his own manufacture by a Pennsylvania pharmacist.

Maltose, according to the specifications of a Belgian patent, may be prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on starch, without the intervention of diastase.

## We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.*

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

# ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

## Wholesale Druggists, - Hamilton.

CANADIAN AGENTS FOR

W. R. THILBURY &amp; Co.,

F. MILLOT, Paris.

English Tooth Brushes.

French Perfumes, Soaps and  
Toilet Articles.

WHITAKER &amp; GROSSMITH,

THOMAS FRERES, Paris and Noailles,

English Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, etc.

French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

CLARKE, NICKOLLS &amp; COOMBS,

PARISIAN BRUSH CO.,

English Confectionery.

French Solid Back Hair Brushes.

HUGHES-GUEZET, Grasse, - Finest Bulk Perfumes in 20 oz. G. S. Bottles.

THESE GOODS ARE SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	25	75
ASODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HEBR, Althca, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb. ....	75	80	Boneseet, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb. ....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canela, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascarilla Sagrada, lb. ....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb. ....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOT, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
.....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	21	22	Sage, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
.....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spear-mint, lb. ....	21	25
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	28	30	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb. ....	35	40	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	HOPS, true, lb. ....	30	35
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	18	20	ISIDRO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GUARANA, lb. ....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	29	32
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 00	9 00	GCM ALDES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
BEERIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Burbaodes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
powdered, lb. ....	1 75	1 80	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Assafetida, lb. ....	23	25	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Bu-bu, long, lb. ....	40	45
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb. ....	15	18
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	75	80	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sorts, lb. ....	60	75	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacac, lb. ....	75	80	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	65	70	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hyoscyamus, lb. ....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 60	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Guaiac, lb. ....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Powdered, lb. ....	90	1 20	Timevelly, lb. ....	15	25
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	8	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Va Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	1	Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli, lb. ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb. ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	25
LYCOPIDIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50	50
MADE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	6
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINCHONINE, oz.	15	18	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery, lb.	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85	85
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Calcium, lb.	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	22	25	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75	1 75
Powdered, lb.	12	15	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	30
OAKUM, lb.	70	75	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	20
OINTMENT, Mete., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	45	50	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8 00	9 50	9 50
Citrine, lb.	15	18	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	22	25	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	25	30	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1/2	COPTERAS, lb.	1	3	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	80
PITCH, black, lb.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	2 25	3 25	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGISE, oz.	1 00	1 10	1 10
PLASTER, Calined, bbl. cash.	12	13	Quince, lb.	65	70	HOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30	30
Adhesive, yd.	65	70	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	80	85	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	7 00
Galbannu Comp., lb.	25	30	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40	1 40
Lead, lb.	85	90	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	2 1/2	3	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	3 1/2	4	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40	40
White, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	26	28	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	22	25	SPERMACEIN, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	1 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	30	35	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	80
Althea, cut, lb.	25	30	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	40
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychine, oz.	13	15	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Diallyd, Solution, lb.	50	55	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.						
Cashew, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	45	50	50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	80
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric acid, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Evaporated, lb.	7	10	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Galle, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9	9
Ground, lb.	10	12	les doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1/2	4	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3	5	One lbs.	6	7	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	45
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	10 1/2	13	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	35
Jamaica, blebd., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	25	30	Citrate, oz.	25	30	30
Po., lb.	2 60	3 00	Chem. pure, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	50	55	55
Ginseng, lb.	75	80	Oleic, purified, lb.	12	13	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	40
Golden Seal, lb.	90	95	Oxalic, lb.	1 00	1 10	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	60
Gold Thread, lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	13	17	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	18	30	Dilute, lb.	32	35	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	45
Indian Hemp.	2 90	3 00	Pyrogallie, oz.	2 00	2 65	Sulph. (Epson salt), lb.	1 1/2	3	3
Ipecac, lb.	3 10	3 20	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	7
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2 1/2	2 55	MERCURY, oz.	25	30	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	95
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 25	1 30	1 30
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10	1 10
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20	1 20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	AcETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	With Chalk, lb.	60	65	65
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ACONITINE, g. i.	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Bin., oz.	25	30	30
Powdered, lb.	28	30	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35	1 35
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquef., lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	75
Pin, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bro. ide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	55
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 60	1 65	1 65
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1 60	1 65	1 65
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1 50	1 60	1 60
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	40
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, lb.	55	60	PHENACETIN, oz.	70	75	75
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 59	AMYL, Nitrate, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6	6
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	40	45	ANTHYKIN oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL, lb.	2 25	2 40	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	60
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Acetate, lb.	35	40	40
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	17
Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	13
			ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bisulph. (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	30
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	37	40	40
						Carbonate, lb.	14	16	16



Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon-grass, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Organum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Pernanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>				1 25	1 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodinum, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Sassafras, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Oils, oz.	30	36	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	3 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oss. oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearment, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst. oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	White-cedar, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 00	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>			
Hypophosphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	100	13	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	15 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Nowegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphate, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SERBIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LARD, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STRONTHAL, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30	
SULFONAL, oz.	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitate, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SERPENT, gal.	1 00	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymol-acid, oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	3 50	3 75	TURPENTINE, gal.	60	70	

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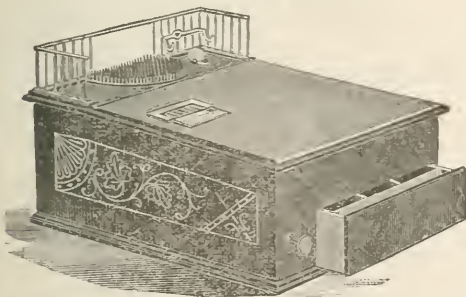
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